



UNIVERSITY
OF VICTORIA
LIBRARY

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 847. Vol. LXVI. LONDON and MONTREAL.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1922.

Price 9d.
(20 CENTS.)



COMMERCE
MANUFACTURES
EXPORTS
MINING
FINANCE
EMIGRATION
AGRICULTURE
SOCIETY
POLITICS
LITERATURE
SPORT



Operating over 19,600 miles of railway, the Canadian Pacific has the most complete and far-reaching service, not only in CANADA itself, but also for the UNITED STATES.

Regular services of PASSENGER AND CARGO STEAMERS from Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Bristol, Southampton, Cherbourg, Hamburg, Antwerp, and Havre, to Quebec and Montreal (summer) and St. John, N.B. (winter), connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway to all parts of Canada and the U.S.A. Fast route to Japan and China from Vancouver. *Empress of Asia* and *Empress of Russia*, largest and fastest steamers on the Pacific. ALL-BRITISH SERVICE from Vancouver by Canadian-Australasian steamers to New Zealand and Australia.

(For complete list of Sailings see page 18.)

HOTELS at the chief tourist and business centres in Canada.

LANDS in Western Canada and British Columbia for sale at moderate prices.

MERCHANDISE forwarded and MONEY ORDERS issued by DOMINION EXPRESS CO. (of Canada).

Apply—

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

62-65 Charing Cross, S.W.1 ; 103 Leadenhall St., E.C.3, London.

Royal Liver Building, LIVERPOOL ; 4 Victoria Square, BIRMINGHAM ;
18 St. Augustine's Parade, BRISTOL ; 1 Mount Street, MANCHESTER ;
25 Bothwell Street, GLASGOW ; 41-3 Victoria Street, BELFAST ;
50 Foyle Street, LONDONDERRY ;
OR LOCAL AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD.

"Canada's Commerce Carriers."

STEAMSHIP SERVICES

IN CONNECTION WITH

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

from MONTREAL and QUEBEC in Summer; HALIFAX, N.S., and ST. JOHN, N.B., in Winter,

to LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, CARDIFF, SWANSEA and NEWPORT, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEST INDIES, CUBA, BRITISH GUIANA, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, INDIA, EGYPT, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and JAVA.

Also from VANCOUVER, B.C., to JAPAN, CHINA, JAVA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDIA, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

LIST OF AGENTS:

UNITED KINGDOM—

The Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., Liverpool, London, Cardiff, &c.
Anchor Donaldson Line, Glasgow.

THE ORIENT (Joint Service with Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co.)—

Butterfield & Swire, Hong Kong, China and Japan.

Holme, Ringer & Co., Nagasaki.

Warius Shokwai, Moji and Shimonoseki.

Smith, Bell & Co., The Philippines.

INDIA, EGYPT, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & JAVA (Joint Service

with British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.)—

Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta, Bombay, Colombo, Karachi.

Adamson, Gillis & Co., Singapore.

Islay, Kerr & Co., Ltd., Penang.

Boustead, Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Port Swettenham.

Machin, Watson & Co., Java.

The English Coal Co., Ltd., Port Said.

Agents of B.I.S.N. Co. at all other Ports.

BRITISH WEST INDIES—

Gardner Austin & Co., Barbados.

Geo. Huggins & Co., Trinidad.

Sandbach, Parker & Co., Demerara.

Curry & Sons, Nassau, Bahamas.

Jamaica Fruit and Shipping Co., Kingston, Jamaica.

Belize Estate and Produce Co., Belize, British Honduras.

CUBA—

Messrs. Lamborn & Co., Havana, Cuba.

CANADA—

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., Montreal, Quebec,

Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Vancouver, B.C.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND—

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., Melbourne and

Sydney, Wellington and Auckland, N.Z.

R. B. TEAKLE, Manager,
Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.,
230 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Wm. PHILLIPS, European Manager,
Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.,
17-19 Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

NEWFOUNDLAND

The Norway of
The New World.

A LAND OF SURPASSING BEAUTY AND RARE INTEREST FOR THE TRAVELLER.

For the Photographer, the Artist, and the Lover of the Beautiful in Nature, its attractions cannot be exaggerated. Its Dependency, LABRADOR, exceeds in its picturesque natural panoramas the much-praised Fjords of Norway.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Abounding in game of the finest in fin, fur and feather. Lordly Caribou in countless herds. Rivers teeming with salmon. Lakes filled with trout. Forests alive with birds and furry creatures. All sport free except Caribou hunting, which requires a licence fee of \$50 (£10), and salmon fishing, which involves a rod tax of \$10 (£2).

FOREST, MINE, AND FARMLAND WEALTH.

Splendid opportunities to acquire lands for Farming, Mining,

For further information apply to the Hon. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, Kt., High Commissioner for Newfoundland, 58 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Reid Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for distribution.

Lumbering and Pulp and Paper Making on reasonable terms, with generous concessions from the Government of Newfoundland in the way of free entry for all machinery and equipments requisite in establishing new industries.

Copper and Iron Mines in active operation.

Saw Mills cutting extensively of lumber for export.

Two of the world's largest Paper Mills recently established.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

OFFERS FOR SALE

FARMING AND GRAZING LANDS

IN THE PROVINCES OF

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, AND ALBERTA

ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT



Valuable business and residential sites for sale at Fort William, Winnipeg, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria, etc.

Full information at the Company's Offices, Winnipeg, Canada, or 1 Lime Street, London, E.C.3.

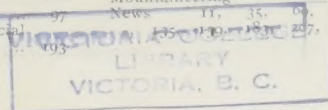
From the wide scope of "Canada's" articles, which may be gathered by a glance through the index to the contents of Volume LXVI, it will be evident that "Canada" is invaluable to all who have any Canadian interests.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL FOR ALL INTERESTED IN
THE DOMINION.

CONTENTS of VOLUME LXVI., from APRIL 1, 1922, to JUNE 24, 1922.

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
GENERAL:—	GENERAL (continued).	GENERAL (continued).	GENERAL (continued).
Aeroplane Adventure in the North, An ... 9	Civil Aviation, Field for ... 248	Motoring in Canada ... 306	Motor Tour, A Grand Circle ... 259
Alien Enemy Property ... 290	Cost of Peace and War, The ... 91	National Problems, Sir E. Walker on ... 105	Naval Policy, Canada's ... 177, 201
All-Red Cable Route ... 306	Cricketers' English Tour, Canadian ... 154	Navy Gratuities ... 248	Obituary ... 6, 30, 52, 82, 106, 128, 166, 178, 214, 235, 259, 280, 298
American Duty on Canadian Pulpwood: Premier's Protest ... 91	Early Days in Real Estate ... 277		
Anglican Synod Bars Women ... 128	Education in Western Canada ... 57		
Answers to Correspondents 22, 46, 74, 98, 122, 146, 170, 194, 218, 242, 266, 290, 314	Empire Day, Canadians and ... 200, 234		
Appeal to Englishmen in Canada ... 180	English Women in Canada, Appeal to ... 186		
Banks' Football Club, Canadian ... 19, 44, 58, 202	Entertaining, The Cost of ... 39		
Baseball in London ... 28	Family Budget, The ... 24, 315		
Births, Marriages, and Deaths 4, 52, 80, 104, 128, 150, 176, 200, 224, 248, 272, 296, 311	Farmer Members Seeking Knowledge ... 106		
Bisley, Canada and ... 8	Fellowship of the Maple Leaf ... 166		
Bridging Two Oceans and Linking Four Continents ... 61	Football, Canadian Banks' Club ... 118		
Briquetting of Lignite ... 290	"Foreigners," Canadians as ... 211		
Brock, Sir Isaac, Memorial to ... 178	Forthcoming Events 8, 32, 56, 84, 108, 132, 156, 180, 204, 228, 252, 276, 300, 250, 298		
Budget, The Canadian ... 177, 201, 222, 238, 246, 253, 274	France to Honour Canada ... 250		
Canada Club ... 53, 225	Fruit Crop ... 298		
"Canada To-day," 1921-22 ... 80, 200, 128	Georgian Bay ... 249		
Canadian Building in London, A ... 128	Genoa, Canada at ... 177, 200		
Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London ... 166, 195	Gold Production, Canadian ... 186		
Canadian Club of Great Britain and New York ... 104, 154, 200, 229	Golf in Western Canada ... 118, 282		
Canadian Exhibition in London, A Permanent ... 24	Government Aids Small Miners ... 141		
Canadian M.P.'s and Directorships ... 104	Governor-General, The Art of Being ... 200		
Canadian Press Views ... 66, 80, 200, 238, 258, 274, 307	Harding's, President, Visit to Canada ... 288		
Canadians and Newfoundlanders in London 24, 48, 76, 100, 124, 148, 172, 196, 220, 244, 268, 292, 316	High Commissioner, New ... 4, 29		
Canadian's Estate, A ... 194	Holidays in Canada ... 58, 147, 273		
Canadians Visit Europe ... 178	Home-Ownng Country, Canada as a ... 301		
Cattle Embargo 14, 26, 42, 50, 103, 150, 174, 177, 187, 202, 291	Hunting in the Cassiar ... 114		
Champion Fishing Schooner, A ... 96	Imperial Conference Secrets ... 311		
Church Union, Canada and ... 248	Indians Demand Investigation ... 178		
	Italians in Canada, The ... 264		
	King's Birthday, The ... 248		
	Larkin, Mr., at Geneva ... 201		
	Lauder, Sir Harry, on Canada ... 82		
	Liberal Government's Big Majority ... 154		
	Lincoln Cathedral ... 82		
	Liquor Control, Strengthening ... 163		
	Local Autonomy and Imperial Unity ... 202		
	Macmaster's, Sir Donald, Will ... 24, 47, 48, 74, 100, 124, 147, 170, 195, 220, 239, 242, 262, 291		
	Magazines ... 291		
	Miners' Government Aids Small ... 141		
	Miniature Painters ... 291		
	Mining Notes ... 17, 43, 93, 117, 165, 213, 261, 285, 309		
	Ministry of Defence ... 52		
ALBERTA:—	BANKING AND FINANCE (continued).	BANKS:—	
Coal Resources ... 284	Government and G.T.P. Bond-holders, Canadian ... 313	Banking Act ... 148, 291	
Hail Insurance ... 94	Hudson's Bay, Pleasant Surprise for ... 313	Canadian Bank of Commerce ... 116	
Jasper Park, Bungalows for ... 104	Hudson's Bay Results for Quarter and Year ... 45	Colonial Bank ... 67	
News ... 11, 35, 60, 87, 111, 135, 159, 183, 207, 231, 255, 279, 303	Interesting Financial Experiment, An ... 265	Dominion Bank ... 195, 216	
Prohibition ... 42	Investors, Canadian ... 241	Earnings ... 291	
Protect Farmers, To ... 100	Investors' Dilemma, The ... 169	Merchants Bank 4, 166, 201, 241	
Stock ... 193	Market Optimism, Canadian ... 289	Molson's Bank ... 262	
BANKING AND FINANCE:—	New York Bids, Two ... 145	Montreal, Bank of ... 116, 241	
Another Profitable Exchange ... 97	Ontario Borrowers at 5 per Cent. ... 265	Royal Bank of Canada ... 99	
Back to 5 Per Cent. ... 45	Price Movements, Canadian ... 73	Royal Bank of Scotland ... 164, 265	
Bank of Montreal's Strong Position ... 241	Profitable Canadian "Straddle," A ... 169	Standard Bank of Canada ... 40, 72	
Bond Comparison, A ... 265	Railway Conditions in 1921 ... 21	Toronto, Bank of ... 212	
Bond Prices at the Apex, Canadian ... 21	Railway Financing in U.S., Canadian ... 121	Union Bank of Canada 123, 164, 284	
Canada Life's Fine Showing ... 145	Railway Improvements in 1921, Canadian ... 121		
Changing Investment Conditions ... 289	Rise in Gilt-Edged Issues, The ... 45		
Declining Canadian Investment Yields ... 97	Rise in Canadian Dollar, The ... 217		
Edmonton's New Long-Term Loan, City of ... 193	Stock Exchange War Regulations, Abolition of ... 121		
Effect of Trade Revival on Bond Values ... 21	Timely Warning, A ... 121		
Expanding Current Loans ... 289	Valuable Safeguard, A ... 97		
Financial Fiasco, A ... 241	Winnipeg's Successful Financial Operation ... 193		
		BRITISH COLUMBIA:—	
		B.C. Land Companies' Merger ... 195	
		Ex-Officers and British Columbia ... 154	
		Fruit Crop ... 208	
		Grain Shipments from Vancouver ... 188	
		Hunting in the Cassiar ... 114	
		Iron Ore, Vancouver Island's ... 165	
		Land Owning in ... 301	
		Mineral Production ... 195	
		Mountaineering ... 91	
		News ... 11, 35, 60, 87, 111, 135, 159, 183, 207, 231, 255, 279, 303	



PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
BRITISH COLUMBIA (continued).	COMPANIES (continued).	FINANCE:—	
Queen Charlotte Islands 186	Mining Corporation of Canada ... 216, 266	Advances to Railways 48	
Salmon 39	Mitchelson Partners 41	Baldwin's Case Settled 70	
Stock 289	Montreal Light, Heat and Power, Consolidated 116, 308	Banking and Finance 21, 45, 73, 97, 121, 145, 169, 193, 217, 241, 265, 289, 313	
Turnbull, Lecture by Mr. W. ... 128	Montreal Tramways 21	Budget, The Canadian 177, 201, 222, 238, 246, 253, 271	
CENTRE PAGES:—	National Drug and Chemical ... 212	Canada's Finances 19, 52	
Alberta and British Columbia, Scenes in 257	New Brunswick Gas and Oilfields ... 171	Canadian Securities 16, 40, 68, 92, 116, 140, 164, 188, 212, 236, 260, 284, 308	
Angler in Canada, The 184, 185	North British Canadian Investment ... 92	Coupons Due 292	
Blossom-Time in Canadian Orchards ... 232, 233	North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage 262	Earnings of Banks 291	
Bridging Two Oceans and Linking Four Continents (Canadian Pacific) ... 63	Novo Scotia Steel and Coal 261	Financing Canada 27	
British Columbia Salmon 36, 37	Ogilvie Flour Mills 21	Greek and Rumanian Debts 171	
Canada's National Railways ... 136, 137	Ottawa Power 21	Income Tax, A Year's 195	
Child Migrants for the Dominion of the West 89	Penmans 143	Insurance Revenue 292	
Children of the Dominion ... 208, 209	Porcupine-Davidson Gold Mines ... 23, 45	Interest Warrants 149, 262	
Gold From Ontario: A Porcupine Mine and Mill 160, 161	Price Bros. 193	Investment Notes 21, 45, 73, 97, 121, 145, 169, 193, 217, 241, 265, 289, 313	
Motoring in Canada 304, 305	Prudential Trust 193	Loan, Canadian 308	
Open-Air Markets in Eastern Canada ... 12, 13	Red Star Refineries 73	Loan in New York 122	
River, Lake, Mountain, and Valley Scenes 280, 281	Sawyer-Massey 45	London Market, The 17, 41, 69, 93, 117, 141, 165, 189, 213, 237, 261, 285, 309	
St. Lawrence Waterway, Along the Great 112, 113	Scottish and Canadian General Investment 308	Montreal Letter, Our 17, 41, 69, 93, 117, 141, 165, 189, 213, 237, 261, 285, 309	
COMPANIES:—	Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land 92	Mining Prices 17, 46, 68, 92, 122, 140, 164, 188, 212, 236, 267, 291, 308	
Abitibi Power and Paper 121	Southern Power 313	Newfoundland Surplus 52	
Algoma Central Terminals 110	Shawinigan Water and Power ... 291	Railway Earnings 16, 68, 98, 116, 149, 171, 188, 212, 236, 267, 284, 308	
Ames-Holden-McCreedy 97, 145, 265	Simpson, Robert 47	Saskatchewan Stock 216, 260	
Anglo-Newfoundland Development ... 16	Steel and Radiation 140, 171	Swift Current's Finances 24	
Asbestos of Canada 40	Sun Life Assurance 212	FINANCIAL NOTICES, REPORTS, ETC.:—	
Associated Gold Mines of Western Australia 236	Toronto Power 92	Brazilian Traction, Light and Power ... 266	
Atlantic Sugar Refineries 169	Trust and Loan of Canada 195	British Metal Corporation 15	
Barcelona Traction, Light and Power ... 3, 243, 284	West Kootenay Power and Light ... 145	Canada Landed and National Investment 242	
Bell's United Asbestos 116	Western Dominion Collieries ... 140	Canadian Bank of Commerce 122, 146, 170, 194, 218	
Brazilian Traction, Light and Power ... 40, 164, 169, 236, 262, 289	Western Grocers 21	Canadian General Electric 215	
British Canadian Trust 72	CORRESPONDENCE:—	Confederation Life 315	
British Columbian Breweries 40, 243, 284	British Trade in Canada 310	Dominion of Canada 41	
British Columbia Canning 212	Canadians and the Census 65	Dominion Textile 22, 46, 258, 290, 314	
B.C. Fishing and Packing 116	Cattle Embargo, Canadian ... 14, 42, 187	Grand Trunk Railway 218, 266	
British Empire Steel 241	Directors 142	Hambros Bank 267	
Calgary and Edmonton Land 41	Farming Conditions in the West ... 187	Investment Corporation of Canada ... 98	
Canada 16	Legal Liability of State-Owned Shipping 215	Porcupine-Davidson Gold Mines ... 23	
Canada Land and Irrigation 291	Prohibition in Canada 14, 42, 65, 90, 114, 142, 187, 283, 310	Quebec, Province of 140	
Canada Landed and National Investment 236, 262	EMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT:—	Royal Bank of Canada 98	
Canada Life 145	British Boys, Canada for 3	Saskatchewan, Province of 218, 266	
Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) ... 140	British Settlers Wanted 26, 198	St. John and Quebec Railway 41	
Canadian Cottons 265	British Women Emigrants 81	Simpson, Robert 41	
Canadian and Foreign Investment Trust 164	Child Immigrants 85	Trust and Loan of Canada 243	
Canadian General Electric ... 73, 262, 284	Colonists, Ten Million 28	Union Bank of Canada 146	
Canadian Klondike Mining 284	Empire Settlement 126, 290	Winnipeg, City of 41, 260	
Canadian Northern Prairie Lands ... 92	Ex-Officers and British Columbia ... 154	FRONTISPICES:—	
Canadian Radio 73	Immigrants Canada Needs ... 91, 102, 170	Agricultural Exports, Canada's Four Staple 197	
Canadian Resources Development ... 73	Immigration Problems 118	Cattle, Specimens of Canadian 209	
Canadian Salt 140	Immigration Season Opens 118	Cities, Canada's Biggest 77	
Canadian Western Lumber 218	Irish Settlers for Ontario 166	City Links 149	
Cockshutt Plow 164	Land-owning in British Columbia ... 301	Dog, The Useful 49	
Confederation Life 291, 313	Medical Examination of Emigrants ... 90	Fishing in Quebec 293	
Consolidated Mining and Smelting ... 121, 145	Migration Problem, The 294	Georgian Bay Islands 246	
Dominion Cannery 21	Migration Within the Empire 272	Larkin, Hon. Peter Charles 1	
Dominion Glass 40, 237	Opening the Door 223	Maple Sugar Bush, Spring in the Newfoundland Seal Hunt, The ... 25	
Dominion Iron and Steel 116, 241	Oriental, Immigration of 39	Newfoundland's Railways 221	
Dominion Permanent Loan and Savings 193	Oversea Settlement 78, 85	Seedling-Time in the West 135	
Dominion Textiles and Investment ... 41	R.I.C. for Canada 27, 175, 210	Spring Blossom 173	
Dominion Taxile 284	Saskatchewan Women and Domesticities ... 128	INTERVIEWS:—	
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths 116	Scotsmen for Ontario 8	Bosworth, Mr. G. M. (New World Tourists for Europe) 4	
Hillcrest Collieries 21	Settlers for Canada 26, 81, 166, 234	Bowling, Sir Edgar (Graves of Dominion Soldiers) 176	
Hudson's Bay 45, 291, 313	Soldier Settlers 9, 33	Campbell, Mr. G. S. (Conditions and Needs) 177	
Imperial Tobacco of Canada 262, 284, 291, 308	Sources of Emigration 50	Clayton, Rev. P. B. ("Toc H." in Canada) 80	
Investment Corporation of Canada ... 92	Teachers for Western Canada, British 214	Hirsch, Mr. Michael (Conditions in Quebec Province) 133	
Kaministiquia Power 116	FARMING:—	Larkin, Hon. P. C. (Conditions in the Dominion) 29	
Keeley Silver Mines 195	Agricultural Produce 295	Müller, Dr. W. G. (Mining and Agriculture in Northern Ontario) ... 163	
Kirkland Lake Proprietary (1919) ... 284	Apples, Grading of Canadian 82		
Lake of the Woods Milling 147	Conditions in the West 187		
Lyall, P., and Sons, Construction ... 313	Corn in Canada 181		
Marconi Wireless Telegraph of Canada 73	Crop News 171, 262		
Maritime Oilfields 171	Diversified Farming 79		
Mexican Light and Power 195	Farmers' Fears 247		
	French-Canadian Farmer, The ... 152		
	Fruit Crop 208		
	Prairie Farmers More Hopeful ... 211		
	Quebec's Crops 18		
	Seedling Well Under Way 128		
	Southern Alberta Farmers, To Protect Vegetables on the Prairies 24		
	Wheat Board 58, 98, 103, 235		
	Wheat Crop 14, 219		

PAGE

FADING ARTICLES

British's Pledged Word	28
British Settlers Wanted	206
British Trade in Canada	270
Cattle Embargo "Pledge," The	150
Civil Aviation in Canada	240
Emigration, Sources of	50
Empire Preference	264
Empire Settlement Bill, The	120
Genoa and Canada	222
Larkin, Mr., A Welcome to	2
Migration Problem, The	204
Outlook of Canadians, The	102
"Slur" and the "Pledge," The	174

MANITOBA

News	...	11,	35,	60,	80,	
	111,	135,	159,	183,	207,	
			231,	255,	279,	303
Parliament Dissolved	...	...	...	...	...	52
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	3
Stock	...	...	...	193,	205,	280
Winnipeg Fur Sale	...	...	...	...	...	44

NEW BRUNSWICK

Forest Resources	...	...	...	190
Fruit Crop	...	...	...	298
News	...	...	10, 34, 59,	
	80,	110,	134, 158,	182,
	207,	230,	254,	278,
				302
Prohibition	...	...	...	42
Stock	...	...	...	73

NEWFOUNDLAND

Bowring, Sir Edgar, on Graves of	170
Dominion Soldiers	67
Customs Regulations	205
Flags, Old	18
Herring Industry	28
Legislative Proposals	150
Population	214, 308
Railways	21, 45
Seal Hunt	73
Stock	52
Surplus	82
Young Patriot, A	51

NOTES OF THE WEEK

Aeroplanes v. Insects	271
American Tariff Revision	127
Authors, Canadian	295
Borden, Sir Robert	126
British Boys, Canada for	3
British Markets for Canadian	79
Farmers	151
British Stock and Traditions	222
Budget, Mr. Fielding's	246
Budget, The—And After	295
Byng's, Lord, Tour	271
Canada and the Empire	3
Canada on the Screen	127
"Canadian Colony" in London,	26, 50
Cattle Embargo, A "Free Vote" on	109
"Chances" of Marriage	271
Commemorative Days	103
Consumers' Interests	223
Cunarders for Canada	79
Diversified Farming	103
Diverting the Flow	295
East via Canada, To the	222
Empire and the Navy, The	151
Empire Co-operation	27
Empire Travel	247
English Education	247
Ex-Soldiers' Grievances, Canadian	247
Farmers' Fears, The	27
Financing Canada	271
Fish Waste Utilised	26
Genoa, Canada at	127
Grand Trunk, The	247
Health and Empire	102
Immigrants for Canada	109
Indians' Grievances	175
King's Pilgrimage, The	100
Labour and Export Trade	271
Land of Opportunities, The	52
Larkin's, Mr., Welcome	109
Links with the Past	3
Manitoba Politics	108
Markets of the Empire	51
Miners, Plain Words to	51

NOTES OF THE WEEK (Continued)

Ministerial Figures	278
Montreal a Hundred Years Ago	278
Mounted Police to Remain, The	278
New Grant Star, The	278
New Canadian Headquarters, The	278
Old Flags of Newfoundland, The	278
Opening the Door	278
Ottawa and Westminster, At	278
Oversea Settlement Bill, The	278
Pan-American Union, The	278
Peace Highway, The	278
Policeman's "Lot," A	278
Poppy-Bordered Highway, A	278
Prince's Home-Coming, Our	278
Progressives and the Government	278
Putting Off the Day	278
Quebec and the "Habitant"	278
Railways' Activities, The Canadian	278
R.I.C. for Canada	278
"Rules of the Road"	278
Russia or the Dominions?	278
St. Lawrence Waterway, The	278
Scottish-Canadian, The First	278
Senator's Qualifications, A	278
Settlers—House and All	278
Soldier Settlement Scheme, The	278
"Sovietism" in Canada	278
Tribute to Canadian Culture, A	278
Western Provinces' Resources	278
West Indies, Committee, A	278
West Indies, Trade with the	278
Wheat Board Difficult, A	278
"White Bolshevism"	278
Women Senators	278
Working Railway Branch Lines	278

NOVA SCOTIA

Fruit Crop	...	...	...	...
News	...	10,	34,	59, 86,
	110,	134,	158,	183,
	206,	230,	254,	278,

Reafforestation

Stock	73
-------	----

ONTARIO

Better Roads				
Conditions				
Fruit Crop				
Georgian Bay				
Gold and Silver				
Irish Settlers	...	...		
Liquor Export Trade				
Loan and Trust Act	...	...		
Mining and Agriculture in Northern				
Ontario	...	...		121
News	...	10, 34,	59, 86,	
	110,	134,	158,	182,
	206,	230,	254,	278,
Prohibition Allegations				
Railways	...	...		
R.I.C. for Ontario	...	...		
Scotsmen as Settlers	...	...		
Stock	...	...	97,	145
Toronto University's Soldier				
Students	...	...	...	
Trust Companies				

PORTRAITS

Andrews, Miss Margaret	204
Angus, Mr. R. B.	278
Black, Mr. W. J.	32
Bosworth, Mr. G. M.	104
Chester, Miss Gladys	134
Coles, Miss Lillian	152
Colyer-Fergusson, Mrs. Max	81
Cook, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph	220
Drummond, Mr. David	270
Dunning, Hon. C. A.	1
Eaton, Late Sir John	107
Fielding, Hon. W. S.	204
Forster, Mr. J. W. I.	104
Gillies, Capt. James	104
Griffith, Mr. W. L.	104
Hailey, Capt. A. J.	18
High Commissioners for Canada	18
and Australia	18
Hoadley, Hon. George	104
Kennedy, Hon. W. C.	104
Larkin, Miss Aileen	104
Larkin, Hon. P. C.	104
Larkin, Mrs. P. C.	104

PULPIT (Continued)

Levesque, Hon. Edouard, M.P.	104
MacLeod, T. C. G. S.	104
Park, Mr. J. S.	104
Robertson, Dr. James I.	104
Roberts, Mr. J. A.	104
Washburn, Hon. L. A.	104
Wheeler, Sir Edmund	104
Woolley, Mr. T. R.	104

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

News	10, 35, 110, 150, 207, 250
------	----------------------------

QUEBEC

Basilia of Ste. Anne de Beaupré									
Bilingual	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bigness of									
Census Figures									
Conditions in									
Crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French Canadian Farmer, The									
Fruit Crop									
Habitant, The									
Loyalty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montreal a Hundred Years Ago									
Montreal Harbour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montreal Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
News	10,	34,	59,	80,	110,				
	134,	158,	182,	200,	230,	254,			
						278,			
St. Lawrence Waterway, The						51,			
Stock	...	...	...	...	...	45,			

RAILWAYS

Accident Statistics									
Advances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alberta and Great Waterways									
Algonia and Central Hudson Bay	16,								
Branch Lines, Working	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Columbia Electric									
Canada's National Railways	...	129,							
Deficit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Efficiency	...	...	214,	264,					
Earnings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canadian Northern	...	...	...	21,					
Canadian Pacific:—									
Conditions in 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earnings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Freight Reduction	...	...	...	104,					
Hotel Vancouver									
Meeting									
Stock									
War Record	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earnings	16,	68,	98,	116					
	140,	171,	188,	212,	230,	284,			
Grand Trunk:—									
Attack	...	...	...	...	...	52,			
Award	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bondholders' Position									
Deficit	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Ex-Service Men									
Stock	...	...	...	...	...	212,			
Newfoundland Railways	...	...	...	...	...	214,			
Ontario Railways									
Temiscouata	40,	72,	164,	262,					
Winnipeg Electric	40,	97,	217,						

REVIEWS

"Heaton's Annual and Commercial Handbook of Canada"	104
"Labrador Days" (Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell)	104
"Letters from the Front"	104
"Marie Chapdelaine" (Louis Hémon)	104
"Policing the Plains" (Rev. R. G. Macbeth)	104
"Success" (Lord Beaverbrook)	104
"The Canadian Mining Handbook" (W. A. Morgan)	104
"The Directory of Paper Makers"	104
"The Dominion of Canada as a Market for British Goods"	104
"The First Five Hundred" (Richard Cramm)	104
"The Fur Trade of America" (Agnes Saut)	104
"The Man in the Twilight" (Ridgewell Cullum)	104
"The Province of Quebec: Geographical and Social Studies" (J. C. Sutherland, B.A.)	104

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
REVIEWS (continued).		SHIPPING (continued).		TRADE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE (con-	
"The Story of Lord Mount Stephen" (Keith Morris)	192	<i>Empress of Canada</i> , Maiden Voyage... ..	157	tinued).	
"With Gun and Rod in Canada"	307	<i>Empress of Japan</i> Withdrawn	235	Fruit Crop, Canada's	298
"Wrigley's Alberta Directory"	192	Freight Rates	300	Fur Sales	24, 171, 237
SASKATCHEWAN:—		Legal Liability of State-Owned Ship-		Grape and Wine Industry	296
Census Figures	95	ping	215	Heavy Declines	140
Domestics, How Saskatchewan	128	Merchant Marine Losses	40	Herring Industry of Newfoundland	18
Women Receive	82	<i>Montcalm</i> Refloated, The	267	Imports from Britain	190
New Cabinet	82	<i>Montrose's</i> Maiden Voyage	166	Industrial Development in Canada	238
News 11, 35, 60, 87, 111, 135, 159, 163, 207, 231, 255, 279, 303		Royal Mail Steam Packet	195	Irish Store Cattle	91
Premier	58	Steamship Sailings 18, 47, 70, 94, 123, 147, 171, 196, 219, 243, 267, 280, 315		Jamaica's Preference	47, 67
Stock	24, 216, 260, 265	Trawlers and Drifters, Canadian-Built	28	Liquor Export	14
SHIPPING:—		TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE:—		Live Stock Values	15
Antwerp-Canada Service	195	Asbestos Products, Manufacturing	99	Manufacturers More Hopeful	123
Canada Steamship Lines 169, 213, 217, 241		Boots and Shoes	67	May Trade	314
Canadian Government Merchant Marine	308	British Trade in Canada	270, 310	Mineral Production	147, 186, 195
Canadian Pacific Developments	253	Canadian National Exhibition	99	Motor Cars from Canada	195
Canadian Pacific <i>Empress</i> Steamships 47, 115, 124		Cattle Embargo, The	14, 26, 42, 50, 103, 150, 174, 177, 187, 202, 273, 296	Motor Works at Hendon, Canadian	47
Cargo Service, Canadian Pacific	298	Chamber of Commerce in London, Canadian	47, 67, 195, 219	Oil Leases, New Regulations for... ..	104
China and Japan, via Canada	157	Conditions in Canada	44, 95	Paper Production	16
Combine, Canadian	291	Copper Ore in the Far North	140	Pulpwood, Americans and Canadian	91
Cunard Steamship Line 92, 122, 223, 235		Enquiries	18, 70, 94, 124, 190, 286	Ready to Wear Clothes	99
Disposal of Ships	296	Export Trade and Labour	196	Revival of Business, A	165
Dominion Express Service, New	123	Forest Resources	190	Tea Duties, Canada and	296
<i>Empress of Australia</i>	297	Franco-Canadian Trade Treaty	195	Trade Commissioners' Visits to Canada	171
				Trade in May	314
				U.S.A. Trade with Canada	288
				West Indies, Trade with the	18, 127, 298
				Wheat Board	58, 98, 103, 235
				Wool Prices Improving	292
				YUKON:—	
				Mining	100
				Territory, One-Third Explored	283

CANADA

No. 847.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1922.

Vol. LXVI.

9^D. WEEKLY

THE NEW CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER.

(See page 4.)



THE HON. PETER CHARLES LARKIN.

Who arrives in London this weekend to enter upon his duties.

Photograph

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL
FOR ALL INTERESTED IN THE DOMINION.

PRICE 91¢ PER 20 CENTS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (see page III).

OFFICES OF "CANADA":

ENGLAND: 110 St. Martin's Lane, LONDON, W.C.2 (close to
Trafalgar Square).

CANADA: 4 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Telephone: London: 3450 (10-cent).

Telegrams: "Canada Newspaper, London." Cables: "Canook, London."

Cheques and P.O.s to be made payable to the Canada Newspaper
Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter.

Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only. The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

In the absence of an expressed agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all articles published in "Canada" belongs to the Canada Newspaper Company, Ltd.

We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs of interesting Canadian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned.

Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for (not forwarded).

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

PAGE

THE HON. P. C. LARKIN	1, 4
CANADA'S IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS	5
PURELY PERSONAL	7, 8
CANADA'S RETURNED SOLDIERS	9
FROM EAST TO WEST	10, 11
OPEN-AIR MARKETS IN EASTERN CANADA	12, 13
CORRESPONDENCE: THE CATTLE EMBARGO AND PROHIBITION	14
FINANCE, TRADE, AND BUSINESS	15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23
STEAMSHIP SAILINGS	18
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	22
CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON	24

A WELCOME TO MR. LARKIN.

MR. LARKIN comes to London to take up his duties as High Commissioner for Canada under the happiest of auspices. Men of all shades of opinion in Canada have united in extolling his capabilities and in wishing him God-speed in his new sphere. Canadians resident in Great Britain are looking forward all the more on that account to making his acquaintance. They look forward also with hopefulness to his opening up a new era of Canadian activity in the Mother Country. We know we are expressing the feeling uppermost in the minds of all Canadians over here, and also of all British-born lovers of Canada, when we extend to Mr. Larkin a hearty welcome and our good wishes for a happy, as well as a useful tenure of office.

In London Mr. Larkin will find himself, as representative of Canada, very much in the public eye. All that has been said of him on the other side of the Atlantic gives confidence that he will be able to acquit himself in a manner worthy of his position and of his native Dominion. He will not only have to uphold Canada's interests before the eyes of the general public. He will also find himself, sooner or later, in friendly rivalry with an alert band of representatives of the other

Oversea Dominions. We are glad to be told that he is to be given a free hand in the administration of his office. In that way he will be the better able to keep up Canada's end in several directions in which there is need for activity and aggressiveness. In this respect Mr. Larkin's business sense of the value of publicity should be of great usefulness.

In one respect, it is true, Mr. Larkin will differ from his fellow High Commissioners in London. The representatives of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland have each a title—Sir Joseph Cook, Sir James Allen, Sir Edgar Walton, and Sir Edgar Bowring—and enjoy a certain prestige and precedence in public life, in accordance therewith. If the self-denying ordinance passed by the Dominion Parliament and public sentiment in Canada are to prevent those great Canadians who are appointed to the office of High Commissioner from accepting titular honours of this sort, it is possible that Canada may be the loser. We do not suggest, of course, that Canada's High Commissioner needs such a mark of distinction. But every one of Mr. Larkin's predecessors in office was honoured in this way by the King, and they were certainly no less worthy representatives of Canada on that account.

—* *—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Progressives and the Government.

So closely is the future of the new Canadian Government bound up with the attitude of the Progressive party, that there has naturally been much speculation as to what it was to be. Their leader, the Hon. T. A. Crerar, made a more or less definite statement of their position the other day on the floor of the House.

He was not, said Mr. Crerar, much concerned with what Government was in power, so long as the country got the legislation and administration which it should have; and he intimated that he would be prepared to co-operate with Mr. Mackenzie King to that end "on a definite line of principle." "We are here," he said, "for the purpose of furthering certain principles, and we are prepared to advance those principles by any legitimate means. We are not here to oppose for the sake of opposing. We are prepared to assist the Government in giving the country the policy we think it should have; but we are prepared to oppose the Government when we think it is not giving the country that policy. The words of the Prime Minister give some hope that the policy of his Government on the great vital issues will be such as to command our support. If the Government policy is of such a character we are prepared to support it; but, if not, then our duty lies in another direction."

* * *

Women Senators.

The new Dominion Parliament is notable for containing the first woman member of the House of Commons. This, and also the admission of Lady Rhondda's claim to a seat in the House of Lords, have given an impetus to the movement for the appointment of women to the Canadian Senate. The supporters of this innovation, however, seem to have struck a "snag." The question of their eligibility has been submitted by the Government to the Department of Justice, and a ruling has been given that in view of the terms of the British North America Act, no woman can be appointed to the Senate without an amendment of that Act.

Presumably the obstacle is the use of the masculine pronoun in the section of the Act relating to the Senate. Throughout the clauses describing a "fit and qualified person" "he" and "his" are used.

* * *

A Senator's Qualifications.

It is interesting to recall the qualifications of a Senator, as laid down by the Act. He must be: (1) "of the full age of thirty years"; (2) either a natural-born, or naturalised subject of the King; (3) "legally or equitably seized as of freehold for his own use and benefit of lands or tenements held in free and common socage, or seized or possessed for his own

se, or benefit of lands or tenements held in franc-
 fief, or in mortgag, within the Province for which he is
 appointed, of the value of \$4,000, over and above
 all rents, dues, debts, charges, mortgages, and incum-
 brances, due or payable out of, or charged on or affect-
 ing the same"; (4) "his real and personal property
 shall be together worth \$4,000 over and above his
 debts and liabilities"; (5) "resident in the Province for
 which he is appointed"; (6) "in the case of Quebec,
 he shall have his real property qualification in the
 electoral division for which he is appointed, or shall
 be resident in that division."

* * *

**Canada for
British Boys.** We are glad to note that the Minister
 of Immigration favours an active
 policy of taking out to Canada boys
 and girls from the Mother Country. It is a direction
 in which the Australian States are also turning their
 attention, and their efforts are being attended with
 marked success. There can be no doubt as to the use-
 fulness of "catching" the settler young. The success
 of the existing policy of child immigration to Canada
 bears testimony to that. There is plenty of excel-
 lent material at hand in the Mother Country, not only
 in public institutions, but in such organisations as Boy
 Scouts, Girl Guides, etc. During the last few days, we
 notice, a Canadian, Mr. Beckles Willson, has been
 urging the formation of a Young British Farmers'
 League, with the object of fitting lads for farm life
 overseas.

Correspondence in the British Press, too, on "What
 to do with our Boys," has pointed to the openings
 that exist in Canada and the other oversea Dominions,
 not only on the land, but in the professions. The
 Public Schools' Employment Bureau, of which Mr.
 W. A. Bulkeley Evans is the secretary, has done useful
 work in sending British boys to universities and train-
 ing colleges in Canada and the other Dominions, with
 a view to their settlement there.

* * *

**Manitoba
Politics.** Fuller information regarding the
 political situation in Manitoba shows
 that the Norris Government was
 defeated on a straight vote of censure. The resolu-
 tion in question, which was moved by a member of the
 Farmer group and was carried by twenty-seven votes
 to twenty-three, censured the Government for failing to
 give effect to a resolution passed last year, calling for
 the abolition of the Public Utilities Commission.

The position of the Manitoba Government has been
 an uneasy one for some time past. Mr. Norris suc-
 ceeded Sir Rodmond Roblin as Premier in 1915, and
 his party (Liberal) was returned in 1920 as the
 strongest of four groups—the others being Conserva-
 tives, Independent Farmers, and Labourites—no one of
 which has a majority in the House. The Government
 has been kept in existence by the voluntary support of
 some of its opponents; and it was the unexpected
 rally of the Conservative group to the vote of censure
 resolution that brought about its defeat last month.
 None of the leaders of the Opposition groups, however,
 appears to have been willing to undertake the responsi-
 bility of taking office under present circumstances,
 and, as we stated last week, Mr. Norris has consented
 to "carry on" until the necessary supply is voted, and
 certain important Bills of a non-controversial nature
 have been passed.

* * *

**"White
Bolshevism."** We regret to read an attack on
 Canada, under the guise of a discus-
 sion of the Grand Trunk award, in
 a London weekly journal, the *Outlook*. Our contem-
 porary is, of course, entitled to its own opinion as to
 the merit of the majority award and its effects upon
 Canadian credit in the Mother Country. But we do
 take exception to the launching of a wildly-worded
 attack of this character upon "Canadian finance,
 Canadian politicians, and even the Canadian judi-
 ciary."

In the course of this article wholesale allegations are
 made against the Canadian Government of manipulat-
 ing the railway situation so as to get hold of the Grand

Trunk Railway on its own terms, and such well-
 known Canadians as Sir Thomas White and Sir Walter
 Cascard are personally attacked for their share in the
 award. The *Outlook* takes credit to itself for having
 withheld comment "in the hope that the new Canadian
 Government would take some steps to wipe out the dis-
 graceful action of its predecessor"; but it is difficult to
 see what good purpose it hopes to serve by the attack,
 which it now delivers, with its charge against Canada
 in general, and its judicial and legal systems in par-
 ticular, of "setting the world an example of White
 Bolshevism." We welcome the protests made at
 Ottawa.

* * *

**A Policeman's
"Lot."** Even in the "land of opportunity,"
 opportunity has to be seized to
 make the most of it. A policeman
 who recently died in Toronto seems to have had the
 right knack.

Emigrating to Canada from Ireland as a boy, Noble
 John Craig began work in a lumber camp, and then
 went on to a farm. In 1887 he joined the Toronto
 police force. The first money he managed to save
 he invested in sheep. Making a good profit on these,
 he put it into house-building. In all he had built 300
 houses, and at the time of his death—a year after his
 retirement on pension—he owned thirty-five. When
 he died, at the age of fifty-eight, he left an estate
 estimated at \$250,000 in cash, bonds, stocks, and
 real estate—\$30,000 being in Victory Bonds, \$15,000
 in C.P.R. stock, and \$30,000 in mortgages.

Craig must certainly have had the saving disposi-
 tion and the shrewd financial instinct with which he
 is credited. And withal he had a kind heart, for he is
 credited with never having let a prisoner or poor man
 in his station leave without his breakfast. Thus
 romance often peeps out in unexpected places.

* * *

**Canada on the
Screen.** The oft-recurring subject of the pre-
 valence of American films in Canada
 has again been brought to the front
 by the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Authors' As-
 sociation, which has taken steps to bring before the atten-
 tion of the public the excellence of some new "Ralph
 Connor" films. That author's novel, "Corporal
 Cameron," has been dramatised for the "movies" as
 "Cameron of the Royal Mounted." From the point of
 view of the audience it appears to be highly successful,
 and it has been welcomed as marking another step
 forward in the right direction.

The Ottawa *Journal*, in emphasising the educative
 value of the "movies," as well as their place as a legiti-
 mate form of entertainment, points out in particular the
 influence they may have for good or ill in moulding
 public opinion in other countries as to the essential
 characteristics of Canadian life. In this connection it
 points out the desirability of not creating a wrong im-
 pression of the Canada of to-day, those who do not
 know any better being apt to infer, in the present
 instance, that Indian raids, gambling saloons, and
 general lawlessness are features of life in Alberta at the
 present time. The period of the story, as a matter of
 fact, is the 'eighties, when the C.P.R. was under con-
 struction, and conditions were not all the same as they
 are to-day. On the ground that they would not neces-
 sarily be apparent to an audience say in Philadelphia or
 Liverpool, the *Journal* strongly endorses the view that
 in presenting "Cameron of the Royal Mounted" on
 the screen it should be "made perfectly clear that it is
 a work of fiction based on the earlier days of the West."

* *

British Columbia is sending a representative of the Land
 Department to India for the purpose of inducing retiring Army
 officers to settle in the Okanagan Valley, the India Office paying
 half their expenses.

The Royal Colonial Institute and the Clothworkers' Company
 entertained about 300 University of London students from the
 Overseas Dominions and the United States on Friday of last
 week, at Clothworkers' Hall. Music and tea were provided,
 and in the course of the speeches which followed it was men-
 tioned that there were sixty-one students from Canada and New-
 foundland at the University of London.

CANADA'S NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Larkin and His Office.

Canada's new High Commissioner, the Hon. P. C. Larkin, is due to arrive in London this week-end.

Speaking at the dinner given in honour of Mr. Larkin in Montreal by the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. W. M. Birks), Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, expressed satisfaction that the High Commissionership was to be filled by a man with a clean record, whose name was synonymous with probity and with integrity. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to find a man possessing the requisite qualities to the extent of 100 per cent. He described him as "a good Canadian through and through," and as springing from that stock of which a great writer once said: "Masterful and independent, intolerant of injustice, staunch to their ideals, wherever the Ulster fold have made their home, the wholesome breath of the North has followed them, preserving undaunted their hereditary virtues."

Sir Lomer Gouin, Minister of Justice, speaking purely personally, suggested that Mr. Larkin might without disadvantage improve the suite of offices occupied by the High Commissioner in London, so as to have something more worthy of his high position and responsibilities. He also suggested that the High Commissioner should come to Canada at least once a year to consult with the business men of the Dominion and with his colleagues of the Privy Council.

All Canadians to be Welcome.

Replying to the toast of his health at a dinner given by the Montreal Reform Club, Mr. Larkin described himself, with Mark Antony, as only a "plain, blunt man that love my friend." "When the Prime Minister honoured me by offering me the post of High Commissioner for Canada," he said, "he impressed on me the fact that he was only carrying out the wish of that great statesman, that far-seeing patriot, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. His (Laurier's) expressed wish carried the day with me, for while I highly appreciated the honour, I feared sailing in unknown seas. It would be mere affectation to say that I do not look with some confidence on the prosaic duties of the office, for in organisation of men and things I have had some experience covering many years. Therefore, when I was asked by the Premier to devote such knowledge as I possess to the service of the State, I had the temerity to enter into a new sphere, in which I hope to give some service to the country, and, perhaps, in some slight measure, add to the happiness of my fellow-Canadians, I believe whatever troubles and difficulties we have before us we can surmount, for we have such a race of men, largely descended from French and British pioneers who settled in this country, that no obstacles are too great for us to overcome. I want to assure you that in my new office there will be no Reds or Blues. Liberals, Conservatives, Progressives alike, as long as they are Canadian, will all be taken to my heart and receive the warmest of welcomes."

Discussing the High Commissionership in London (says a Central News Ottawa message), Mr. Mackenzie King said that the High Commissioner would hereafter be Canada's means of communication with the British Government, and the office staff would all be Canadians.

(Mr. Larkin's portrait appears on page 1.)

— * * —

THE GRAND TRUNK AWARD.

Parliamentary Protest Against an Attack.

Speaking in the Dominion House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Meighen called the attention of the Government to what he characterised as an attack on the Grand Trunk arbitration case made by a London periodical (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent). In his judgment the attack was defamatory to the honour of Canada, and should, therefore, not be ignored. The British Government, he declared, had obligations in this regard, and he was sure that both sides of the House would agree that nothing but honourable and fair methods should be adopted between Canada and the British shareholders.

Mr. Mackenzie King said that while it was difficult to know what course was advisable in regard to the article in question, he wished to associate himself entirely with Mr. Meighen's remarks in so far as they indicated that the methods of Canada had been honourable. (Cheers.)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or 8s. for 30 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

UNKNOWN.—On March 6, at Winnipeg, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ashdown, a son, Clark. On March 4, at Vancouver, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Clark and Mrs. Clark, a son.

DUGUID.—On March 22, at 38 Clwyne Avenue, Ottawa, the wife of Colonel Fortescue Duguid, B.S.O., a daughter.

DEATHS.

HAY.—At Benzing, Westholme, Vancouver Island, on March 16, Alice Leoley, the beloved wife of Major Cedric R. Hay, the darling and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Graham Galtart, Kilecragan.

KING.—At the Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, B.C., on February 23, Mark Thomas King, born in Leith, youngest son of the late Mark King, of Roxburghshire, Scotland.

NEW WORLD TOURISTS FOR EUROPE.

Mr. G. M. Bosworth Expects Great Exodus.

"There is every indication," says Mr. G. M. Bosworth, Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., who recently arrived in London from Montreal, "that tourists from Canada and the United States will visit Great Britain and the Continent in larger numbers during the present year. Two of our Atlantic steamers, the *Empress of France* and the *Empress of Scotland*, were specially chartered by Messrs. Clark, and are at present visiting various ports in the Mediterranean. They have on board some 1,600 tourists from the United States and Canada, and many of these will make side trips through various Continental countries and Great Britain before recrossing the Atlantic. Both these steamers have been chartered by Mr. Frank C. Clark for 1923, the *Empress of Scotland* sailing from New York in February for a Mediterranean cruise, and the *Empress of France* sailing in January from New York for a 'round-the-world' cruise, which will take 113 days.

"The Canadian Pacific, in association with La Compagnie Francaise du Tourisme, has also organised a personally conducted party of several hundred pilgrims to the Eucharistic Conference, to be held in Rome from May 24 to May 29. They will leave Montreal in the Canadian Pacific liner *Montreal* early in May, and a very attractive itinerary has been prepared, including visits to many famous shrines in Italy and France, the Passion Play at Oberammergau, and the Battlefields.

"The Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Britain* has just concluded two special cruises from New York to the West Indies, and she sailed from New York on March 23 for Liverpool with a number of tourists, business men, and the Hon. P. C. Larkin, the new High Commissioner for Canada in London. The *Empress of Britain* will, during the St. Lawrence season, sail between Liverpool and Quebec, carrying first, second, and third-class passengers, whilst the three new Canadian Pacific steamers, the *Montcalm*, *Montrose*, and *Montclare*, supplemented by the *Victorian*, will maintain the Liverpool-Quebec and Montreal service for cabin and third-class passengers.

"In July a party of over 300 Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand school teachers leave Montreal on the Canadian Pacific liner *Scotian* for a tour through Great Britain and the Continent.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Bosworth, "there will be a greater exodus of tourists from the New World to the Old this year than has been witnessed since 1914. The Canadian Pacific has made provision for this expected movement by placing its large express steamers, the *Empress of Scotland* and the *Empress of France* on the Hamburg-Southampton-Cherbourg-Quebec route, and the *Melita* and *Minnedosa* on the Antwerp-Southampton-Quebec and Montreal line, giving all the important Continental cities a first-class Canadian Pacific service.

"As regards the Pacific," concluded Mr. Bosworth, "we hope to get the new *Empress of Canada* away within a month or so. She will be the finest liner on the Pacific, and will shortly be followed by the *Empress of Australia*. On her recent trials over the measured mile the *Empress of Canada* developed a full speed of 20.28 knots, with 24,000 h.p., the full power of the machinery."

— * * —

MERCHANTS BANK CHARGES.

President and General Manager in Court.

Sir Montagu Allan, President, and Mr. D. C. Macarow, former general manager of the Merchants Bank, were last week summoned by the Department of Justice and Minister of Finance jointly to appear in Court in connection with the failure of the Merchants Bank.

The charge against Sir Montagu Allan (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*) is that he signed, approved, and concurred in reports which, it is alleged, contained false and deceptive statements with regard to the bank's financial position. The charge against Mr. Macarow repeats that brought against Sir M. Allan, and adds that he wilfully made false and deceptive statements in returns to the Department of Finance.

Application for permission to institute proceedings was formally granted on March 24 by Judge Cusson at Montreal, and both men appeared in Court later, when the cases were fixed for hearing on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

Both Sir Montagu Allan and Mr. Macarow stated (according to the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*), following the issue of the summonses, that they considered themselves not guilty, and would plead so when the time came. Sir Montagu declared that any other action than that which he had taken would have precipitated a run on the Merchants Bank, causing immediate disaster and probably much greater losses to the shareholders. Mr. Macarow stated that the charge against himself was unfounded, and he hoped the hearing would place the full facts before the public.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS.

Views of the Minister of the Interior and One of His Predecessors in Office

THE first indication of the new Government's immigration policy is contained in an address delivered last week by the Hon. Charles Stewart, the Dominion Minister of the Interior, in the course of which he stated that an extensive programme of encouragement to immigration could not be undertaken at present, on a count of the amount of unemployment prevailing. The present need, he said, was for farmers with capital and for farm labourers. The Government would not be stampeded into a policy looking rather to quality. There must be greater supervision and selection of immigrants before embarkation.

The *Morning Post* says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post* has been given a new aspect by the opening of negotiations for measures which include the return of unallotted lands to the Western Provinces. This gives the Province

there again, there is a call on the Governments of some of these countries to protect cultural people from emigration.

"Holland offers a fair field just now."

time, out one of the Old Countries."

A. H.

Public States, where the high price of land is quickly turning the attention of the renter many farmers, to the good lands in Canada to be seen at very much lower prices. It may be accepted that those immigrants who might be secured from that section of the United States will come into Western Canada. A strong movement is noticed in the New England States creating a tendency among citizens to come to Eastern Canada, notably into the Maritime Provinces. Possibly of these, indeed, a very fair majority, may only be people of Canadian birth or parentage returning; but even though be their return, it is our increased immigration.

These, however, are only immediate effects. The intention is to create a machinery, revised, and even reorganised, but not necessitating States-aided immigration, will bring Canada that greater amount of permanently settled immigration which is a need of the country. In so far as a Government may, those who will be brought in this year, and in the succeeding years, will be directed and encouraged to settle along existing railways; it is hoped to prevent spilling out into almost unsettled, and certainly sparse, areas, eventually only results in a costly system of settlement which creates a heavy burden of taxation upon the community, while usually not yielding the fullest conveniences required.

A "Follow-Up" System.

"But even where the newcomers are settled in fairly populous districts, their settlement is hardly completed when they are left to shift for themselves. A follow-up system is being devised, but upon what exact lines I am not yet in a position to define. It is hoped, however, to work it out in such a manner that every community will be a co-operative agent with the Government in better securing the goodwill and prosperity of the immigrant. In this regard, the Dominion is limited in what it can do; the community is not. Indeed, it is entirely to the great advantage of the community, or the district, to encourage the settler who has located in it, every way to make him a contented and a prospering one. If this can be done, there need be no fear about the dangers of sending new-come farmers into settled districts."

"And it must be remembered by those who give thought to the need of Canada for greater immigration, that the obstacles to its successful fulfilment are economic satisfaction which has to be given to the immigrant becomes a contented citizen. Work is being done of making our new citizens so contented that the best immigration agents we can have, development is being given to the policy of bringing out from the Old Country people, say from thirteen or fourteen years of age upwards. This is being worked in conjunction with Ontario, and is likely to prove most effective. A home in the Province is first secured, by request from its owner, and if it is in every respect, negotiations are started with families in the Old Country desirous of having their children placed in such an advantageous opportunity to secure experience of this country, while at the same time being enabled to receive education in the winter. This is the result. I look to it to give the country a growing number of very desirable citizens."

Hon. Clifford Sifton's Views.

The Hon. Clifford Sifton, who was Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier from 1896 to 1905, recently discussed the question of the immigration policy of the Dominion in an address which has attracted much attention.



A CANADIAN FARMER'S BOY.

a larger voice in determining the immigration policy of the Government, and Mr. Stewart has advised a scheme of provincial co-operation.

Serious Considerations.

Discussing the subject with a representative of the *Manitoba Free Press* when recently in Winnipeg, Mr. Stewart said:—

"When you come to view the problem of immigration for this country at this particular time, you have to waive your personal desire to see the country grow enormously in a productive population, and to face the hard-and-fast facts. I do not believe that we are going to have any excessive flow of immigration this year. We are going to have more than has been coming, but nothing like what some sanguine minds seem determined upon predicting."

"The problem sets very serious considerations before the Government considering it. The mere bringing in of numbers is not necessarily what the country needs. If that were all, the object easily could be gained. Thousands of artisans in the Old Country would be only too ready to come here if we were inclined to bring them; but Canada doesn't need a greater number of artisans at this stage of its growth. I suppose literally hundreds of thousands of people in certain parts of Europe would come here like a flowing river if only we would allow them. But, do the people of Canada as a whole want such an unrestricted influx?"

"My belief is that Canada now wants those immigrants who are able to go upon the land and in that, and other ways, develop our national resources. Our country places need filling up, not our cities. And as a people we are inclined to be selective of our immigrants rather than to take them without any consideration for their fitness. Of course, those who are able to come, and to provide for themselves, and in other ways comply with our regulations, we cannot prevent from coming in, nor do we wish to stop them."

"So, whatever is done this year, and it is the purpose of the Government to lay down the ground work for a continuous

"Sifton's policy was quantity, not quality." That was, he affirmed, exactly the opposite of the fact.

"As to the question, 'What is quality?' " he said, "I think the stalwart peasant in a sheepskin coat, born on the soil, whose forefathers have been farmers for ten generations, with a strong wife, is quality. As to what is quantity, the Trade Union artisan, who would not work more than eight hours a day and would not work that if he could help it, will not work on a farm, and has to be fed when work is slack—I think that man is quantity. I think that is bad quality, and I do not care whether he is British or what he is, we do not want him. . . .

Settlers Who Are Not Wanted.

"I want to express an emphatic opinion about the class of settlers we do not want. It is said there are millions of town dwellers, artisans, small shopkeepers, labourers, etc., who are anxious to come to Canada. Everyone will sympathise with their condition and desire that they should find a place where they will lead a happier life. It is said there are millions in Poland who want to come to Canada. These people are essentially town dwellers, and you cannot make them anything else. We do not want them under any conditions. We know perfectly well you cannot make agriculturists of them. They will come here and swell the ranks of the unemployed; they will create slums; they will never go on the land; they will never add anything to the production of the country; and it will be the most fatal mistake in the world if they are allowed to come to Canada at the present time.

"There is talk about getting people from the manufacturing towns in England and Scotland. We do not want mechanics from the Clyde, turbulent, riotous, and with an insatiable appetite for whisky. We do not want artisans from the southern English towns who know absolutely nothing about farming. There is nothing in these schemes suggested for educating them and making farmers of them, and then bringing them out to fight the battles of the pioneer's life. Take a bookkeeper, say, from Liverpool, and bring him out and put him in a shanty near Prince Albert. Leave him there for a winter. It is cruel. He would starve to death. It is an intolerable crime to bring out these men and try to make pioneers of them. The pioneer has to be of the toughest fibre that can be found.

"Do not let anyone persuade you that you can get people from the towns and make farmers of them. If you do, you will have a problem worse than the one you have now. We have had cases where English mechanics have made a great success on the land, but they are the exceptions that prove the rule. It takes two generations to turn a town-bred population into an agricultural population, and I do not think anything but dire starvation will make them do it. We have not got time for that job. We have not two generations to spare.

An Industrial Problem.

"I saw the other day a statement by Colonel Dennis, a very old friend of mine, and for a time an official of my department and a man for whom I have the highest respect. He made the statement that we should go out and bring in ten million people to Canada in the next ten years. I am forced most reluctantly to disagree totally and entirely with that statement. I think it is wholly impossible. I think it is madness to try it, and if the Government of Canada and the Canadian Railways should combine in one huge system of expenditure to bring ten million people to Canada in ten years, I venture to say now that seven millions will be down south of the line at the end of the time. That is what will happen.

"The problem of immigration cannot be solved in that way. It is an individual problem. The problem is to find the individual man who will make good here and make a home in Canada. If you try to do it any other way, you will make the greatest mess in the world. If you want to do this you cannot hold the purse strings tight. It costs money. I think 500,000 or 600,000 farmers could be put on the land in the next ten years. With four to a family, that would be two million people in ten years. At the end of twenty years from now the two million people you put on the land would represent six or seven millions at the ordinary rate of increase. If you get the 500,000 actual farmers on the land in the next ten years, then your railway problem is solved, and your national debt problem is solved.

"Where will we get these settlers? An industry has grown up in the United States of land colonisation companies. They move people from densely-populated States to less densely-populated States. They have very clever men at the head of these companies, and very clever and expert staffs. Their men are very highly paid, and they know the conditions in their several States. If I were working for the purpose of getting men into the North-West I would work through these organisations. I would make it to their interest to acquire land in the North-West. . . .

"I would also go back to the North of England and Scotland. There are some mechanics in the North of England towns and Scotland who have been born on the land. They all want to emigrate. They all want to come to Canada and farm. I would search out individually all I could get, as well as farm

labourers and sons of small farmers. I would start an intensive search, and get every one of them I could get. In Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, and to some extent Bohemia, Hungary, and Galicia, there are hundreds of thousands of hardy peasants, men of the type I have described, farmers for ten or fifteen generations, men who have always worked from four o'clock in the morning until dark, and have never expected to do anything else. They want to better their conditions. The whole problem is to get the organisation for the northern part of Europe that will sift them out so that you will be sure you get the Simon Pure peasant off the soil. If that could be put into shape you would not get very many the first year or the second, but once you got it going it would work itself, because every thousand you sent out here would write home. For every one that came ten would come in two or three years. We should be able to get as many as we could accommodate and take care of.

"While we could get American farmers with capital, the American farmer is no good unless he has someone to work for him. If these wealthy farmers come here, each of them needs five or six men to work for him, and there is a shortage of help in the West already.

"You will have gathered from what I have said that I think the immigration problem can be solved with reasonable success if it is gone about in the right way. You will have gathered from what I have said that I am opposed, generally speaking, to the system of assisted immigration. The class of peasants I speak of do not want to be assisted. Any of them that are any good will find the money to buy their tickets. They not only can buy their tickets, but if you could put the X-rays on them you would find sewed up and down in their trousers a little leather purse with some dollars in it. All you have to do is to facilitate their coming, and when they arrive in Quebec take them at once out to where they are going to settle. You will have gathered that I think the problem can be solved, but I do not think it can be solved by any huge system of assisted immigration, and, above all, I would be opposed to any huge system of importing people from the towns and putting them into the life of pioneer settlers."

—*— OBITUARY.

At St. John, N.B.—Mr. A. S. Hawker, superintendent of C.P.R. Bay Service, and with that company for 40 years, a native of Bristol, England; Mr. Edward Caldwell Elkin (74), president of Maritime Nail Co.

At New Glasgow, N.S.—Mr. Charles L. Rood (71), president of lumber firm of Rood, MacGregor.

At Montreal.—Mr. Andrew Baile (81), president of Andrew Baile, Ltd., coal merchants; Mr. Gordon M. McGregor (49), vice-president and general manager of Ford Motor Car Co., of Canada; Mr. William Saunders (80), formerly Collector of Customs for Huntingdon County, P.Q.; Mr. Warren Ogilvie (42), vice-president and manager, Eastern Hat and Cap Co., of Truro, N.S.

At Ottawa.—Mr. John W. Irwin, of the Devonshire Park Hotel, Fort Coulonge, P.Q.

At Toronto.—Mr. Harold Wilson (55), president of the Harold Wilson Co., Toronto. At Nananee.—Dr. T. W. Simpson (65), formerly Mayor. At Mitchell.—Mr. W. R. Davis, editor of the *Advocate* since 1860.

At Brandon.—Mr. William J. Demanbey (64), a native of Guildford, Surrey, formerly district registrar at Boissevain, Man.

At Calgary.—Mr. James J. Hall (71), a well-known resident since 1907, a native of Hamilton.

At Kamloops.—Mr. Bevis Thynne, who formerly ranched at Grande Prairie, a grandson of Lord John Thynne, and son of the late Hon. Francis Thynne. At Vancouver.—Mary Helen Laurence, proprietress of the "Little Brown Inn" here. At Victoria.—Mr. Thomas Shotholt (80), first president of the B.C. Pharmaceutical Society. At Kelowna.—Dr. William J. Giles.

The Rt. Rev. George Frederick Hose, D.D. (84), formerly Bishop of Singapore, Labuan, and Sarawak, who died at Normandy, near Guildford last Sunday, was the father of Capt. Walter Hose, Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Navy.

—*—

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE LACROSSE TOUR.

The members of the Oxford-Cambridge Lacrosse Team sailed on the *Olympic* from Southampton on March 22 to play the principal Universities in Canada and the United States. They will play Toronto University on April 17, and McGill University on May 1. The tour was organised by Mr. F. L. L. Neylan, captain of Oxford Lacrosse for 1922-23, in conjunction with Professor Cox, of Syracuse University.

The following Canadians are members of the team: Messrs. Sherwood Lett (Trinity, Oxford-Vancouver); W. H. Coates (Queen's, Oxford-Vancouver); C. B. Clark (Merton, Oxford-Saskatoon); S. Le Roy Switzer (Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge-Port Arthur, Ont.); L. B. Pearson (St. John's, Oxford-Windsor, Ont.); J. H. Mennie (Brasenose, Oxford-Vancouver); F. L. L. Neylan (Pembroke, Oxford-Midland, Ont.).

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication

Lord Bury of Vinny will leave Ottawa to visit Western Canada during the summer, going as far as the Yukon.

Sir Hamar Greenwood is to preside at the Canada Club dinner to the Hon. P. C. Larkin, Canada's new High Commissioner, at the Savoy Hotel, London, on Tuesday, April 11, at 7:30 for 7:45 p.m.

Mrs. Larkin and her daughter are not accompanying the High Commissioner on the *Empress of Britain*, but expect to

Lady Edith Stopford has left England for a visit to Canada.

Lord and Lady Dunmore have been staying at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Montreal.

Sir Arthur and Lady Conan Doyle leave Liverpool for New York by the White Star liner *Baltic* to-day (Saturday).

The Hon. Sir John Crosbie and the Hon. S. J. Foote, of Newfoundland, are visiting London, and are staying at the Hotel Cecil.

Captain W. A. Morehouse, the captain of the new White Star liner *Regina*, is a Nova Scotian, and his mother still resides in that Province.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie will be the guest of his sister, Mrs. F. A. MacLennan, in Toronto, en route home this month to England from a visit to Brazil.

Sir George McLaren Brown, European manager, and Mr. W. R. McInnes, of Montreal, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., have left London for an extended business trip on the Continent.

Mrs. Frederick Kelly has left Toronto en route to the Mediterranean, where she will spend three months, afterwards coming to England, where she will spend some time in Glasgow with her daughter, who was a V.A.D. during the war.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cawthra, of Toronto, left New York by the *Essequibo* for a trip to the west coast of South America, via the Panama Canal. From Rio Janeiro they sail for England early in May, returning to Toronto in July.

Mr. Angus MacMurehy, K.C., of Toronto, chairman of the Board of Directors of the University of Toronto Alumni Association, was to be the guest of the Motherland Branch of that organisation at luncheon at the Criterion Restaurant, London, on Thursday.

Professor Benjamin P. Watson, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.A.C.S., who has occupied the Chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology in Toronto University, has been appointed to, and has accepted, the Chair of Midwifery in Edinburgh University. Professor Watson served with the Canadian Hospital at Salonika.

Miss Cora Hind, agricultural and commercial editor of the *Manitoba Free Press*, who is so widely known for her valuable annual expert yearly reports on crop conditions in Western Canada, has arrived in London after spending a month in Scotland, where she interviewed the leading firms associated with the import of Canadian meats, eggs, and grain, etc. The Agent-General for British Columbia (Mr. F. C. Wade) has placed office accommodation at Miss Cora Hind's disposal in British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, W., where letters to her can be addressed or interviews arranged. Miss Hind will return to Winnipeg early in May.

Paymaster Mel I. L. L. R. C. has been appointed to H.M.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Natch and Mr. E. A. I. Heston arrived from C. *Baltic* last M.

Mr. David Carnegie is to represent the Government of Canada at the meeting of the International Labour Conference in Rome.

The Hon. Frank Carroll, M.L.C., editor and proprietor of the *Quebec Daily Telegraph*, arrived by the *Malita* last Saturday, accompanied by Mrs. Carr.

Mrs. G. Cyril Cassels has left 64 Great Cumberland Place, London, W.1, with her family to make a short stay in Brighton, where Mr. Cassels joined them for the week-end.

Mrs. John D. Oppé, who has been spending several months at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Montreal, is expected to arrive by the *Minnedosa* next Saturday, to



MRS. P. C. LARKIN.

Photograph: Charles Appleby (by courtesy of the "Toronto Saturday Night").

leave New York for Liverpool by the *Cedric* on April 22.

Mr. Larkin will be one of the guests at the Pilgrims' luncheon on Monday next at the Hotel Victoria, in honour of Dr. A. T. Hadley, Emeritus President of Yale University.

His Honour MacCallum Grant has been reappointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. He has held the office since November, 1916.

Sir Charles Gordon and Dr. Edouard Montpetit, the representatives of Canada at the Genoa Conference, are due to arrive in England by the *Homeric* on Sunday.

Lady Stratheona and Mount Royal gave an afternoon party at Cannes last week for the officers and cadets of H.M.S. *Thunderer*, which is at present in the Bay of Villefranche.

Sir Edgar Bowring, the High Commissioner for Newfoundland, accompanied by Mrs. J. S. Munn and Mrs. McCowen, left for Paris on Sunday last. He will be away about a month, and will motor through France and Italy, in the latter of which countries he will investigate the conditions of the fishing industry. During his absence from London, Capt. Victor Gordon will be acting High Commissioner.



MISS AILEEN LARKIN.

Photograph: Charles Appleby (by courtesy of the "Toronto Saturday Night").

spend the Easter holidays with her sons, who are at school in England. Mrs. Oppé will return to Canada in May.

Sir Campbell Stuart and Mrs. Ernest Stuart gave a luncheon party at 1 Hyde Park Gardens, W., on Tuesday, at which the following were present: Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Rhodes, Lord and Lady Riddell, the Hon. Miss Lowther, Mr. Valentine Williams, Mr. Peterson, Lady Gould-Adams, Miss E. Montizambert, Mrs. H. N. Barwell, Sir Arthur Hamilton Grant, Sir Guy and Lady Standing, Sir Howard d'Egville, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Guest.

Among the departures for Canada by the *Montcalm* on Saturday last were Mrs. W. M. Cook and Miss Cook, Mr. D. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Innes, Mr. A. Tourangeau, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Todd, Mr. A. Yates, Mr. and Mrs. G. Shea, Mr. L. D. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. C. Sadler, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Sharman, Mr. C. E. McVitty, Mr. H. A. and Mrs. Mullins, Mr. and Mrs. Niece, Mr. N. L. M., Mr. and Mrs. G. McKee, Mrs. S. Martin, Mr. R. McB., D. McKechnie, Mr. N. E. Just, Mr. Kenyon, Mr. D. Law, Mr. M., Mr. and Mrs. I. Hughes, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. S. P., Mr. J. Forsyth, Mrs. E. Burcho, K. Beckett, Mr. C. Bower, V. Brown, Mr. E. C. Cumming, M. C. A. Findlay, Col. O. James.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

APRIL 1.—Oxford v. Cambridge Boat Race, Putney to Mortlake, 4.30 p.m.

APRIL 1.—Football: Canadian Banks v. Bickley and Widmore Institute, at Bromley.

APRIL 4.—English-Speaking Union: Rev. James Burns, M.A., on "The World's Great Pictures," Trafalgar Buildings, 1 Charing Cross, 8.

APRIL 11.—Canada Club Dinner to the Hon. P. C. Larkin—Sir Hamar Greenwood presiding—Savoy Hotel, 7.30 for 7.45.

APRIL 17.—Shakespeare Birthday Festival opens at Stratford-on-Avon (till April 24).

APRIL 24.—Annual Service of Order of St. Michael and St. George, St. Paul's Cathedral, 12.

PURELY PERSONAL—continued.

Sir John Eaton, of Toronto, who was four days unconscious during the crisis in his illness, is now believed to be out of danger.

* *

Marshal Joffre, who arrived at Victoria, B.C., on Monday from his tour in Asia, visited Vancouver on Thursday and dedicated the Peace Arch on the International Boundary at Blaine before proceeding to Seattle.

Among the departures from Liverpool by the White Star-Dominion s.s. *Canada*, on March 23, were Mr. C. H. Bryant, Miss M. E. Bryson, Mr. J. M. and Mrs. A. E. Dainty, Mr. and Mrs. A. Greenhalgh, Mr. A. Hodgins, Mr. and Mrs. G. Malloch, Commander H. R. Oliver, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. C. Spendlove, Dr. C. L. Warke, Mr. A. F. White, and Mr. T. S. Worthington.

* *

At a committee meeting of the London Banks' Amateur Swimming Association last week, Mr. E. F. Simons, one of the founders of the association, presented Mr. Jackson Dodds, O.B.E., of the Bank of Montreal, on his leaving for Winnipeg, with a silver cigarette box. The same evening Mr. Dodds was presented with a solid silver flask by a large number of the members of the Old Citizens' Swimming and Water Polo Club, the presentation being made by Mr. F. J. C. Shepherd, a vice-president of the Old Citizens' Athletic Union. Mr. Dodds was also the guest at dinner of Mr. George H. Rope, life president of the Otter Swimming Club, a member of the committee of that club being present. For several seasons Mr. Dodds has played for the Otters—which has the reputation of being the premier swimming club of the world—in water polo championship games.

* *

SCOTSMEN FOR ONTARIO.

The first contingent of a party of Scotsmen left Glasgow on March 25 by the s.s. *Tanaisian*, and who are going to take up farms in Ken and Essex Counties, Ontario, where many of their compatriots are already comfortably settled. The balance of the party, which numbers about 150, will leave Glasgow by the *Metagama* on April 10.

Nearly all the members of the party are ex-service men who receive their transportation through the Overseas Settlement Office, and nearly all of them are from the islands of Barra and Uist, in the West Hebrides. All are experienced farm hands, used to ploughing and milking.

Among the arrivals from Canada by the *Metita* on March 25 were Mr. E. J. Bayliss, Colonel E. C. Conplum, Mr. M. Gregory, Mr. W. Harper, Mr. E. Ison (Toronto); Mr. D. Campbell, Mr. G. W. Walrond, Mrs. C. M. Gaskin, Mr. H. E. Holling, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Nelson, Mr. R. N. Norris, Mr. H. J. Williams (Montreal); Mr. W. Rawling, Miss Lucy Richardson, Mr. C. Henshaw, Mrs. E. A. Henshaw, Mr. James Cornack, Miss F. Fitzgerald (Ottawa); Mr. M. Burke, Mr. I. McDermott, Mrs. D. Roger (Edmonton); Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Cunningham, Mr. L. Lewis, Dr. S. D. and Mrs. McMillan (Winnipeg); Mr. W. Rochford, Mr. M. K. Mathew (Vancouver); Mrs. C. I. C. Rogers, Mrs. L. M. Bond (Victoria); Mrs. O. M. Hutton, Mr. H. R. Dudley Smith, Mr. W. Verrell (Calgary); Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Paton (Sherbrooke); Mr. Cecil Southcott (Kingston); Mr. W. Creighton (Duncan).

* *

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The engagement is announced of Muriel Jemette, youngest daughter of Mrs. William Lister, to Lieut.-Colonel William W. Piper, of Calgary. The wedding will take place early this month.

* *

Mrs. Arthur Elliott, Lachine, announces the engagement of her sister, Miss Jean Galley, of Winnipeg, to Mr. J. K. Muir, of Montreal. The marriage will take place in April.

* *

Lady Langetier, of Quebec, announces the engagement of her daughter, Francoise, to Mr. Harvey Allan Miller, of New York. Mr. Miller was a captain in the Royal Air Force, and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Croix de Guerre, and a Russian decoration.

* *

The engagement is announced of Joyce, eldest daughter of Mr. Claude Armstrong, Dominion Bank, to Mr. Hugh Hughson, Ottawa. The marriage to take place on Easter Monday at St. Simon's Church, Ottawa. The bride and bridegroom will afterwards leave for England by the *Megantic*.

* *

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place shortly in Toronto, between James Young, second son of the late James Young and Mrs. Young, Holmwood, Sutton, Surrey, and Anne Bryce, second daughter of the late James Murray Garden, advocate in Aberdeen, and of Mrs. Murray Garden, 4 Albyn Terrace, Aberdeen.

* *

The marriage of Miss Margaret Rogers, daughter of Mr. R. A. Rogers and Mrs. Rogers, M.L.A., to Mr. Gordon Konantz,

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

COURT, Sloane Square.—"The Silver Box." DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane.—"The Enchanted Cottage" (Winifred Emery, Laura Cowie, Owen Nares).

HAYMARKET, Haymarket.—"Quality Street" (Fay Compton, Hilda Trevelyan).

HIS MAJESTY'S, Haymarket.—"Cairo" (Lily Bravon, Oscar Asche).

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, (Charing Cross Road).—"Loyalties" and "Shall We Join the Ladies?"

Varieties.

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane. MASKELYN'S Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.

PALACE, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Co-optimists." ("Pierrotic" entertainment.) PAVILION, Piccadilly.—"Fun of the Fays."

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

ALPINE CLUB GALLERY, Mill Street, Conduit Street.—Joseph Southall's paintings and drawings.

BEAVER HUT, Strand.—St. Dunstan's Exhibition.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition; Motor Show (till April 8).

MADAME TISSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE.—Princess Mary's wedding presents (1-4).

son of Mr. and Mrs. Konantz, of Los Angeles, Cal., has taken place at All Saints Church, Winnipeg, Canon Walter Loucks officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Jean Rogers, as maid of honour.

* *

Dr. and Mrs. F. A. L. Lockhart announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Goodhue, to Mr. Donald M. Fraser, son of the late Mr. John Fraser and Mrs. Fraser, of Montreal.

* *

At Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States, on March 2, the wedding took place of Monica Clare, second daughter of the late John Alban Green and Mrs. L. A. Green, of Vancouver, to Major A. B. Slee, M.C., only son of the late Arthur Charles Slee and Mrs. Slee, of Otham, Kent, England. The bride left Vancouver in August, 1915, for overseas, where she remained on active service until January, 1919. Soon after her return to Vancouver she was appointed matron of the Shaughnessy Military Hospital, remaining in that post until the closing of the institution.

MR. MACKENZIE KING AGAINST PROHIBITION.

Replying to a deputation of the Lord's Day Alliance, which asked him to pass a measure for the national prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of liquor, the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, said (according to the Ottawa correspondent of *The Times*), that, while he was a believer in temperance, he opposed prohibition of all kinds, and that no legislation, such as requested, need be expected this year. He added that this was the view of his colleagues in the Government.

* *

CANADA AND BISLEY.

Major-General MacBrien, Chief of General Staff, speaking at the annual meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, advised against sending a Canadian team to Bisley this year (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*). He stated that the expenditure of \$10,000 on the team last year was not justified, according to the report of Colonel Peck, V.C., who took the team to England.

The Governor-General has announced his intention of following the example of the Duke of Connaught in making an annual contribution to the association. He advocated the encouragement of sporting and rapid shooting by prize competitions, and suggested that the association should devote more attention to this form of marksmanship than to the old school of deliberate shooting.

* *

The Canadian Pacific s.s. *Montcalm*, which left Liverpool last Saturday, had on board the first party to leave for Canada this year under the auspices of the Church Army. The party numbers 35, the majority being men, including three or four going out under the Overseas Settlement Scheme, and all of them will take up farm work which has been found for them by the Church Army agent in Canada.

CANADA'S SOLDIER SETTLERS—II.

Ex-Service Men's Success on the Land—Some Interesting Examples.

A SURVEY of the whole field has brought into view a number of striking cases, where men who were engaged in other pursuits prior to the war have developed an unusual aptitude for the vocation of farming and already have given evidence that they will make good. There are, too, a few men who, though handicapped by the loss of an arm or a leg in the war, have established themselves alongside others with full physical equipment and have shown that they are not lagging behind their neighbours in the race.

On adjoining half-sections in one of the Prairie Provinces there are two men—one a returned soldier whose leg is off above the knee; the other is a physically perfect man. In the summer of 1920 the soldier settler had 120 acres in crop, promising a handsome yield, and his land was in A1 condition; besides, he was milking eight cows. The neighbour had only twenty acres in crop, and, compared with the other, was but an indifferent farmer. The soldier settler, out of the proceeds of his crop, repaid his loan to the Board, and is now well away towards a sure success.

On adjoining farms in Northern Alberta there are settled under this scheme two foreigners—a Belgian and a Swiss. They are known in the district as "The Allies." They have done



REAPING IN THE WEST.

excellent work in developing their land, and after getting their house in order and their land in good shape, they have written the Home Branch of the Soldier Settlement Board to be placed in communication with eligible ladies who will agree to share their fortunes.

The opportunity to become a farm owner has been taken advantage of by many men who came to Canada before the war and secured employment on the land. Many of these are achieving success. A typical case is that of a city boy from Lancashire, who went to Canada about 1910 and worked for a farmer until the war broke out, when he went overseas. On his return he bought land under the Board in Eastern Ontario. When visited in the summer of 1920 by a member of the Board, he was earning \$400 a month from the sale of milk, running a ninety-acre farm, and doing all the work himself.

A War Widow.

The following is a rather exceptional and remarkable case in many respects. It is exceptional, because the settler in question is a woman, and remarkable, as it demonstrates that even a member of what is generally known as the weaker sex can succeed, provided she is endowed with the requisite determination to surmount the many difficulties that beset the path of the homesteader in this country. It is also a tribute to the foresight and understanding of those who were responsible for the Soldier Settlement Act's being so far-reaching as to embrace cases of this nature.

Mrs. Stauffer is one of those loyal, patient women who when the call went through the Empire for men to stop the German hordes, proudly consented to her husband responding. Then later, in the autumn of 1917, after months of anxiety, came the message that told her that her husband had made the supreme sacrifice. Widowed, with two boys, six and seven years of age, to support and educate, she determined to take up farming, as she had lived practically all her life on a farm and had a good general knowledge of it.

Learning that the Soldier Settlement Act provided for assistance being extended to soldiers' widows, she began searching for a suitable homestead and soldier grant, and in July, 1918, filed on the south-west quarter of Section 3, Township 74, Range 3, west of the sixth meridian, and the north-west quarter of Section 34, Township 73, Range 3, west of the sixth meridian,

near Sexsmith, Alberta, on the line of the Edmonton, Dunsmuir and British Columbia Railway.

In September, 1918, an initial loan of \$400 was approved for Mrs. Stauffer to be disbursed for breaking and the purchase of building material. In February, 1919, an additional loaned \$1,500 was approved for the purchase of stock, machinery, fencing wire, and building material. During the summer she was busily engaged in erecting buildings, and making ready for spring operations, and in April, her house and stables, partly completed, she took possession. She engaged a farm labourer to do the heavy work, and in a short time had broken and seeded six acres in oats, and prepared her fences. By the end of July she had broken an additional twelve acres of new land and erected one mile of fencing. At this time she applied for, and was granted, an additional loan of \$1,000, with which she purchased some horses and cattle, and completed her buildings. By October she had finished breaking an additional thirty-eight acres of new land, erected another mile and a half of fencing, and cut and stacked forty tons of hay. Her revenue in 1919 was necessarily very small, but she had sufficient food for her stock, and she contrived to support herself and her children on the proceeds of the farm, and the income derived from the sale of cream, butter, and eggs. All this time she was taking out logs (which she had cut into lumber at the mill), cutting 500 fence-posts and working on her buildings.

It was at this period that she met with her first serious misfortune—six head of cattle dying from—it was later discovered—poison weed. When spring came she applied for an additional loan of \$200 to purchase seed, and pay for some breaking. She then put in a crop of sixty acres, erected three-quarters of a mile of fencing and put in a good garden. During the summer she brushed, cleared, and broke an additional ten acres of new land, cleared some more brush, and put up her hay for the season.

Shortly after this her second misfortune befell her. Just as the crop was ripening a hailstorm visited the district, and in a few minutes of the golden grain that had cost months of unremitting toil, there remained nothing but a field of battered and broken stalks. What little could be cut was only fit for feed. This disaster would have discouraged many a strong man, but Mrs. Stauffer possesses the spirit and resourcefulness of those men who pioneered this country, and believes that difficulties are only made to overcome. Her revenue from this source being cut off, she set out to augment her income in some way in order to meet her liabilities. Securing permission from the Soldier Settlement Board, she placed her farm in charge of a reliable man, and taking her children, went to the village of Sexsmith where she obtained work for the winter. It was her intention to return to her farm early in the spring and to put in a crop of seventy acres.

"In the comparatively short time that she has been working this farm," states the report, "she has made splendid progress, and has greatly enhanced the value of her place. Her ultimate success is assured."

(To be continued.)

* * *

AN AEROPLANE ADVENTURE IN THE NORTH.

Mr. S. B. Harris, acting district superintendent of the Hudson's Bay Company for the James Bay district, came to Winnipeg on business in an aeroplane, being the first official of the company to do this. The journey was not made without hardship to passenger and pilot.

Leaving Moose Factory on February 17, their first stop was at New Post, 110 miles from their starting point. After a short rest at New Post they started to fly to Cochrane, but an accident to the plane, after fifteen minutes in the air, forced them to descend about 70 miles from their objective point. An ineffectual attempt to repair the aeroplane found them in difficulties, as they were very short of rations and blankets to enable them to withstand the rigours of the northern climate (says the *Manitoba Free Press*). For 2½ days all they had on which to subsist was a few biscuits and a little chocolate. They started to walk back to New Post, this being the nearest place where there were any residents. Fortunately they met an Indian who, with his dog team, enabled them to make their journey more comfortably, the trip to Cochrane being made in two days. Calls were made at camps of engineers on the Hudson and N.O. Railway, and at each they were well treated. One of these places was at Clute, where they arrived at 6 p.m. on February 23, a horse team taking them on their final stage to Cochrane, which was reached at 11 p.m.

* * *

The first Women's Suffrage Bill has been presented in the Quebec Legislature by Mr. Henry Miles, one of the Montserrat English-speaking members.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The value of production in the meat industry in Canada advanced from \$223,936,913 in 1919 to \$240,544,618 in 1920, an increase during the year of \$16,607,705.

—Construction will probably soon commence on a new 300-room hotel. The site is that of the present Hotel Cecil. The new hotel will extend from Sparks Street to Queen Street, taking in the site of the old Dominion Theatre.

—The Ottawa Hydro-Electric Commission passed through a most successful year in 1921, and showed a gross surplus of \$61,792, after deducting all charges for maintenance and operation, power, interest and sinking fund on \$700,000 debentures. Except for \$15,055, the surplus has all been carried to capital account for depreciations, renewals and extensions. The operating report shows revenue for the year of \$328,109.

TORONTO.—One of the largest real estate deals to be transacted here since the close of the war shows that property values have increased 100 per cent. during the last ten years. The Sterling Furniture Company has purchased the building which the company is occupying at 291-293-295 Yonge Street for \$250,000. The property has a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 137 feet. The real price per foot was \$4,100, while at the time the Goughs bought this site, some ten years ago, they paid only \$2,200 a foot for the same land.

BROCKVILLE.—An advance of 2½ mills in the tax rate over that of 1921 has been decided upon by the Town Council. The rate this year will be 40 mills on an assessment of \$6,154,214.

Echo Sylvia Laura Seniro, a two-year-old Holstein heifer, owned by Wallace D. Wright, of this town, has captured the Canadian championship for butter in a seven-day test. She produced 34.25 lbs. of butter in seven days.

GALT.—The city is to have a bank clearing house, with headquarters at the Bank of Nova Scotia, under the management of Mr. A. F. Knight. This will be the 30th clearing house in the Dominion.

SARNIA.—Mr. D. A. Campbell, B.A., Director of Technical Education for Alberta, has been appointed principal of Sarnia Collegiate Institute and Technical School here at a salary of \$5,000 a year.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The Hon. J. E. Perreault, Minister of Colonization, said in the Legislature that, owing to the intensive campaign of propaganda carried on by the Quebec Government in the New England States, 312 families had left those States in the last year, and had returned to settle in the Province of Quebec. Mr. Sauve declared that one Canadian who returned from the United States was worth 200 other immigrants.

—The Liberals will have been in power in Quebec 25 years on May 11, and a general election is expected in May. The last was in May, 1910.

—Two bequests of \$10,000 each, for the Jeffery Hale Hospital, Quebec, and the Western Hospital, Montreal, and a bequest of \$25,000 to his son-in-law, Mr. James P. Craig, of Montreal, "in memory of our joint loss," are amongst the provisions contained in the will of the late Major-General Sir David Watson.

MONTREAL.—A series of fragments of the *Gazette* and of the *Quebec Gazette*, of various dates between the years 1784 and 1799, were sold to Mr. G. Ducharme, a well-known Montreal dealer in Canadiana, for sums totalling \$167, at the auction sale of the library of the late Hon. Louis Joseph Papineau.

—The assessed value for 1920-21 of the property of the Royal Trust Company at 107, St. James Street has been reduced from \$1,246,500 to \$916,500 by a judgment of Recorder Semple. The Recorder "scores" the assessors for assessing the Royal Trust Company property at the rate of 60 per cent., while the Transportation Building was assessed at only 37.46 per cent.

Mr. J. Leonard Apelle, general manager for Price Brothers, Limited, stated that the first shipment of an

order of 13,500 tons of news-print, valued at approximately \$900,000, which his company had contracted to supply to the London *Daily Express*, would be made in March. The first shipment of 1,000 tons would be made by the Cunard-Donaldson Line.

—The amalgamation of the English hospitals of Montreal for their mutual benefit, and from the "viewpoint of economy," was proposed in the retiring president's address at the 100th annual meeting of the Montreal General Hospital.

—The retirement of Mr. Farquhar Robertson, who has seen nearly a dozen years of service with the hospital, Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson was unanimously elected president.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The annual report of the Crown Land Department for the year ended October 31, 1921, shows a total net revenue of \$1,166,735, against \$1,573,340 for the corresponding period in 1920. The largest falling off was in stumpage receipts, the amount received under this head in 1921 being \$826,675, compared with \$1,257,067 in 1920. Mr. T. G. Loggie, the Deputy-Minister, estimates in his report that there will be 100 million superficial feet of lumber cut this season.

—On March 6 the Fraser Memorial Building at the Victoria Public Hospital, erected at a cost of about \$230,000 as a result of the bequests of the late Donald Fraser, founder of the firm of D. Fraser and Sons (now the Fraser Companies, Ltd.), was formally opened here. Mayor Reid unveiled a brass memorial tablet erected by the city in memory of the late Mr. Fraser. An additional \$75,000 has been expended in equipping and furnishing the building.

—On March 9 the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was adopted, after an amendment by the Opposition expressing regret that the Government had not announced a policy of economy and retrenchment had been defeated by a vote of 25 to 14. Mr. C. D. Richards, the new Leader of the Conservative Opposition, spoke.

—Chief Game Warden L. A. Gagnon, in his annual report, says partridge are apparently quite plentiful in the Province yet, but it will be wise to have a short open season again next year. The newly-revised game laws, while no doubt not perfect, have apparently given general satisfaction. The number of big game animals killed was: By residents—Moose, 775; deer, 1,244. By non-residents—Moose, 241; deer, 636. Big game licences were issued to 12,113 residents and 514 non-residents.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX. The Inland Revenue Department has issued over 100 home brewing permits in six months in Halifax.

On March 8 a complimentary dinner was given to the retiring Mayor, Mr. John S. Parker, who was praised by Mr. Justice Melish and Col. J. L. Ralston for his services.

—A Bill to change the rule of the road from left to right in Nova Scotia has been introduced by the Hon. H. H. Wickwire, Minister of Highways.

—The Premier has introduced a Bill to fix the sessional indemnity of members of the Legislative Assembly, and also the Legislative Council, at not more than \$1,000 for a session of over 30 days.

PRINCE EDWARD



ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—According to the latest available statistics, the fox farming industry of the Province last year produced a revenue of \$1,420,000, or nearly as much as the Island's fish production and dairy output combined. About 5,000 pairs of breeding foxes are held in the various ranches of the Province, and last season the increase was 7,500 young foxes. The ranches sold 400 pairs of breeding foxes at an average price of \$900 a pair, and also disposed of 5,000 pelts at an average price of \$200 each.



MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The Hon. Dr. J. W. Armstrong, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Municipal Affairs, announces that an amendment will be brought down to the Motor Vehicles Act providing for a tax of \$2.00 on all aeroplanes in the Province.

—A reduction of 20 per cent. in wages has been accepted by the Stonemasons' Union. The new scale will be about 90c. an hour for carvers, 80c. for journeymen, and 72c. for planer men. All work a 44-hour week.

—Mr. H. R. S. McCabe has been elected president of the Canadian Irish Association of Winnipeg, which supplants the Self-Determination League.

ST. BONIFACE.—Buildings to the value of \$6,000,000 have been erected here during the past ten years and the population has doubled.

RAPID CITY.—Mr. H. J. Hollingshead, of Winnipeg, who, with Dr. R. P. Crookshank, of Rapid City, has oil leases on 25,000 acres of land in this district, has been making tests with an oil diviner, similar to the kind used very successfully in Texas and the Southern States. The tests are reported as very encouraging. This territory will be investigated thoroughly in the early spring.

MELITA.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade here the following officers were elected: President, Mr. W. J. Bower; vice-president, Mr. E. H. Floyd; secretary, Mr. W. H. Keelan, re-elected.

THE PAS.—That the recommendation of the Senate advocating the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway and the investigation by a board of marine and railway engineers as to the respective merits of Port Nelson and Fort Churchill as harbours should be carried out by the Government was recommended at a recent Board of Trade meeting here.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—Cattle in Saskatchewan in 1921 numbered 1,503,332, an increase of 339,280 over the number of 1920, according to a report of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The greatest increase is in milk cows, which now number 421,706, or 70,000 more than in the previous year.

—The International Harvester Company, through the Regina headquarters branch for Saskatchewan, announces a decrease in the price of binder twine. The reduction amounts to practically 6 cents per lb. on all twine, bringing the average price for 500 to 650 ft., pound lengths, to 13 and 16 cents per lb. These 1922 prices compare with the 1921 scale of 19 to 24 cents per lb.

—On February 28 another landmark in the early history of the West disappeared, when the old Assembly building of the North-West Territories Legislature was destroyed by fire.

—In anticipation that between 3,000 and 3,500 men will be required for seeding operations on the farms in Saskatchewan, the Bureau of Labour plans to provide that amount of help for the farmers this coming season. It is expected that the demand for girls and women on the farms will be about the same as last year, but that the prevailing wages will be lower. Last year, domestics from the Old Country were quoted \$30 a month, but this year it is the intention to offer \$25.

SASKATOON.—The Anglo-Canadian Grain Company, Ltd., capitalised at \$250,000, and financed wholly by British capital, has taken over the Saskatoon Grain Company. The new company is operated under a Dominion charter, with head office in Winnipeg, and branches at Saskatoon, Regina, Edmonton, and Biggar. Mr. W. Sidney Ronald, chartered accountant, of Winnipeg, is chairman of the board of directors.

YORKTON.—At a public meeting of farmers, held here to consider the question of farm wages, it was decided to recommend to the Grain Growers' Convention at Regina that farm wages for the coming summer be \$25 per month from April to July, and \$45 per month from August to November; and that the Railway Commission be requested to restore the cent-a-mile rate for harvesters between local points.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. The Hon. H. Greenfield, the Premier, in his Budget speech, hinted that while there was expected to be a deficit of \$272,841 in expenditure over current revenue, no drastic taxation would be imposed. Beyond a slight increase in the amusement and corporation tax, and a further impost of 5 cents per ton on all coal mined, there would be little change in the taxation. Any action on the proposed provincial income tax will be deferred until the Legislature meets again in November. The gross debt of Alberta at present is \$5,600,000.

—Nearly one and a half million bushels of wheat, oats, and barley have been brought down from the Peace River and Grande Prairie districts by the Edmonton, Dunvegan, and British Columbia Railway since the first of September. Nine hundred and five railway cars have come down from the north country with 718,624 bushels of wheat, 676,083 bushels of oats, and 100,699 bushels of barley.

—Edmonton is not generally recognised as a factory city, but judging by statistics recently published by the Board of Trade it may lay some claim to the status. More than 100 bona fide manufacturing establishments in the city are producing goods of a wide variety. The Board made the census in view of the forthcoming Made-in-Edmonton Exposition.

—Bonds to a total value of \$17,201,730 were sold by the Province during 1921, according to a return made in the Legislature.

CALGARY.—With the completion of fifteen miles between Banff and Windermere, which will be accomplished this year, the 4,400 mile Blue Trail, which stretches from California up through McLeod, Lethbridge, Calgary, and on to Banff, Lake Louise, and Windermere, and so to the Crow's Nest Pass and back to the States, will be finished. It is expected that this will prove to be the most popular automobile tourist route on the continent.

—The city has finally received from the agents of Lady de Bathe, known in theatrical circles as the "Jersey Lily," a transfer and quit claim for the property formerly owned by her on Eighth Avenue, just east of the Princess Theatre. The property was valued in 1911 at \$40,000, and in 1919 the assessment was \$27,250. The property is of 25 ft. frontage. In getting the title to this property, the city obtains 25 ft. of a total of 175 ft. of adjoining properties on which they have sinking fund loans.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The assessment of city land has been reduced from \$45,371,506 to \$38,789,258, and of improvements from \$33,456,299 to \$20,999,410. The reductions brought into effect by the application of this scale amount to nearly 15 per cent. of the whole last assessment, involving a 4-mill rate difference. Improvements have been cut 20 per cent.

The Canadian Club of Victoria has elected as officers: President, Rev. Dr. W. L. Clay; vice-presidents, Messrs. Joseph Patrick and A. C. Flumerfelt; secretary, Mr. Frank J. Schl.

VANCOUVER.—Approximately 1,000 men will be employed on Provincial Government road work in the Okanagan and Boundary country this year, states the Provincial Road Engineer at Penticton.

The Hope-Princeton link of the trans-provincial highway will be more than half completed next summer.

—A gold watch lost in the snow on a mountain near Glacier ten years ago, was recently found by Mr. F. W. Johnson, of Vancouver, a member of a mountain climbing party. It was found on a rock at a height of about 7,500 ft., and had slid through the snow for some distance. From an inscription on the back he located the owner, the Rev. Benjamin F. Bacon, of Yale University. When wound, it kept perfect time.

—The Publicity Bureau and the Board of Trade here have arranged a British-Columbia Invitation Week from April 3 to 8, when every man, woman, and child of British Columbia will write a letter to a family or friend asking their presence in British Columbia during the summer.

Open-Air Markets in Eastern Canada



FARMERS' "RIGS" IN FRONT OF THE CITY HALL, FREDERICTON, N.B.



[Photomicrob.]

[Credit: Frank. Rutting.]

MARKET DAY IN HAMILTON, ONTARIO, THE CENTRE OF AN IMPORTANT FRUIT-GROWING DISTRICT.



CHAMPLAIN MARKET, QUEBEC, SHOWING THE DUFFERIN TERRACE AND CITADEL ABOVE.



CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

THE CANADIAN CATTLE EMBARGO.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—I have read with interest the article in *Canada* under date of February 18 on the refusal of the British Government to remove the embargo on Canadian live cattle. As you say, this refusal has created disappointment on this side of the water, but I wish to say that we are not discouraged.

It seems to me that great progress has been made in the matter of securing the removal of this embargo during the last two years. Two years ago interest had largely subsided, and the people did not fully appreciate all the important points involved in this subject. Since that time the matter has been brought to public attention in a way which has developed and informed public opinion as never before.

A direct outcome was the appointment of the Royal Commission, and the Royal Commission's report is notable for two outstanding features. In the first place, it removes the stigma of disease which has rested against Canadian stock for over thirty years, and with the removal of this stigma it removes the only pretence on which the embargo formerly existed. Then, too, speaking as an impartial British tribunal in possession of all the facts and viewing all conditions, it expressed the opinion that the embargo should be removed.

That the action of the Royal Commission has not been followed up by fitting and consistent action on the part of the Government which appointed it is, as you say, surprising and regrettable; but I feel that the ultimate removal is merely delayed thereby. I feel confident that the British public, which is now fully informed and fully alive to the issues, will not allow the matter to drop until the question is settled as the investigating tribunal shows it should be settled.

While the matter is one of great interest and importance to this Dominion, action must, of course, be taken by the British authorities, and I feel we are justified in expecting that before very long action will be brought about in this way by the force of British public opinion.—Yours truly,

MANNING W. DOHERTY,
Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

Toronto.

March 16, 1922.

PROHIBITION IN CANADA.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—I beg to call your attention to a letter signed "Enquirer" in your issue of March 25 on "Prohibition in Canada," in which a violent and altogether unwarranted attack is made upon the administration of the liquor legislation by the Government of British Columbia.

Your correspondent describes himself as "an intending settler," and does not pretend to any first-hand information on the subject which he undertakes to discuss, and yet does not hesitate to accuse the Government of British Columbia of selling "what is locally termed 'rot-gut' or fire water, seized from illicit stills and shebeens."

There is almost no limit to which political recrimination is carried on in Canada, but I have yet to hear of any responsible public man even suggesting such a state of affairs. Obviously the whole charge is a monstrous fabrication, and it is a matter of surprise that it should have been given currency in your columns.

After launching these baseless charges against Canada, your correspondent asks, "Can anyone select any particular law in Canada they want to break, and do it with impunity?" My reply to this "intending settler" is that he go to Canada and test the thing out for himself. If he is as careless in his conduct as he is in his statements, he will soon find himself behind the bars. This country has nothing to teach Canada in law observance, and Canada has nothing to learn from this "intending settler." From his attitude I imagine that the best service he can render Canada is not to carry out his intention.

Yours faithfully,

F. C. WADE,
Agent-General for British Columbia.

British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

SIR,—I am glad to see the letter you publish from "Enquirer" in your last week's issue. This is apparently a most difficult matter to get the truth about, and I hope to see the real situation revealed in your columns.

There is apparently a great difference between the law and the Statute Book and the habits and customs as to liquor which are now in vogue.

I see the terms "dry," "wet," "bone dry," and "Sahara dry" used as to various districts. What do the words really mean? The actual conditions for the intending British settler are very

important, and one would judge that the question of personal rights and privileges of the individual in Canada has been quite ignored.

I see from the Press that the Public Prosecutor of New York has issued a warning that 98 per cent. of the liquor sold in that city, after careful analysis, has been proved to be unfit for human consumption, and a large proportion of it is an instant deadly poison, and only 2 per cent. of the liquor sold is genuine.

I am told that New York is "Sahara dry," and that most of Canada is the same. Is the liquor supplied in Canada of the same quality as that supplied in New York?

Before finally deciding to go to Canada, I naturally want to know all about this question.—Yours faithfully,

London, N.

J. C. COLLINS

Dear Sir,—I was much interested to read in your issue of last week a letter on Prohibition in Canada. This certainly is a complicated matter for the intending settler in Canada, and one that is hard to understand.

British Columbia and Quebec seem to be the two Provinces in the Dominion which have made a businesslike attempt to handle the situation, and the net profit to the Quebec Government last year was, I understand, about \$9,000,000, which must have relieved the taxpayers to a considerable extent.

Bootlegging, or illicit dealing in liquor, seems to have assumed an unbelievable and recognised position in the eyes of the community, as I see by the front page of the *Victoria (B.C.) Times* of March 8—one of the leading and oldest papers of Canada—the following heading:—

BOOTLEGGERS HELD A CONVENTION.

BIGGER SHIPMENTS FROM VICTORIA TO SEATTLE.

HELP AUTHORITIES TO DOWN NARCOTIC EVIL.

Under this heading a correspondent in Seattle, just across the international boundary from British Columbia, said:—

One hundred representatives of the various branches of the illicit liquor traffic in the north-west were said to have met in this city in convention the past week, as the result of which price agreements, closer co-operation of United States and British Columbia smugglers and dealers, and determination to aid federal agents in suppression of the narcotic trade were said to have been effected.

Among other items dealt with by the illicit dealers in liquor, the following are of interest:—

Price agreements: Scotch whiskey to be raised to Seattle dealers \$10 per case. New prices of "runners" to bootleggers: Scotch whiskey \$90 per case (12 bottles); Bourbon whiskey \$100 per case (12 bottles).

Prices agreed upon by the Licensed Export Association, Vancouver, exhibited at the Seattle Convention show the amount smugglers pay in the Canadian city. The price-list went into effect February 23, "subject to the rules and regulations duly passed at open meeting this 21st day of February, 1922." These prices work out showing a profit to the Bootleggers of about \$45, or £10 per case.

Victoria, according to one of Seattle's prominent runners, has been protesting for some time that the port of Vancouver has been getting an undue share of Seattle trade to the detriment of Victoria interests. This controversy was ironed out at the Convention.

Vancouver and Victoria interests maintaining representatives in Seattle, according to the smuggling intelligentsia, at salaries ranging from \$50 to \$100 a week. The Commission has ruled that no envoy's salary shall be more than \$100.

The Liquor Runners' Convention held last week in Spokane, was said here last night to have been directed from Seattle.

The above fairly proves your correspondent "Enquirer's" contention that bootlegging is an organised and profitable industry in Canada.

Helping the authorities to down the "Narcotic Evil" is good, and looks like Saman reproving sin! Much more light is needed to prove Prohibition is any benefit to the public at large.—Yours truly,

READER.

—*—

ONTARIO LIQUOR EXPORT TRADE.

Many of the liquor export companies that have been organised along the Canadian border were practically forced out of business by the refusal of the Ontario Government to issue warehouse licences (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*). Judge Coughlin, of Windsor, has, however, just given a judgment which declares provincial licences to be unnecessary, and thus the provincial liquor offices are unable to exercise control over such companies. It is believed that the Attorney-General of Ontario will carry an appeal against this decision to the Imperial Privy Council.

The Supreme Court of the United States recently decided that the United States Merchant Marine Law prohibits Canadian railway and steamship lines from carrying merchandise between Alaska and United States continental ports (says *Reuter's Washington* correspondent).

COMPANY MEETING.

BRITISH METAL CORPORATION, LTD.

At the fourth ordinary general meeting of the British Metal Corporation, Ltd., held at the Corporation's offices, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, on Wednesday, March 22.

Wednesday, March 22

Mr. Charles V. Sale (the Chairman of the company) presided.

The Chairman said: "The report and statement of accounts have been in your hands for some days, consequently, with your permission, I will take them as read. The annual remains as it was a year ago—namely, £2,021,000. It is ample for all the present business of the corporation, and so far as can be seen no call will be made during 1922."

The contingent liability on December 31, 1921, for bills discounted was £911,800, but the whole of this amount has now matured without any claim upon the corporation. On the credit side of the account you will notice that investments stand at a much lower amount than a year ago. This is due to the loss of our holding of War Bonds, the proceeds of which have been utilised to advance in the course of our business. The figures given in the present accounts—namely, £64,331 represents shares in and advances to the Metals Securities Company, which is a useful link with various interests from which direct and indirect advantages are derived. Debtors and debit balances amounting to £870,540 have to a large extent been liquidated since the accounts were prepared, and the remainder may be considered as a good asset. Metal and ore stocks were valued on December 31 at £430,750. A large proportion of these stocks was held against sales already made, and delivery has since been effected.

"Turning now to the profit and loss account, the profit for the year, after making full provision for Imperial taxation, amounts to £94,318. On the debit side you will observe that we have again allocated £2,000 to the staff superannuation fund. This addition, together with the accrued interest, brings the fund to a total of £6,238. We have also applied £14,025 towards writing down the expenditure on our present offices and the cost of furniture and fittings, etc. The latter now stand in our books at the conservative figure of £5,000.

"The balance remaining after making these and other necessary deductions is £69,674. Adding £6,774 carried forward from 1920, the sum available for division is £76,448. From this amount we recommend the distribution of a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. This will absorb £64,470, payable less income-tax, leaving a balance of £11,979 5s. 11d. to be carried forward to the accounts of 1922.

Conditions in 1921.

"The year under review was not marked by such violent price fluctuations as those experienced in 1920. The anxieties have not been so serious, but we have experienced many difficulties. The instability of foreign exchange, the raising of Customs barriers, the unrest in domestic affairs, the disparity between wages and prices, have combined to hinder the free flow of international trade and to restrict the purchasing power of our own people. I must specially mention the coal strike, which lasted from March to July, and affected the metal trade more, perhaps, than any other. Tribute is due to the manufacturers of this country for the resourceful manner in which the consequences were mitigated by means of special equipment and the use of other fuels. Something, too, must be said for the great body of workmen who by their common sense nullified the tendency of the trade union executives to extend the strike."

"The metals assumed almost normal proportions, and I think we may regard this as a favourable omen for the future.

"The corporation has fully maintained its share of the current business in metals and ores, while the alliances and connections previously established have been strengthened

and developed so far as circumstances permitted. In the latter part of the year we entered into an agreement in conjunction with several of our friends for the purchase of the brass scrap remaining in the hands of the Disposals Board. The access of material being provided by the parties concerned, and while the transaction has been undertaken with the object of adding to the profits of the corporation, we feel that we are at the same time performing a service in assisting and accelerating the distribution of a large block of material which has long been a depressing influence; its removal into the channels of consumption during the course of the present year will be a great relief to the market.

Canadian and American Connections

"Since our last meeting we have opened a branch in Montreal, as it seemed to your directors that the corporation should be represented in the great Dominion of Canada, where the future holds so much of promise. An interest has been acquired in Messrs. C. Tennant Sons and Co. (Incorporated) of New York, thus securing direct representation in the U.S.A. through a well-established organisation. We have also broken new ground by entering into an agency agreement with the British America Nickel Corporation for the sale of their products in Europe. The business of our ore department is extending, and I may mention that His Majesty's Board of Trade has appointed the corporation as selling agent for the deliveries of zinc concentrates and refined spelter which become due the next few years under war-time agreements. This appointment is one which I am sure the shareholders will welcome with much satisfaction.

"Prices of the chief metals in which we are interested have now reached a level at which many producers are unable to operate without loss. As a consequence the output is steadily diminishing. Taking 100 as the index figure for production in 1913, the corresponding figures for 1921 are approximately 75 for tin, 73 for lead, 54 for spelter, and 43 for copper. With this decrease in supplies the stocks, which formed such a burden in 1920, have been substantially reduced, tin being the only exception.

Economic Conditions.

"It is difficult to forecast the future, so much depending upon the progress towards a settlement of the great world problems which confront every nation alike. It is not easy to see how trade can be resumed on a pre-war scale until the purchasing power of impoverished peoples has been restored. This restoration must be a slow process and is only attainable by natural means. There is no heroic remedy for economic ills. Only so far as the individual is given lawful scope for utilising his powers of production, and only so far as he fulfils his duty in that respect can we hope for a return to the social, political and financial stability, which is the first essential of confidence, the basis of all commerce. As believers in these principles, we have striven to the best of our ability to do the work set before us and to do it well. We have been loyally supported in these efforts by all the members of our staff, whether in this country or abroad, and I take advantage of this opportunity to express to them the thanks of the directors for the faithful performance of their duties.

"I now beg to move: 'That the directors' report, balance-sheet and profit and loss account to December 31, 1921, as now presented be and they are hereby received, approved, and adopted.'

Sir Cecil Rudd, K.B.E., seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, there being no questions.

Resolutions declaring a dividend of 7 per cent. and re-electing Messrs. Deloitte Plender Griffiths and Co. as auditors were passed.

Mr. L. A. Stride, of the Industrial and General Trust, Ltd., proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors and the staff. This was seconded by Lieut.-Colonel W. Parker, D.S.O., of the Municipal Trust Company, Ltd., and carried, and the Chairman suitably replied.

LAST YEAR'S WHEAT CROP.

Canada produced 3,270,000 bushels, or 6 bushels of wheat to the acre, on 532,200 acres in 1921, second year to a bumper harvest, the crop being that period raised by the Dominion Government. Of this, 2,000,000 bushels, for seed and stock, were stored in Western Canada. The remainder, 1,270,000 bushels, was shipped out of the country, and 425,000 bushels, and 1,000,000 bushels, respectively, total flow into the Western pool for 1921-22 year of 2,275,000 bushels.

The quantity of wheat shipped out of or milled in the Western division amounted to 1,880,000 bushels. Shipments out of the division amounted to 1,000,000 bushels, distributed as follows: Exports to United States, 46,720 bushels; exports to United Kingdom and other countries, 37,717,742 bushels; shipments to Eastern provinces, 799,747,712 bushels. The quantity milled for consumption in Canada amounted to 2,149,472 bushels, and 2,435,717 bushels were milled and exported in the form of flour.

It is estimated that an additional 38,900,860 bushels were retained for seed, and 5,527,073 bushels were carried over in store to the next crop year (August 31, 1921).

LIVE STOCK.

According to the Bureau of Statistics, not only do the average values for all descriptions of farm live stock show an extraordinary decrease in 1921, as compared with 1920, but they are also below the values which were ruling before the war. For horses, the values are the lowest on record since these annual returns were begun in 1909.

For Canada as a whole, horses under one year averaged \$38, as against \$49 in 1920; horses one year to under three years, \$79 against \$102; and horses three years old and over, \$123, as against \$151. Cattle under one year are \$12 as against \$20; cattle one year to under three years, \$26, as against \$45; cattle three years and over, \$39, against \$67. For all descriptions the average value per head for Canada is, for horses, \$83, as against \$106 in 1920; for milk cows, \$31, as against \$80; for other cattle, \$28, as against \$47; for all cattle, \$37, as against \$59; for sheep, \$6, as against \$10; and for swine, \$14, as against \$23. For swine per 100 lb. live weight the average is \$10, as against \$12 in 1920.

The per capita values are the lowest of any during the last seven years, 1915 to 1921, except that for swine, the value in 1915 was \$14, as in 1921.

The average price per lb. of wool in 1921 for Canada is 14 cents for unwashed and 22 cents for washed, as against 22 cents and 32 cents in 1920.

For Canada the average values per head of each description of farm poultry are returned as follows: Turkeys, \$3.39, as compared with \$3 in 1920; geese, \$2.42, against \$2.80; ducks, \$1.25, against \$1.50; other fowl, 90 cents, against \$1.08.

* * *

ONTARIO TRUST COMPANIES.

The quarterly return of the loan and trust companies of Ontario to the Ontario Government for the quarter ended December 31, 1921, shows that the total deposits of the institutions at the end of the year amounted to \$35,371,691, as against \$33,306,877 for the previous quarter, or an increase of slightly over \$2,000,000 for the last three months of the year. The percentage of liquid securities to deposits has increased from an average of 42.15 per cent. on September 30, 1921, to an average of 51.50 per cent. on December 31, 1921.

The *Mauretania* resumed her place in the Cunard service to New York last Saturday, when she left Southampton with 1,000 passengers on her first voyage since being converted to burn oil fuel.

The business of A. Mitchell and Co., Ltd., will in future be conducted in the name of Mitchell Partners, Ltd., the directors being Sir Archibald Mitchell, Bart., Mr. Arthur Wilson Fisher, and the Hon. I. Freeman Thomas.

Banking Service for Importers and Exporters

Our Branches in London, New York City, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver are equipped with Foreign Exchange Departments and are prepared to finance and advise exporters and importers.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.

Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6 PRINCES STREET, E.C.2, 26 HAYMARKET, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November, 1921) \$152,625,386.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

British Columbia.—4½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1917, 80.

Canada.—3½ Reg., 1909-34, 86½; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 75½; 2½ p.c. Ins., 1947, 80; C.P.R. 3½ p.c. Reg., 1938, 82; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 70½; 4 p.c. Stk., 1940-00, 84½; C.P.K. 3½ p.c. Reg., 1938, 81; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 99½; New Brunswick.—4 p.c. Reg., 1919, 79½; Newfoundland.—3½ p.c. Ins., 1910, 88; 3½ p.c., 1947-8, 84½.

Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 93½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1945-05, 95½; (Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 76; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 80½; 4 p.c., 1888, 95½; Saskatchewan.—5½ p.c. Reg., 1924-34, 94½; 4 p.c., 1943, 107.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 94½; 4½ p.c., 1928-37, 85½.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 94½; 4½ p.c., 1930-51, 80½; 4½ p.c., 1932-54, 83½; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 95½.

Hamilton.—4 p.c., 1930-40, 87.

Medicine Hat.—5 p.c., 1934-54, 84.

Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 58½; 4 p.c., 1932, 87½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 78½; 4½ p.c. Sterling Reg., 1951-3, 80½; Maisonneuve 5 p.c., 1952-53, 100½.

New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1931-62, 87; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 84.

Ottawa.—4 p.c., 1926-46, 86½; 4½ p.c., 1932-53, 88.

Point Grey.—5 p.c., 1953-62, 86½.

Port Arthur.—5 p.c., 1912-43, 99½.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 98½.

Regina.—5 p.c., 1943-63, 87½.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 85.

S. Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1951, 68.

Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 88½; 4½ p.c., 1948, 84½.

Vancouver and Dist. Jt. Sewage.—4½ p.c., 1954, 83; 4 p.c., 1926-47, 95½; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 76½; 4 p.c., 1950-51, 76½.

Victoria.—4 per cent., 1962, 65.

Winnipeg.—4 per cent., 1940, 87½; 4 per cent., 1940-60, 80; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 90½.

Railways.

Alberta and Gt. Waterways.—5 per cent., 69½.

Algoma Eastern.—5 per cent., 23.

Atlantic and Nth. West.—5 per cent., 92½.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence.—6 per cent., 84.

Buffalo and Lake Huron.—Ord., 8½; 1st Mort. Perp. Bds., 85; 2nd, 85.

Can. Atlantic.—4 per cent. 1954, 77½.

Can. Northern.—4 per cent. 1939, 67½; 3 per cent., 1953, 62; 4 per cent., 1930, 92½; 4 per cent., Alta., 1930, 78; 4 per cent., 1934, 90½; 5 per cent., Inc. Charge, 194; 5 per cent., Land, 1923, 96½; 5 per cent., Ser. "C", 1922, 100½; Ont., 4 per cent., Perp. Debs., 66½; 3½ per cent., Dom., 71½; Pac., 4½ per cent., Term., 88½; 4 per cent., 1950, 82; Quebec, 4 per cent., Perp., 68; Western, 4½ per cent., Alta., 1942, 92; 4½ per cent., 1943, 91½.

Can. Pacific 1947; 4 per cent. Non-Cum. Pfc., 74½; 4 per cent. Perp., 78½.

Algoma 5 per cent., 92½; Spe. Inv., 6 per cent. Notes, 112½.

Central Counties.—4 per cent., 1949, 72.

Duluth Winnipeg.—4 per cent., 1930, 76½.

Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 per cent., 1942, 78.

Grand Trunk.—25½; 4 per cent. Guar., 72; 1st Pref., 16½; 2nd, 74; 3rd, 4; Bond, Cap. Perp., 5 per cent., 88½; 6 per cent. Bonds A and B, 104; 4 per cent. Cons.,

Deb., 74½; Western, 4 per cent., 1950, 74; June, 5 per cent., 1934, 91½.

Grand Trunk Pac.—3 per cent., 1962, 68½; 4 per cent., 1955 A, 75½; B, 75½; 4 per cent. Debs., 32; Branch 4 per cent. Sask., 1930, 89½.

Gt. Northern.—4 per cent., 1934, 92½.

Manitoba S.W.—5 per cent., 1934, 107½.

New Brunswick.—5 per cent., 1934, 94½.

Ontario and Quebec.—5 per cent. Perm., 92½.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ per cent., 1942, 91½.

Qu'Appelle.—4 per cent., 1936, 70½.

Quebec Cent.—Cap. Stk., 85.

Toronto, Grey and Bruce.—4 per cent., 60.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—2nd Debs., 106.

Bk. of Montreal.—Lond. Reg., 48½.

Brit. Empire Trust.—Pf. Ord., 131½; 5 p.c. Perp. Pref., 131½.

Can. Land and Irrigation.—1/3.

Calgary and Edmonton.—4/.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—41.

Hudson's Bay.—6/8 8s. 3d.; Pref., 86/3.

Nth. Saskatchewan Lands.—6 p.c. Bds., 40/.

Royal Bk. of Can.—44.

San Antonio.—6 p.c. Bds., 17.

Trust and Loan of Can.—15/-; 16/6.

Electric Power and Tracton.

Brazil Tracton.—40½; 6 p.c. Pref., 83½.

B.C. Elect. Rly.—Def. Ord., 59; Pref. Ord., 58½; Perp. Pref., 64½; 4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 66.

Calgary Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 75½.

Can. Light and Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 74.

Can. Gen. Elect.—104; 7 p.c. Pref., 106½.

Cedars Rapids.—5 p.c. Bds., 105½.

Cities Services.—Com., 219.

Montreal Tramways.—Com., 17½.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. 86½.

Vancouver.—4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 68½.

Winnipeg Elect.—4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 66½.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

British Empire Steel.—Com., 8½; 7 p.c. and Pref., 22½.

Can. Collieries.—5 p.c. A Debs., 10; 5 p.c. B Debs., 5.

Can. Iron Foundries.—Pref. (\$100), 28.

Dom. Iron and Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 80; 5 p.c. Bds., 1920, 103½.

Dom. Steel.—6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 77½.

Lake Superior.—5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 71½.

Nova Scotia Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 86½; 6 p.c. Debs., 65.

Mines.

Mond Nickel.—Ord., 28½; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22½; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 17½; 8 p.c. Debs., 108½.

Miscellaneous.

Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—6/0½; Pref., 11.

B.C. Breweries.—6 p.c. Gld. Bds., 65.

Benson and Hedges (Can.)—8½ p.c. 1st Debs., 94.

Can. Steamships.—5 p.c. Debs., 72; Com., 16½; Voting, 13½.

Can. Cement.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 100; 6 p.c. Bonds, 107½.

Can. Car.—6 p.c. Bonds, 107.

Can. West. Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 60½; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 12½; Com., 6d.

Furness Withy.—27/0.

Imp. Tobacco of Can.—10/1½; 6 p.c. Pref., 19½; 7½ p.c. Bonds, 115½.

Marconi of Can.—6/3.

COMPANY REPORTS, ETC.

Algoma and Central Hudson Bay Railway.

—January earnings, \$61,468; inc. \$138,561.

Canadian Salt.—The gross profits for 1921 amounted to \$228,040, as compared with \$202,298 for the previous year. After all charges, including interest, taxes, depreciation, reserve of \$36,482 and dividends at the rate of 8 p.c. amounting to \$96,000, there was a balance of \$1,342, which was added to surplus, bringing that account up to \$208,182.

Anglo-Newfoundland Development.—The profit for the year ended August 31, less depreciation, interest charges, etc., was £90,190. The directors have written £20,000 out of profits off the cost of issuing £800,000 Guaranteed Second Mortgage Debentures. After providing for sinking fund, and including £195,661 brought in, there remains a credit balance of £250,983.

Canada Company.—The report for 1921 states that net profits were £14,821, while £2,460 was brought forward. Including other receipts there is a total balance available of £18,484. A final dividend of 1s. 6d. per share is proposed, making 3s. per share for the year, less tax, and £5,353 is carried forward. This sum includes £3,842 allowed by the Inland Revenue in settlement of a claim for repayment of income-tax paid in Canada and Great Britain in the past five years. Tax is being deducted from the final dividend at 2s. 6d. in the £, and the average tax for the year deducted from the dividend is 4s. 3d. in the £.

—* *—

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS).

Week Ending March 21.

Canadian Northern.—\$1,220,050; dec., \$120,612.

Canadian Pacific.—\$3,097,000; dec., \$114,000.

Grand Trunk.—£396,600; inc., £114,427.

—* *—

AN ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

A distinct improvement in industrial conditions in Canada since the turn of the year is reported by *Industrial Canada*, the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. This conclusion is based on evidence secured from several hundred members of the association, extracts from whose reports on the industrial situation appear in the March issue. Nine out of ten of these members declare that business is looking up, that the outlook is more encouraging, and that they are operating, or intend to operate, on a larger scale.

—* *—

CANADIAN PAPER PRODUCTION.

Bulletin No. 48 of the News Print Service Bureau gives the output of the sixteen Canadian paper mills reporting as 812,800 tons for the year 1921, or an average per mill of 50,845 tons. The output of the twenty-eight United States mills reporting was 970,620 tons, or 34,695 tons per mill. The decrease in production for the twelve months, compared with the same period of 1920, was 24 per cent. in the United States, and only 8 per cent. in Canada.

—* *—

Toward the end of last year, about 3,000 lb. of tree seed were shipped from the Dominion Forestry Branch extracting plant at New Westminster, B.C., to the Forestry Commission of Great Britain for reforestation purposes. The shipment was about equally divided between Douglas fir and Sitka spruce. Subsequent shipments have brought the total for the season up to over three and a half tons.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents

THE LONDON MARKET.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.
Week's Settlement Day, Mon., April 3.
Settlement Day, Tuesday, April 4.
 Yesterday, April 11. Wednesday, April 12.
 Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has been of moderate proportions, but conditions as regards the temper of the market have steadily improved in sympathy with the domestic political situation. The temporary tightness of the money market, owing to the near approach of the turn of the month and the usual year, has had practically no adverse effect owing to expectations of a marked slackening of conditions in April, when a further reduction in the bank rate is regarded as possible.

Canadian securities have not been very animated or prominent, but the prevailing tendency has been firm. The gilt edged issues of the Dominion have been hard. The 4½ per cents. remain at 97½ and the Fours at 84, but the 3½ per cents. at 79½ are ½ higher.

Quite a considerable amount of business has been passing in the Municipal Group, as will be seen by a reference to our Security Notes. Considerable investment attention is being paid to the issues of the Second Class Municipalities.

Canadian Pacific, in the railroad group, after a moderate setback, have partly recovered to 155, the annual report now to be making better reading than had been anticipated. Grand Trunk senior stocks have displayed a sagging tendency and the Guaranteed Fours at 72 are ½ down. Junior stocks have been nominal.

Hudson's Bays, among land shares, have not varied.

Industrials have been irregular. Dominion Steel and Coal, at 100, is ½ down. Canadian Cans hold at 22½, but the Pref. at 50½ is 1 down. Shawinigan Water has not varied. Spanish River Pulp Pref. marks a sharp rise of 5 to 90½.

Brazil Traction, after a good advance, have partly reacted to 41. Mexican Traction issues show irregular changes of 1 to 2 points. Canadian Mining shares have been quiet.

—*—

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, March 19.

After the easier period which I reported to you in my last letter, business improved considerably, and the activity and strength displayed aroused hope that another period of constructive effort might be commencing. There were several encouraging factors in the situation, such as, for instance, the annual statement of the Winnipeg Electric Rly. Co., which shows that important enterprise to be steadily regaining its strength. The flour-milling stocks were strong, and the pulp and paper stocks were considerably firmer. Several interesting and important announcements have recently been made affecting the pulp and paper business. In regard to Kraft, it is announced that the Wayagamack plant is now again working to full capacity, turning out 240 tons of pulp and 100 tons of paper daily. Price Bros. are resuming shipments of newsprint to Great Britain for fulfilment of an important contract with the London Daily Express. It is also announced that a ten-year contract, said to be the largest ever made by a Canadian pulp company, has been made between the Saguenay Pulp and Paper Co. and the B. K. interests of London.

A feature of trading early last week was some heavy selling of Canada Steamships. This is said to have been caused by the liquidation of the assets of one of the brokerage firms which have recently failed. A statement which finds some corroboration in the fact that later the stock recovered part of its Monday's loss. The suspension of the Preference dividend seems to have inspired a good deal of caustic comment in regard to

the company's recent history, the point of surplus showing what has been one of the big surpluses shown by the company in the past few annual statements, and which might have been expected to provide adequately for Preferred dividend payments. On the other hand, it is said that the so-called "revelations" are very one-sided, and that the present management will have no difficulty in showing them to be ill founded. In this connection it is of interest also to note the current statement that the underwriting arrangements in connection with the new financing are completed, and only await the clearing up of the voting trust situation, to effect which is understood to be the main object of Mr. Norcross's visit to London.

On Tuesday markets were active and strong. Next to Steamships, Abitibi was the most active, though losing ¼, but among the other paper stocks Wayagamack gained ¾, Laurentide ¼, and Howard Smith 1. Price Bros. fell off ½.

On Wednesday trading was rather less active, and easier in tone, but covered a fairly wide range of stocks. Brazilian Traction was the most active stock, and improved ¼, and Smelters, on transactions totalling 500 shares, also advanced ¼. Among the paper stocks Brompton gained 1, Abitibi ½, and Wayagamack ¾. Canada Steamships was quieter, but the Pref. fell back a point. Among the utility group, Montreal Power improved ½, but Montreal Trams lost ½, Ottawa Power gained ¾, but Quebec Rly. was off ½. Montreal Tramways Co. is clearing off the last of its Deferred dividends by declaring a dividend of 2½ p.c., payable March 28. A less pleasing announcement is that by the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., of a reduction in the Ordinary dividend from an 8 p.c. to a 6 p.c. per ann. basis. The Quebec Rly.'s affairs have come in for considerable discussion. It is announced that the Quebec Government has decided not to act this year, at any rate, on the company's application for the land grant in connection with the building of the Quebec and Saguenay line. The line, which was partially completed, was financed by the sale of bonds in Paris, and on these the Quebec Rly. Co. had to pay interest amounting to about \$4,600,000, though it received no revenue from the Saguenay railway. The company's difficulties and the settlement with the French bondholders last August will be remembered in this connection, as also the eventual sale of the line to the Dominion Government. It is suggested also that the Quebec Rly. Co. is considering the construction of a line from Murray Bay to Chicoutimi, and in this connection the pulp developments in the Chicoutimi region, in which Sir F. Becker is understood to be interested, are alluded to.

After a very dull day on Thursday, when the tone was weak, but without causing any very marked price changes, there was another recovery of confidence on Friday, and trading at the end of the week suggests further improvement. Following the declaration of the usual dividends, Steel of Canada improved 5 on Friday and another point on Saturday. Spanish River on Saturday gained 3 and the Pref. 1½. Steamships Common held up well, and under a considerable volume of offering the Common and Preferred only lost ½ and ¼ respectively. Laurentide improved 2 and Dom. Textile 1.

Among prices current at the close on Saturday, Abitibi was 30½; Ames Holden Rly., 18; Asbestos 54½. Pref. 74; Atlantic Sugar, 23; B.E. Steel, and Pref., 21; Brompton, 19; Can. Car., 22; Cement, 57; Can. Gen. Elec., 94 ½; C.S.S. Lines 12. Pref. 30; Cons. Smelting, 20; Dom. Bridge, 70; Dom. Cannery, 26; Dom. Glass, 61 ½; Dom. Textile, 138 ½; Howard Smith, 95; Laurentide, 82; Lyall, 33½; Montreal Power, 80½; Montreal Tramways, 140½; Nat. Breweries 50½; Nat. Pref., 60; Price Bros., 34; Quebec Rly., 22½; Shawinigan, 105; Spanish River 70, Pref. 84½; St. Lawrence Flour, 70½; Steel of Can., 93, Pref. 93; Tor. Rly., 94; Wayagamack, 45.

MINING NOTES.

At a special meeting of the directors of the Ontario Nickel and Iron Co., held on March 12, the merger with the Montreal Nickel Co. Company was ratified.

The directors of the Ontario Nickel and Iron Co. have decided to commence a campaign to secure further funds for the development of their property.

Within the next two months the new zinc-ton unit in the McIntyre's property will be in operation; this will bring the capacity of the plant up to 500 tons of ore daily, and should increase production to about \$1,000,000 per year.

Canadian and English interests are said to have purchased practically the whole \$200,000 capitalization of the Highland Lake and Co., and arrangements have been made. It is said to commence exploration work with diamond drills at once. The property consists of 500 acres in the Kirkland Lake field.

It is reported that the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. is doubling the capacity of its lead refinery in B.C., which is at present about 60 tons per day; the company is also constructing a custom zinc plant which will enable it to handle ores from the outside silver-lead zinc districts. It has been found impracticable to mix these ores with baser ores on account of their rich silver content.

It is stated that renewed offers to lease the Temiskaming Mine are being made to the company by certain mining men who believe that they can operate certain sections of the mine profitably. When the proposal was first made, some time ago, it was not entertained owing to the discovery of some rich ore having led to a reconsideration of the mines being operated by the company on its own account.

In regard to the Argonaut property, it is reported that development work at the depth of 350 ft. has revealed a large tonnage of commercial ore. Arrangements have been made to continue the main shaft to a depth of 500 ft. Preparations for the construction of a mill are proceeding actively, and it is expected that by the end of this year the Argonaut will be numbered among the substantial regular producers of gold.

At a recent meeting the directors of the La Rose Co. decided to declare a dividend of 10 per cent., payable April 20. Profits for 1921 amounted to \$120,089, and as the dividend will call for \$150,000, the payment will necessitate a draft upon the surplus, which at the end of 1921 amounted to \$555,910. Special interest attaches to the dividend declaration in view of the recently-reported desire on the part of a group of shareholders to bring about changes, including a transference of control, and the declaration of dividends. The La Rose report states that a number of outside properties were examined during the year with a view to purchase, but no development work was done or is now in progress on outside properties. The legal action by the La Rose Co. against the Mining Corporation to recover the value of tailings that came from the old Cobalt Reduction Mill, from ore formerly treated for the La Rose was to come up again for trial in the last week in February. Both companies are said to have prepared strong cases.

—*—

MINING PRICES.

Toronto, March 18.

GOLD MINES.—Argonaut, .50; Atlas, .24; Dome Mines, .28; Hollinger, .24; Hattie, .18; Keora, .11; Kirkland Lake, .24; Lake Shore, .198; McIntyre, .188; Porcupine Crown, .20; Porcupine V.N.T., .20; Schumacher, .57; So. Keora, .35; Teck Hughes, .44.

SILVER MINES.—Beaver, .10; McIntyre, .125; Crown Reserve, .20; La Rose, .15; Mining Corporation, .10; Nipissing, .70; Temiskaming, .33.

A cable from Toronto states that on Saturday, March 25, Hollinger closed at \$10.00, Dome Mines at \$9.00, and McIntyre at \$22. A brisk market has developed.

In the Canadian National Review, Vol. 1, No. 11, H. K. Wicksteed continues his interesting series of articles on Quebec.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires Cable Address, *Canada*.

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne, office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. Cable Address, *Canada*.

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164 Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Gonçalves Dias 33, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Cable Address, *Canada*.

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. Cable Address, *Canada*.

G. R. Stevens, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, c/o G.P.O., Kingston, Jamaica.

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanjing Road, Shanghai Cable Address, *Canada*.

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana. Casa de Corres—Apartado 1290. Cable Address, *Cantracom*.

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. Cable Address, *Stadacona*.

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidlank 36, Rotterdam.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 3 Milan. Cable Address, *Canada*.

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office, 50-B Main Street, Yokohama. Cable Address, *Canada*.

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. Cable Address, *Canada*.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adelerley Street, Cape Town. Cable Address, *Cantracom*.

Straits Settlements.

F. W. Ward, c/o H.M. Trade Commissioner, Singapore.

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Phone—Victoria 8360.

Harmon Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.3, England. Cable Address, *Sleighing*, London.

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. Cable Address, *Cantracom*.

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. Cable Address, *Cantracom*.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. Cable Address, *Canada*.

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. Cable Address, *Cantracom*.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

E. Mullin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. Cable Address, *Canada*.

E. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbejd, No. 4, Christiansia, Norway. Cable Address, *Sontums*.

"Nagagami Beauties," by Z. F. Steenman; "Trails—Mar," by Wm. MacMillan; "A Speckled Trout Puzzle," by Bonneyeale Dale; "Lords and Ladies," by F. V. Williams; and "Fishing the Cowichan River from a Canoe," by John P. Bahcock, are among the contents of the March *Red and Gun in Canada*.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:

A firm in Ontario seek correspondence with importers of canned tomatoes, peas, corn, tomato puree, and tomato paste.

A manufacturing concern in Ontario seek a distributor for the British Isles to handle their new universal lever adjustable wrench.

A Montreal firm are open to purchase solid mangrove bark extract, solid and liquid quebracho, divi, divi extract of sumac, cutch, ground Bengal turmeric, glaubers salt, oxalic acid, sulphide of sodium crystals, and concentrated sulphate of copper, and all other chemicals required by industrial concerns, also any other tanning extracts generally used by tanners.

A Toronto firm wish to obtain quotations from U.K. manufacturers of door plates, knockers, door bells, and similar hardware, and also fancy coloured candles in sizes from 6 in. to 14 in., and wood and glass candlesticks.

A well-known company in Stockholm are prepared to undertake the exclusive agency for Sweden of Canadian shippers and manufacturers, notably of grain, flour, lard, pork (short clear middles), intestine, fresh fruit (apples), and dried, canned fruit and vegetables, lobster, mica, asbestos, etc. They invite Canadian firms interested to write them, with samples and quotations.

A London firm, already representing a Canadian manufacturer, would be glad to secure additional agencies in building specialties of all kinds.

An Eastern Canadian firm manufacturing grain and feed grinders, oat crushers, rollers, etc., are desirous of arranging for their sale in the United Kingdom.

Department of Overseas Trade.

The Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence, London, S.W.1), report receipt of an enquiry by H.M. Trade Commissioner at Toronto from a firm in Ontario desirous of securing quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers for 16,000 ft. (1,200 tons) of cast-iron pipes, either bell and spigot or flanged, 12 in. in diameter, to stand 100 ft. head pressure. Spring delivery is wanted.

The same Commissioner also reports that a Canadian firm will be in the market about August 1 next for 15 short tons (2,000 lb.) of tin and 20 short tons (2,000 lb.) of pig lead, and that they will be glad to receive quotations, covering delivery Simcoe, Ontario, from U.K. firms for the material for shipment on August 1. It is understood that the firm are accustomed to purchase Straits tin and Tadenac pig lead.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Winnipeg reports that a Western Canadian company are desirous of receiving from United Kingdom manufacturers full particulars and illustrations of the following:—Electric cranes and other unloading and loading equipment for docks; steel conveyor belting (for conveying hot clinkers), 18 in., 20 in., and 24 in. wide, thickness of metal .035; 11 type sawmill chains and buckets.

CANADA WEST INDIES TRADE.

In the last nine months of 1921 the first period during which the Canada West Indies Trade Agreement of 1920 was operative—as compared with the corresponding period of 1920, Canadian imports of Jamaican hides and skins and spice doubled; imports of Jamaican coconut, raw cocoa, and coffee tripled; grape fruit quadrupled; and vegetable oils increased by fourteen times their previous bulk. Shipments of raw sugar from this colony increased 4,000,000 pounds.

Recent reports by mineral experts prove that the mountains on the north side of the city of Vancouver are rich in molybdenite, lead, iron, and copper. Oil bubbles up in a creek just behind West Vancouver. Capilano, Lynn, and Seymour canyons show fine mineral outcroppings.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

C.P.R.

Liverpool to St. John, N.B.

Saturday, April 1.—*Melita*.
Tuesday, April 11.—*Empress of Britain*.
Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Thursday, April 20.—*Metagama*.
Friday, April 21.—*Monkland*.
Saturday, April 22.—*Empress of Scotland*.
Friday, April 28.—*Minnedosa*.
Wednesday, May 3.—*Empress of France*.
Friday, May 5.—*Montrose*.
Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.
Thursday, April 20.—*Scandinavian*.
Thursday, April 27.—*Scotian*.
Thursday, May 11.—*Melita*.
Thursday, May 18.—*Empress of Scotland*.

* Three-class steamer. † New steamer.
Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.
Wednesday, April 19.—*Metagama*.
Friday, May 5.—*Tunisia* (via Belfast).
Friday, May 12.—*Coriscan*.

Vancouver to China and Japan.
April 20.—*Empress of Asia*.
April 26.—*Monteagle*.

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: May 14, *Niagara*; June 16, *Makura*.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax and New York.
Saturday, April 8.—*Scythia*.
Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Thursday, April 20.—*Albania*.
Thursday, May 4.—*Tyrrhenia*.
Thursday, May 25.—*Albania*.
Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.
Thursday, April 27.—*Andania*.
Thursday, May 11.—*Andania*.
Thursday, June 1.—*Andania*.
* New steamer.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Halifax and Boston.
Thursday, April 13.—*Canopic*.
Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, April 22.—*Canada*.
Saturday, April 29.—*Regina*.
Saturday, May 6.—*Megantic*.
Saturday, May 13.—*Canopic*.
* New steamer.

Canadian Government Merchant Marine (Freight).

Liverpool to St. John.
Monday, April 3.—*Canadian Conqueror*.
London to Halifax.
Saturday, April 8.—*Canadian Conster*.

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to Montreal and Quebec.
Thursday, April 20.—*Manchester Brigade*.
Letters, newspapers, and parcels are by the direct mail steamers from Canada, ports as follows:—*Metagama*, April 2; *Minnedosa*, April 8; *Regina*, April 9. Letters only are due, via New York, by the *Homeric* and *Empress of Britain*, April 1; *Cedric*, April 3; *Olympic*, April 6; *Albania* and *Celtic*, April 10.

QUEBEC'S CROPS.

A final estimate of the crops in the Province of Quebec in 1921 raises the value to \$140,154,000, from the estimate of \$132,773,000 in the preliminary estimate of December. Wheat was \$4,370,000; oats, \$30,355,000; barley, \$4,073,000; rye, \$538,000; peas, \$2,408,000; beans, \$1,685,000; buckwheat, \$1,503,000; mixed grains, \$1,432,000; flax, \$154,000; corn for husking, \$1,567,000; potatoes, \$28,871,000; root plants, \$6,774,000; hay and clover, \$11,045,000; alfalfa, \$1,613,000; fodder corn, \$7,067,000.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND HERRING INDUSTRY.

In order to assist the development of the herring fishery, the creation of a Newfoundland Fishing Board, non political, and having functions and powers similar to the Fisheries Board of Scotland, is being advocated by the St. John's Board of Trade. The new Board would encourage the more general adoption of the "Scotch cure" and other "improved methods" of preserving fish, and would see that herrings exported were of a standard quality.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL
\$100,000,000 (1921)

Head Office: TORONTO.

RESERVE FUND
\$100,000,000 (1921)

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President.
RT. HON. SIR THOMAS WHITE, K.C.M.G., | SIR JOHN AIRD,
Vice-President, | Vice-President and General Manager.
H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

Over 520 Branches throughout CANADA and NEWFOUNDLAND.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

BARBADOS.....Bridgetown. CUBA.....Havana. JAMAICA.....Kingston.
MEXICO.....Mexico City. ST. PIERRE et MIQUELON.....St. Pierre.
BRAZIL.....Rio de Janeiro. TRINIDAD.....Port of Spain.
UNITED STATES.....New York, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), and Seattle.

Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

LONDON OFFICE - - - 2 LOMBARD STREET, E.C.3.
CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager. A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office:
TORONTO.

Capital and Reserves - \$14,000,000

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER,
President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT,
General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73 CORNHILL, E.C.3.

S. L. JONES, Manager.

A Foreign Exchange Department is conducted at which all enquiries as to Canadian, United States, and other Exchanges will be courteously answered. Cable or Mail Transfers effected to, and Accounts Opened at any of the Bank's complete system of Canadian branches. Deposits Received at interest. Travellers' Credits Issued. Orders Executed on the London, Canadian, and New York Stock Exchanges.

New York Agency - 51 Broadway.

CANADIAN BANKS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

The South-Eastern and Chatham Railway at Catford Bridge. The game began with a very long period of inactivity on the S.E.C.R. right wing, but before they became dangerous the ball was sent back over the half-way line. The speed of both teams was maintained until half-time, the ball travelling quickly from end to end as each side attacked in turn.

In the second half the game, although fast, was not so strenuous, and, although two of the Banks' men were injured, the teams seemed to be very fairly matched—so much so that the match resulted in a draw, no goal being scored by either side. The Banks' team was as follows: Harris (Merchants); Elliott (Union) and Hall (Merchants); Edney (Union), Humphrys (Royal), and Christie (Royal); Stott (Commerce), McCulloch (Nova Scotia), Leigh-Jones (Commerce), Williams and Lang (Union).

The reserves were beaten at Kidbrooke by 4 goals to 0 by the Metropolitan Police Engineers, all mighty men of valour. The Canadians quite held their own until the interval, but in the second half the Police thundered so tremendously down the slope that the Banks' light halves and backs were four times swept as chaff before the blue whirlwind. The game was played in a most friendly spirit, and the Canadians hope to meet their big opponents again next season. The team was: Strathern (Nova Scotia); Green and Stainton (Commerce); Varnier (Merchants), Taylor (captain—Union), and Shirliff (Commerce); Brewster and Mayhew (Union), Shapley (Commerce), Siviter (Union), and Holloway (Commerce). MAPLE LEAF.

WEEKLY CONDUCTED PARTIES TO CANADA

The S.A. and A.M. routes plus excursions to the U.S. for men, women and children travellers by sea and land. **LOWEST RATES.** 1st, 2nd, and 3rd CLASS.

Expert disinterested up-to-date advice about conditions in all countries. Splendid opportunities for women settlers. Assisted passages in approved cases.

Apply—COMMISSIONER LAMB, Migration House, 3 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4.
12 Pembroke Place, Liverpool. 137 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow. 54 St. Nicholas Street, Aberdeen.

CANADA'S FINANCES.

The financial estimates were tabled in the House of Commons on March 24 (says the Ottawa correspondent of the C. News). They total nearly \$40,041,000,000, a decrease of \$128,000,000 from last year, including railways \$7, land settlement \$23,000,000, defence \$2,500,000, soldiers' re-establishment \$5,000,000, and miscellaneous \$14,000,000.

An operating deficit of the Canadian National Railways for the calendar year of \$10,000,000 is officially announced (says the Ottawa correspondent of The Times). The deficit last year was \$37,000,000. This, of course, takes charges.

—* *—
A naval order states that the Service Pensions of Royal Navy pensioners who served in Dominion Navies will be reassessed on the same scale as would have had they served in the Royal Navy during the same period.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817

Paid up Capital \$22,000,000. Rest \$22,000,000. Undivided Profits \$1,501,046. Total Assets (October 31, 1921) \$517,403,182.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Sir VINCENT MEREDITH, Bart., *President*. Sir CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., *Vice-President*.
 R. B. ANGUS, Esq. Lord SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O. C. R. HOSMER, Esq.
 H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq. D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq. Wm. McMASTER, Esq.
 Lt.-Col. HERBERT MOLSON, C.M.G., M.C. HAROLD KENNEDY Esq. J. H. ASHDOWN, Esq.
 G. B. FRASER, Esq. His Honour HENRY COCKSHUTT, Esq. Gen. Sir ARTHUR CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.
 E. W. HEATY, Esq., K.C. Sir LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G. Sir FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, *General Manager*.
 Bancher & Agencies throughout Canada & Newfoundland: also at New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and Spokane in the United States, and at Mexico City
LONDON OFFICES - 47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.2. 9 WATERLOO PLACE, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
London Committee:—Sir THOMAS SKINNER, Bart., F. R. S. BALFOUR, Esq.
PARIS AGENCY: Bank of Montreal (France), 6 Place Vendôme, Paris.
Paris Comité Consultatif:—M. Le Sénateur Gaston Menier. W. P. BENSON, *Manager*.
 GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, *Manager*.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

The Bank has reciprocal arrangements with leading banks covering all countries, and is, therefore, in a position to offer favourable competitive rates for business in all parts of the world. With its numerous Branches it offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a General Banking Business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Mexico and France.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

Executors and Trustees. Assets under Administration, \$280,172,980.25.

Directors: Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., *President*; Huntly R. Drummond, *Vice-President*; Hugh A. Allan; R. B. Angus; Hon. C. C. Ballantyne; E. W. Beatty, K.C.; C. W. Dean; Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E.; Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., M.P.; A. E. Holt; C. R. Hosmer; Howard G. Kelley; William McMaster; Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C.; Sir Augustus M. Nanton; Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.; Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.

General Manager, H. B. Mackenzie.

Inquiries solicited. Reference may be made to the Bank of Montreal's London Branches for further information regarding the Company.

The Company undertakes, for Executors, Trustees, or Owners in the United Kingdom, the management and realization of Assets in Canada, including payment of any taxes.

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney in the investment of monies, care of securities, collection of dividends, rents, etc., etc., and the sale of properties.

Head Office, Montreal (Cable Address, "Royaltrust").

Branches throughout Canada.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Established 1832.

GENERAL OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.

CAPITAL	...	...	...	...	\$9,700,000
RESERVE FUND	...	...	...	...	\$19,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS over	...	...	...	...	\$225,000,000

Special facilities are available to the public through the branches of this Bank for the transaction of business with Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and the United States at Boston, Chicago, and New York.

329 BRANCHES IN ALL.

LONDON BRANCH, 55 OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2. E. C. MACLEOD, *Manager*.

QUEBEC

CANADA.

THE PROVINCE OF PROSPERITY.

Vast natural resources and an industrious, thrifty, and enterprising population have brought unexampled prosperity to this Province.

No province of the Dominion offers more startling opportunities for the investor. Immense water powers, now running to waste, will produce electricity for industrial purposes in unlimited volume; vast forests will supply an enormous cut of timber and wood pulp; rich mineral deposits hold out alluring opportunities to the prospector; extensive tracts of fertile land suitable for general farming and dairying await settlement. Next to its lands and forests, the Fish and Game of the Province are among its most valuable assets, providing splendid commercial opportunities and incomparable sport. Quebec is the Sportsman's Paradise, the Holiday-maker's Elysium, and a land of opportunity for all.

For further particulars apply to:—

Lt.-Col. P. PELLETIER,

Agent-General for Quebec,

38 KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.



WHEN IN CANADA

You will find the Managers and Staffs of our Branches willing and ready to help you in your banking transactions. They will be pleased to have you call on them.

We have over 600 Branches covering Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and there is a Savings Department at every Branch.



THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

DEPOSITS: 376 MILLION DOLLARS.

London Office: PRINCES STREET, E.C.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London advised by the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa that in view of the eradication of rabies in the United Kingdom, an order has been issued cancelling the regulations prohibiting the importation of dogs into Canada from infected areas of Great Britain and Ireland. Permits for the landing of dogs in the Dominion will therefore no longer be required.

The Board of Trade have received, through the High Commissioner for Newfoundland, a silver cup and binoculars which have been awarded by the Newfoundland Government to Captain E. C. G. Bornhaupt and Second Officer A. C. A. Gombert, of the Belgian s.s. *Amurraite*, in recognition of their services to the shipwrecked crew of the Newfoundland schooner *Mintie*, of St. John's, on January 9, 1921.

April 1, 1922

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Canadian
Bond Prices
at the
Apex?

The trend of values in the Canadian Bond Market since the beginning of the year has been a replica of the similar movement in gilt-edged issues in this country. In a timely analysis of the present position and future outlook for bond values the financial editor of a Canadian contemporary makes some suggestions that are not without their interest to the Anglo-Canadian investment community, although the latter is still more or less debilitated from engaging in operations in the Canadian bond market by exchange considerations. The reflex action of unfavourable trade conditions is, of course, as invariable in its incidence in the Dominion as in the Mother Country, and the writer of the notes referred to appropriately indulges in speculation as to what will be the effect of a return of industrial and commercial activity upon the bond market. Following upon a period of unusual buoyancy in the early part of the year, which carried prices to high levels—levels which, in the opinion of some Canadian bond houses were too high—the market has latterly steadied down, although it still continues to display a keen power of absorption of all municipal offerings that have appeared, and prices have continued to display firmness.

Effect of
Trade
Revival
on Bond
Values.

The writer in question points out that it is perhaps significant of the prospective trend of prices that investing institutions are picking up all the long-dated securities available. As in the Mother Country, trade depression has diverted unprofitable capital into Government and Municipal bonds, and, of course, an improvement in trade would result in a converse movement, which would result in necessary liquidation of gilt-edged securities. It is, however, asserted by our contemporary's financial editor that bond dealers have no apprehensions on the score of such realisations "as there is a fairly universal consensus of opinion that business will not pick up so rapidly as to cause a wave of liquidation of such dimensions as to exert an unsettling influence upon the bond market." Indeed, there are those who aver that business while showing gradual improvement will remain in a subnormal condition for several years to come, which predicates an abundance of idle funds which will meanwhile find employment in bonds. In concluding his interesting analysis of the bond market, the writer says, "whether normal business is near or remote, present indications at least point to a slow recovery, which process of adjustment undoubtedly has many advantages, and the bond market is in no immediate danger of being flooded with returned offerings"—an opinion which very closely coincides with that prevalent in this country on the same subject.

Canadian
Railway
Financing
in U. S.

Corroborative evidence—if such were needed—of the high favour in which Canadian securities are held by United States investors is shown by the avidity with which the recent offering of \$11,000,000

Canadian National Railways—Canadian Northern—5 per cent. notes were absorbed. The amount available was quickly oversubscribed at the price of issue—99½, and according to latest advices from Toronto in the opinion of those best qualified to judge the Government had made both an opportune and an excellent bargain. The notes although nominally direct obligations of the Canadian Northern Railway are really Canadian Government securities, seeing that both principal and interest are guaranteed by the Dominion. This short-term issue—the notes run for only three years—was handled by a group of New York and Chicago financial houses headed by Messrs. Dillon Reid and Co., of the former city, who have been closely connected with recent financial operations in connection with the Canadian Northern Railway. At the price at which the issue was placed, the yield works out at about 5½ per cent. allowing for the small turn at maturity. Our Canadian readers may be interested to learn that on the basis of the last markings in London, 99½ per cent., Canada 4½ per cent. 1920—25 yield only £4 10s. 7d. per cent., Canadian Railway 4 per cent. 1930—97½—£4 2s. 3d. per cent., Canadian Pacific 6 per cent. 10 year notes—115½—£5 4s. per cent., and Grand Trunk 4 per cent. Con. Debs—74½—£5 7s. 9d. per cent.

NEWFOUNDLAND SEAL HUNT.

A cable has been received at the office of the High Commissioner for Newfoundland to the effect that the catch of seals in Newfoundland to date is 79,000. The steamers participating were the *Terra Nova* (catch 15,000), *Eagle* (12,000), *Ranger* (4,000), *Viking* (115,000), *Thetis* (14,000), *Neptune* (11,000), *Sagana* (7,000), *Seal* (1,000). The s.s. *Diana* has been abandoned.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

In 1921, Dominion Canners, Ltd., made profits of only \$85,242, as compared with \$299,009 in 1920, and as payment of bond interest and preferred dividends required \$267,000, the previous surplus of \$2,055,838 was reduced to \$1,873,287 at the end of 1921. The company, however, is shown to be in a sound position, liquid assets exceeding current liabilities by over \$1,100,000, in addition to which there is \$100,000 of Victory Bonds, while the company has also purchased at low prices its own bonds amounting to \$200,000 in excess of sinking fund requirements. In the course of his report to the shareholders, the president said business began to pick up about May and improved during the rest of the season. The low prices of farm produce, the financial position of many buyers, and general unemployment also made for reduced sales. Sales of canned goods nearly equalled those for 1920, but lower prices and high cost of production operated strongly to reduce profits. The buildings and equipment are reported to be in excellent condition; inventories of canned goods and supplies have been written down to estimated replacement costs; business in January and February shows an improvement over the corresponding months of 1920, and export business is also improving, and it is hoped that a fair margin of profit will be realised on canned goods which are expected to be sold before next season's pack.

The Hillcrest Collieries, with net profits of \$133,664, fell well below the figures for 1920, but this sufficed to pay bond interest, preferred and common dividends, and to add \$8,015 to the surplus, which is thereby increased to \$268,092. During the year the working capital position has improved, current assets at \$579,742 now exceeding current liabilities by \$452,097. Development work has, it is stated, been kept well ahead of requirements, and plant and equipment well maintained. In view of the extreme industrial depression existing throughout 1921, the company's record for last year seems satisfactory and encouraging.

Western Grocers, Ltd., formerly the A. MacDonald Co., whose fortunes depend mainly upon the purchasing power of the community in Western Canada, is another company which felt sorely the conditions existing in 1921. Net profits for the year were \$169,783, which compare with \$239,655 in 1920, and \$324,118 in 1919. Payment of dividends on the Preferred stock took \$167,202, and as an additional levy of \$11,514 on the 1917 period, under the Business Profits War Tax Act, had to be met, and Dominion Income-Taxes for 1919 and 1920 to be paid, and \$71,658 had to be added to special reserve account by a by-law of the company, the surplus brought forward from 1920 had to be drawn on to the extent of \$143,722, and was reduced to \$38,049, the surplus account and special reserve fund now together amount to \$181,365. As compared with the end of 1920, current assets show a decline of \$126,396, but they exceed current liabilities by \$1,430,530. Bank loans are \$64,500 less than at the end of 1920, and the company's only bonded or mortgage indebtedness consists of an unmatured mortgage of \$85,425 on the Vancouver property. Thus, despite the poor results of trade last year, the company seems strong. It now has two branches in Manitoba, besides the head establishment in Winnipeg, five in Saskatchewan, two in Alberta, three in B.C., and one at Port Arthur, Ontario, and when general prosperity revives throughout the West it should be reflected in this company's business. The report to shareholders, curiously enough, bears the date of May 2, 1922.

The Ottawa Power Co. is another Canadian public utility company to issue a favourable report for the past year. Gross revenue at \$1,652,051 shows an increase of \$193,000, and net revenue one of \$153,000 as compared with 1920. Interest charges absorbed \$223,115, leaving net earnings of \$320,261, which represented over 9 per cent on the common stock, which compared with 6.5 per cent in 1920. After payments of ordinary dividends at the rate of 6 per cent for the year, a surplus of \$110,261 remained.

The payments of the Montreal Tramways Co., of the final balance still outstanding in respect of the deferred dividends, reported by our Montreal correspondent in his letter this week, indicates not only the strong position of the company, but its remarkable earning power, as during the past two years the company has not only paid its regular 10 per cent. dividend but has wiped off 17½ per cent. of arrears, making a total of 37½ per cent. disbursed by the company to its shareholders during the two years. It is understood that earnings are steadily improving, and that the figures in this regard for the company's fiscal year, which will end June 30, 1922, will show considerable advance over those for last year.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

J. B. S.—Write to the Historical Section, Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa.

C. D.—Nothing fresh has transpired about the matter for some time past. You may be quite sure that directly there is any further news it will be reported in *Canada*.

RANKER.—Imperial ex-Service men resident in Canada before the war were entitled to the difference between the amount of gratuity received from the Imperial Government and the Canadian gratuity, the latter being very much larger. Bona-fide residence in the Dominion at the time of enlistment was the main qualification. Applications in this respect, however, had to be lodged by yesterday (March 31).

BRITISH FARMER.—The Alberta Seed Grain Act provides for advances for seed grain to farmers in the southern part of the Province, with provision for security by promissory note, land mortgage or chattel mortgage. Advances are not to total more than \$100 for any quarter section. The Relief Act provides for advances for relief purposes, security for which may be taken by chattel or land mortgage.

L. R.—According to the latest information, the average salaries paid per annum to certificated teachers in Saskatchewan rural schools are as follows:—First-class males \$1,387, females \$1,279; second-class males \$1,323, females \$1,223; third-class males \$1,273, females \$1,171. In village and town schools the salaries are:—First-class males \$1,881, females \$1,352; second-class males \$1,677, females \$1,217; third-class males \$1,354, females \$1,123.

S.W.—We have no recent information about the earnings of this company, which, as it is now wholly controlled by the larger corporation, does not publish its annual report separately. It seems probable, however, that the company will be feeling the effect of the trade depression in much the same way and degree as other enterprises of similar character, and, under the circumstances, the guarantee does not confer such an element of security as one might wish. We should prefer the Preferred stock of some one of the companies which have proved their ability successfully to withstand periods of trade depression.

J. C. L.—Despite the apparent sacrifice entailed in selling the shares at their present price, we think that you would do well to sell them and reinvest the proceeds in some shares that are likely to recover more quickly. The company has now a great deal of lee-way to make up, and several years of profits on the basis of the years prior to 1914 would seem to be necessary before any declaration of dividends would be possible. Of course there is the possibility, to which you allude, of a sale of the company's plant, etc., but we have not heard of any suggestion of this sort lately, and it is a question whether any such sale would represent much money for the common shareholders.

T. T. We are informed that there is at present little or no demand locally for real estate of a speculative character. Your property, however, is believed to be worth holding, as it is in the line of probable development, and may within a few years be saleable for several times over any price which could be got for it at the present time. A big demand for houses, particularly of the five and six roomed class, is reported. There seems to be a great shortage of houses of moderate size in the city, and building activity is expected to increase greatly, as cost of materials and labour permit. A strong demand is reported for money for loan on farm and city mortgages, at interest ranging from 6 to 8 per cent. per annum.

FORTHCOMING ISSUE.

Porcupine-Davidson Gold Mines, Ltd.

Announcement is made, on page 23, by the Porcupine-Davidson Gold Mines, Ltd., of the forthcoming issue, at par, of 800,000 Preferred shares of \$5. each.

This company was formed last year to acquire the property and the assets of the Davidson Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., owning the Davidson Mine, and it has a capital of £1,000,000. This mine—which is in the rich region to which we referred in a recent article as "The Golden Porcupine"—is no mere prospecting venture, but has been developed to a depth of 600 ft., and its potentialities as a producer have been proved. The forthcoming issue is being made in order to equip the mine with a mill capable of crushing 175,000 tons per annum, and to provide working capital for further development.

—* *—

GRADING OF CANADIAN APPLES.

The sessions of the Dominion Fruit Conference, held in Ottawa, resulted in the adoption of many important measures.

It was decided to adopt the same grade marks as are used in the United States for apple box fruit. The boxed apples, instead of carrying grade marks Nos. 1, 2, and 3, will in future be marked "Extra Fancy," "Fancy," and "Choice." Hitherto, Canadian box fruit on the British markets of quality equal to the American box fruit, because of difference in grade designations, has not enjoyed the same standing.

Steps were also taken towards the organisation of a National Fruit Council.

—* *—

A message from Detroit states that the Dominion Alloy Steel Company, with a capital of \$15,000,000, has been given its charter. Among the directors is Sir William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND of three per cent. (3%) on the Common Stock of the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending 31st March, 1922, PAYABLE APRIL 1st, to shareholders of record 15th March, 1922.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. H. WEBB,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal. 2nd March, 1922.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND of one and three quarter per cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending 31st March, 1922, PAYABLE APRIL 15th, to shareholders of record March 31st, 1922.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. H. WEBB,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal. 2nd March, 1922.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 847. April 1, 1922.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 5d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FRUIT FARMS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Four Farms, beautifully situated in Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, comprising altogether about 1,000 acres, including 250 acres of apple orchards in best apple-growing region in Canada. Excellent shipping facilities by water and rail. Only 70 miles from Halifax. Farms will be sold together or separately. Owners' commodious and modern house in beautiful grounds, with garage and stabling available. Good fishing, hunting, and sea bathing in neighbourhood. Apply, Estate, Sir Frederick Borden, Canning, Nova Scotia.

HOUSE WANTED.

DISCHARGED SOLDIER (ex 1st Division Canadians) wants to rent small house or self-contained flat. Moderate rent; suburbs preferred. Box 565 CANADA, 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Firms, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jonahall."

A. J. Brown, K.C. W. R. L. Shanks.

G. H. Montgomery, K.C. G. P. Vanier.

E. G. McMichael, K.C. G. A. Coughlin.

W. F. Chipman, K.C. F. B. Common.

R. O. McMurtry. L. H. Ballantyne.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ontario Trust Co., Ltd., Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

CHAUVIN, MEAGHER, WALKER, STEWART & CREPEAU, 232 St. James Street, Montreal, Que. H. N. Chauvin, K.C. T. S. Stewart. J. J. Meagher, K.C. H. Crepeau. H. E. Walker, K.C.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 48 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors and Trustees, Merchants' Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
HARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England
Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables. "Almend," Birmingham, England.
Weldless Steel Tubes—
FURDES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.
Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire
England T.A., "Ort, Widnes"

Preliminary Announcement.

THE PORCUPINE-DAVIDSON GOLD MINES, LTD.

Capital - - - - £1,000,000

DIVIDED INTO

Preferred and Ordinary Shares of 5/- each.

Formed in 1921, this Company has acquired the whole of the property and assets of the Davidson Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, owning the Davidson Mine. This Property has already been developed to a depth of 600 ft., and underground workings have proved the existence of an ore body of great width, value, and persistency. While the full length of the ore body opened up has not yet been ascertained, the ore (including probable ore) already disclosed is estimated by Lt. Col. Rowland C. Feilding, A.R.S.M., M.Inst.M.M., the well-known Geologist and Consulting Engineer, at 350,000 tons, averaging \$11 per ton extractable value—equivalent to a gross gold content of approximately £1,000,000.

To equip this mine with a mill capable of crushing at the rate of 175,000 tons per annum, and to provide working capital for further developments

800,000 Preferred Shares of 5/- each

will shortly be issued at par. The Preferred Shares will carry the right to two-thirds of the profits distributed annually until 100% has been paid thereon, and thereafter are entitled to 20% non-cumulative dividend in priority to the Ordinary share capital, the whole of which has been subscribed for in cash by the Vendors.

Prospectuses and Application Forms will be obtainable on Monday, April 3rd, from the Head Office and Branches of The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited; from the Head Offices and Branches of The National Bank of Scotland, Limited; the Brokers, Messrs. J. Silverston and Co., 4 Copthall Court, London, E.C.2; and Messrs. Charlesworth, Bennett, and Company, 3 Copthall Buildings, London, E.C.; the Solicitors, Messrs. Linklaters and Paines, 2 Bond Court, Walbrook, London, E.C.; and the London Agents, Mitchelson Partners, Ltd., Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, London, E.C.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES
IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner.—HON. P. C. LARKIN, 12 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 3505.)
Emigration Officer.—Superintendent of Emigration, MR. J. OBEID SMITH, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—MR. F. C. WADE, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2565.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 67 Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—MR. W. C. NOXON, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, 30 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The HON. SIR EDGAR B. BOWRING, 45 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUND-
LANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

B.

Buckley, D. J., and Mrs., Sydney, N.S.—Regent Palace Hotel.

C.

Carter, G. F., Moose Jaw.—6 Montholme Road, Wandsworth Common.
Charbonneau, Mr., and Mrs. J. A. M., Montreal.—Hotel Belgravia.

Cockshutt, Frank, and Mrs., and C. Gordon, Brentford.—Hyde Park Hotel.

Complin, Lt.-Col. E. C., Toronto.—c/o Canadian National Railways, Cockspur Street.

Cowie, H. V., Toronto.—Hotel Victoria.
Crosbie, Sir John, Newfoundland.—Hotel Cecil.

F.

Foot, Hon. S. J., Newfoundland.—Hotel Cecil.

G.

Gentley, W. F., Montreal.—c/o Montreal Star office.

Greenland, W. H., Newfoundland.—Hotel Cecil.

H.

Hattie, George, Halifax.—c/o Agent-General for Nova Scotia.

Hind, Miss Cora, Winnipeg.—Hotel Cecil.

Mac Mc.

McBride, Miss M., Montreal.—c/o Bank of Montreal.

McDonnell, Frank, Ottawa.—Regent Palace Hotel.

MacInnes, W. R., Montreal.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

McMurphy, Dr. Stanley B., Prince Albert.—Hotel Waldorf.

MacMurray, Angus, Toronto, Curzon Hotel.

PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS

Gentlemen and Ladies. First class throughout.

APRIL 13. FRENCH MOROCCO, Marrakech, Rabat, Fez, etc. (largely by Auto). 34 days 127 gns.

APRIL 12 (EASTER). ITALIAN 3 weeks 95 gns.

CITIES .. 3 weeks 65 gns.

MAY 20. ITALIAN & SWISS LAKES 3 weeks 49 gns.

JULY 4. TYROL & OBERAMMERGAU 4 wks. 79 gns.

Programmes from — MISS BISHOP F.R.G.S., 159 Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.19.

M.

Marling, Macdonald, Vancouver.—Royal Automobile Club.

Mendels, A. H., Montreal.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Mills, M. A., and Halford, Elmsdale, N.S.—c/o Agent-General for Nova Scotia.

Munn, Capt. H. T.—Junior Carlton Club.

N.

Neil, George, London, Ont.—14 Worcester Road, Manor Park

P.

Palmer, Dr. W. M. R., and Mrs., Craik, Sask.—2 Bedford Place, W.C.1.

R.

Robertson, Dr., and Mrs. J. A., and Dr., and Mrs. Lorne, Stratford.—Regent Palace Hotel.

Robertson, Dr., Stratford, Ont.—19-21, Penywern Road, South Kensington.

Robinson, G. W., Moose Jaw.—6 Montholme Road, Wandsworth Common.

ROBERTS & SHORT

NAVAL, MILITARY,
SPORTING AND CIVIL
TAILORS,

4 & 6 BURY STREET, ST. JAMES',
LONDON, S.W.1 (Opposite St. James' Theatre)

S.

Stuart, The Misses, Montreal.—c/o Royal Bank of Canada.

Sullivan, M. S., and Mrs., Newfoundland.—Hotel Cecil.

T.

Thompson, D. A., Halifax.—Imperial Hotel.

W.

Warrington, G. D., Montreal.—Euston Hotel.

Welch, Frank, Toronto.—Hotel Victoria.

LADIES' HAND BAGS in Great Variety.
GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.

Fancy Articles of Every Description.

T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and Cutlery Specialists.
76 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

A PERMANENT CANADIAN EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

Action has been taken by a number of Canadian manufacturers and general exporters to provide a permanent exhibition of Canadian products with selling service in London. The company, which has a Dominion charter, is known as Consolidated Export Displays of Canada, Ltd. Its policy is to divide its London premises into unit spaces of approximately 80 sq. ft. with display furniture. Each manufacturer takes one or more unit spaces at a rental cost of \$45 per month per unit on a yearly contract. The company does not accept selling commissions, and is therefore in a position to co-operate with all the local commission sales agents of Canadian manufacturers located in England or Scotland.

The principal field of operations of Consolidated Export Displays of Canada, Ltd., will be among the two thousand London indent houses, who will find new sources of supply on many articles for their overseas markets. At the same time, all local British buyers will be cordially invited to visit the London premises of this company and book orders for their requirements.

* * *

VEGETABLES ON THE PRAIRIES.
The Western Canadian prairies to-day are raising vegetables in excess of their needs, and have proved beyond any doubt what can be done in this way. There is no doubt that such more would be done if there were canning factories and preserving plants to deal with the surplus of their products, and vegetable growing would be added to dairying, apiculture, and other less important branches of agriculture to supplement the larger issues of wheat growing and stock-raising. Though there are 120 canning factories in Canada, there is not one located in the Prairie Provinces; and of forty preserving establishments there is only one in each of the Provinces of Manitoba and Alberta. A wide field for development exists there.

* * *

A new investment security house has been opened in Toronto, bearing the firm name of McParland, Barrett and Company, with Messrs. J. Frederick McParland and Brian N. Barrett as principals.

* * *

Contracts for the drilling of two oil wells in the Pouce Coupé field were recently let in Calgary. A combined Edmonton and Calgary syndicate has 24,000 acres under lease, and will drill in proximity to Imperial Oil holdings.

PORTRAITS.

MACKLEM,

16 Brook St., New Bond St., W.1.

Photographers to
their Excellencies

The Lord and Lady Byng of Vimy.

Tel.: Mayfair 4980.

BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR
APRIL.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

The *Royal*—a "spring fiction number"—has bright and entertaining stories to suit a variety of tastes, among the contributors being William Le Queux, H. Mortimer Hatten, Edgar Wallace (a tale of a resourceful Canadian), Christine Jope-Slade, and Fanny Kilbourne. Miss Fay Compton forms the subject of the opening article—"Titania Come to Life"—by Prudence O'Shea; and M. Owston-Booth, writes on "Film Tolties."

In the *Strand* Lady Lavery gives her "Views on Art and Other Things"; Dame Ethel Smyth writes on "Augusta Holmes, Pioneer," and Hayden Church on "The Youth of Sherlock Holmes," as interpreted by John Barrymore, the famous detective's latest impersonator; while the "Visual Humour" of children is discussed, with many amusing anecdotes, by Dr. C. W. Kimmins. Fiction is represented by excellent stories by E. Phillips Oppenheim, C. N. and A. M. Williamson, P. G. Wodehouse, and others.

* * *

SWIFT CURRENT'S FINANCES.

Debenture holders of the city of Swift Current have received notice that the Local Government Board of the Province of Saskatchewan would hold an enquiry into the affairs of that city, commencing on May 1. The effect of such notice is that all proceedings taken by Debenture holders to collect arrears of interest payments dating from the beginning of 1921 are stayed until such time as the Local Government Board determines.

* * *

WINNIPEG FUR SALE.

The feature of the Winnipeg fur auction last month was an increase of 66 per cent. in the price of silver fox, \$250 being realised, as against \$150 in January. Marten, fisher, and red fox also showed appreciable increases.

Prices ranged as follows: Beaver, \$0.25 to \$3.31; mink, \$6.75 to \$12.50; rats, 35 cents to \$1.65; marten, \$25 to \$47.50; silver fox, \$150 to \$250; crossed fox, \$12 to \$49; red fox, \$2 to \$22; fisher, \$76 to \$179; lynx, \$22 to \$33; skunk, \$2.50 to \$4; wolf, \$1 to \$12; weasel, 35 cents to \$1; bears, \$5.50 to \$14.50; otter, \$21 to \$39.

* * *

THE FAMILY BUDGET.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods in some sixty Canadian cities was \$10.60 at the beginning of February as compared with \$11.03 in January; \$14.08 in February, 1921; \$15.77 in February, 1920; and \$7.75 in February, 1914 (according to the March issue of the official *Labour Gazette*). Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of food, the figures averaged \$21.06 for February as compared with \$21.52 for January; \$24.85 for February, 1921; \$24.71 for February, 1920; and \$14.54 for February, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number rose slightly, standing at 220.5 for February, as compared with 227.7 for January; 270.1 for February, 1921; 341.5 for February, 1920; and 136.6 for February, 1914.

* * *

Contracts for the drilling of two oil wells in the Pouce Coupé field were recently let in Calgary. A combined Edmonton and Calgary syndicate has 24,000 acres under lease, and will drill in proximity to Imperial Oil holdings.

COUNTY LINE
TO CANADA
Fortnightly Freight Steamers

from LONDON, LIVERPOOL and Havre.
INTERCONTINENTAL
TRANSPORT SERVICES, LIMITED.

Lowest Rates
in connection with
CANADA S.S. LINES, C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.R.
Japp, Hatch & Co., Ltd., London & Liverpool.
General European Agents.
Phone LONDON: Avenue 9070
LIVERPOOL: Bank 315.

Regular Sailings to St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S.; also Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, U.S.

MANCHESTER
LINERS, LTD.

MANCHESTER to ST. JOHN, N.B. Ss. "MANCHESTER PORT," Thurs., April 6.
MANCHESTER to PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE and NORFOLK, Va. (via ST. JOHN, N.B.) Ss. "MANCHESTER PORT," Thurs., April 6. "MANCHESTER MERCHANT," Thurs., April 27.
Direct ST. LAWRENCE Sailings, MONTREAL and QUEBEC, Ss. "MANCHESTER BRIGADE," Thurs., April 20;
"MANCHESTER PRODUCER," Thurs., April 27; "MANCHESTER DIVISION," Thurs., May 4 and weekly thereafter.

For further particulars of freights, insurance rates, sailing dates, etc., apply to Owners, 108 Deansgate, Manchester.

CUNARD to CANADA

Magnificent New Fleet of Oil-burning Liners.

Liverpool and Cobh (Queenstown) to Halifax.

Seythia Sat., Apl. 8

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Albania Thurs., April 20
Tyrrhenia Thurs., May 4
Albania Thurs., May 25
Tyrrhenia Thurs., June 8.

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Andania Thurs., April 27
Antonia Thurs., May 11
Andania Thurs., June 1
Antonia Thurs., June 15

For Rates of passage and further particulars apply Cunard Line, Cunard Building, Liverpool; 51 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; 29-31 Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

OFFICES AND AGENCIES EVERYWHERE.

WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE
TO
CANADA.

Liverpool to Halifax, N.S.

CANOPIC Thurs., Apl. 13

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

CANADA Sat., April 22
REGINA Sat., April 29
MEGANTIC Sat., May 6
CANOPIC Sat., May 13

WHITE STAR LINE
Bremen-Southampton-Cherbourg to Quebec and Montreal.

From Southampton and Cherbourg
POLAND Apl. 26 June 7
VIRGO May 17 June 28
Apl. 28 June 9
May 19 June 30

For Rates of Passage, etc., Apply to WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE, No. 1 Cockspur Street S.W.1. and 38 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3, London; The American Travel and Transport Agency, 9 Rue Scribe, Paris; West India House, Bristol; Union Chambers, 63 Temple Row, Birmingham; 30 James St., Liverpool.

ONTARIO

IS THE LEADING PROVINCE OF CANADA IN
Population, Manufactures, Mixed Farming,
Mineral Production, and Fruit Growing.

FARMING. For Prosperous and Progressive Farms, Old Ontario is second to none of any Province or State of equal size on the Continent of America. Established farms can be bought at very reasonable prices, on easy terms.

MINING. Ontario has the greatest Gold Mine in the Western Hemisphere and is the Empire's main supply of Nickel. Cobalt's wonderful Silver Mines constitute one of the richest mining camps ever discovered.

TIMBER. There are 125,000 square miles of Forests in Ontario, rich in marketable timber, and possessing incalculable resources in pulpwood.

WATER POWERS. Ontario has magnificent water powers, aggregating 6,000,000 horsepower, and possesses in the Hydro-Electric Power Commission one of the largest public ownership organizations of its kind in the world.

FRUIT GROWING. The "Fruit Belt" of Southern Ontario is one of the most beautiful, fertile, and prosperous fruit-growing countries in the British Empire.

MANUFACTURES. Ontario is the chief manufacturing Province in Canada. There are between six and seven thousand factories and the yearly output is valued at nearly one thousand million dollars.

For information and free booklets write:
Agent-General for Ontario, 163 Strand, London, W.C.2.

"CANADA" SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

INCLUDING POSTAGE AND QUARTERLY INDEXES

	Per Annum.	6 Months.	3 Months.
The United Kingdom	35/6	20/6	10/3
Canada or Newfoundland	37/6 or 39	21/6 or 22/6	10/9 or 12/6
All Other Countries	39/6	22/6	11/3

Cheques and P.O. Orders payable to THE CANADA NEWS CO.

To the Publisher of "CANADA", 110 St. Martin's Lane, E.C.4.
Please send me a copy of "CANADA" weekly, for 52 weeks, for which I enclose £

Is "Canada" in your local library or reading room? If not—why not?



Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways.

The World's Greatest Transport System.

Comprising over 50 per cent. of the railways in Canada, the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways, with the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, form the greatest and most far-reaching transport system in the British Empire, serving all the great ports and principal cities in the Dominion, and connecting the important industrial districts of the East with the ever-expanding agricultural sections of the Western Provinces.

"The National Way" from Coast to Coast.

"The CONTINENTAL LIMITED."

The Train de Luxe across Canada.

MONTREAL — OTTAWA —
WINNIPEG — EDMONTON —
VANCOUVER — VICTORIA —
PRINCE RUPERT.

Atlantic to Pacific in 4 days
11½ hours.
Leaving Montreal 9.0 p.m. daily.
Leaving Vancouver 7.45 p.m.
daily.



"The INTERNATIONAL LIMITED."

Known the American Continent over as "The train of superior service."

MONTREAL — TORONTO —
DETROIT — CHICAGO.

Leaving Montreal 10.0 a.m. daily.
Most Modern Equipment.
Unexcelled Roadbed.

7 hours 40 minutes to Toronto.
14 hours to Detroit.
23 hours to Chicago.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.

Quickest dispatch for merchandise, valuables, &c.,
to Canada and U.S.A. Money Orders issued
payable in dollars and cents.

RAIL TICKETS AND THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

issued to Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton,
Calgary, Vancouver, Chicago, Detroit, St. Paul and
all principal points in Canada and United States.

Write for full information and illustrated pamphlets to:

CANADIAN NATIONAL-GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS:

LONDON, E.C.3 ... 44-46 Leadenhall Street.
LIVERPOOL ... 20 Water Street.

GLASGOW ... 75 Union Street.
MANCHESTER ... 7 Brazennose Street.

Wm. PHILLIPS, European Manager, 17-19 COCKSPUR STREET S.W.1.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. LARKIN.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 848. Vol. LXVI.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

LONDON and MONTREAL.
SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1922.

Price 9d.
(20 CENTS.)

COMMERCE
MANUFACTURES
EXPORTS
MINING
FINANCE
EMIGRATION
AGRICULTURE
SOCIETY
POLITICS
LITERATURE
SPORT



Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TRANSPORT SYSTEM.

"THE CONTINENTAL LIMITED."

The Train de Luxe across Canada.

MONTREAL—OTTAWA—WINNIPEG—
EDMONTON—VANCOUVER—
VICTORIA—PRINCE RUPERT.

Atlantic to Pacific in 4 days 11½ hours
Leaving Montreal 9.0 p.m. daily.
" Vancouver 7.45 p.m. "

"THE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED."

*Known the American Continent over as
"The train of superior service."*

MONTREAL—TORONTO—DETROIT—
CHICAGO.

Leaving Montreal 10.0 a.m. daily.
Most Modern Equipment. Unexcelled Roadbed.

7 hours 40 minutes to Toronto.
14 hours to Detroit.
23 hours to Chicago.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.

Quickest dispatch for Merchandise, valuables, &c., to Canada
and U.S.A. Money Orders issued payable in dollars and cents.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY

CANADIAN NATIONAL-GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS.

17-19 Cockspur Street, LONDON, S.W.1. | 20 Water Street, LIVERPOOL.
44-46 Leadenhall Street, LONDON, E.C.3. | 75 Union Street, GLASGOW.
7 Brazenose Street, MANCHESTER.

WM. PHILLIPS, European Manager.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD.

"Canada's Commerce Carriers."

STEAMSHIP SERVICES

IN CONNECTION WITH

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

from MONTREAL and QUEBEC in Summer; HALIFAX, N.S., and ST. JOHN, N.B., in Winter,

to LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, CARDIFF, SWANSEA and NEWPORT, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEST INDIES, CUBA, BRITISH GUIANA, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, INDIA, EGYPT, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and JAVA.

Also from VANCOUVER, B.C., to JAPAN, CHINA, JAVA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDIA, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

LIST OF AGENTS:

UNITED KINGDOM—

The Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., Liverpool, London, Cardiff, &c.
Anchor Donaldson Line, Glasgow.

THE ORIENT (Joint Service with Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co.)—

Butterfield & Swire, Hong Kong, China and Japan.

Holme, Ringer & Co., Nagasaki.

Wurui Shokwa, Moji and Shimonoseki.

Smith, Bell & Co., The Philippines.

INDIA, EGYPT, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & JAVA (Joint Service

with British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.)—

Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta, Bombay, Colombo, Karachi.

Adamson, Gillilan & Co., Singapore.

Itay, Kerr & Co., Ltd., Penang.

Bouslead, Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Port Swettenham.

MacIsaac, Watson & Co., Java.

The English Coaling Co., Ltd. Port Said.

Agents of B.I.S.N. Co. at all other Ports.

BRITISH WEST INDIES—

Gardner Austin & Co., Barbados.

Geo. Huggins & Co., Trinidad.

Sandbach, Parker & Co., Demerara.

Curry & Sons, Nassau, Bahamas.

Jamaica Fruit and Shipping Co., Kingston, Jamaica.

Belize Estate and Produce Co., Belize, British Honduras.

CUBA—

Messrs. Lamborn & Co., Havana, Cuba.

CANADA—

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., Montreal, Quebec,

Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Vancouver, B.C.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND—

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., Melbourne and

Sydney Wellington and Auckland, N.Z.

R. B. TEAKLE, Manager,
Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.,
230 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Wm. PHILLIPS, European Manager,
Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.,
17-19 Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

OFFERS FOR SALE

FARMING AND GRAZING LANDS

IN THE PROVINCES OF

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, AND ALBERTA

ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

Valuable business and residential sites for sale at Fort William, Winnipeg, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria, etc.

Full information at the Company's Offices, Winnipeg, Canada, or 1 Lime Street, London, E.C.3.



CANADA GARAGE, BOULEVARD PORTE DE MENIN, YPRES.

Capt. H. H. CHANTER, M.C.,
13th Batt. Royal Highlanders of Canada,
Late O.C. Canadian War Graves Section,
BELGIUM

Telegraphic Address:
"Congraves," YPRES.

Telephone: YPRES 45

Visitors met at any Port, viz., CALAIS, BOULOGNE, OSTEND, etc., by car and conducted to any cemeteries, or battle areas, at lowest possible cost. Photos of graves taken.

Every comfort considered and reliable information given. Best hotel accommodation arranged. Prompt and courteous service guaranteed.

Under contract to the Government.

Letters and enquiries can be addressed c/o "CANADA,"
110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. Telephone
Regent 3450

The Shaftesbury Foundry LTD.

PROCESS ENGRAVERS,
ELECTROTYPERS, and
STEREOTYPERS

62 Neal Street, Shaftesbury Avenue,
LONDON, W.C.2. Telephone: GERRARD 2457.

CANADA

No. 848.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1922.

Vol. LXVI.

9^D

WEEKLY

THE NEWFOUNDLAND SEAL HUNT.



KILLING AN OLD DOG HOOD.



LOADING UP WITH SEALS

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL
FOR ALL INTERESTED IN THE DOMINION.

PRICE 9d. OR 20 CENTS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (see page 14).

OFFICES OF "CANADA":

ENGLAND: 110 St. Martin's Lane, LONDON, W.C.2 (close to Trafalgar Square).

CANADA: 4 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Telephone—London: 3450 H-2021.

Telegram: "Canada Newspaper, London." Cable: "Chitook, London."

Cheques and P.O.O.s to be made payable to the Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter.

Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

In the absence of an expressed agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all articles published in "Canada" belongs to the Canada Newspaper Company, Ltd.

We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs of interesting Canadian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned.

Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for (not forwarded).

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

PAGE.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND SEAL HUNT (Illustration)	25
CANADA'S NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER	29
QUEBEC	30
PURELY PERSONAL	31
CANADA'S SOLDIER SETTLERS	32
FROM EAST TO WEST	34
BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON	36, 37, 39
FINANCE, TRADE, AND BUSINESS	40, 41, 45, 47
CORRESPONDENCE: CANADIAN CATTLE EMBARGO & PROHIBITION	42
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	46
NOTES ON THE WEEK	47
CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON	48

BRITISH SETTLERS WANTED.

MR. LARKIN well describes the immediate problem of Canada to be the readjustment of the balance of population. There are too many people in the cities and towns, and too few on the land. Land production must clearly be increased. The Duke of Devonshire, speaking to the Sheffield Rotary Club on Monday, described, as others have done, the greatest need of Canada to-day as population, and he rightly laid stress on the necessity for the development and direction of the Dominion being kept in the hands of British people. Farmers with capital are especially Canada's need. Excellent settlers, under proper conditions, too, could be provided by the hundreds of middle-class families, with a certain amount of money, who find taxation and other claims made upon them pressing too hard on them here. The attention of these classes should be directed to what Canada has to offer them.

There has been brought to our notice a striking opportunity, which might well be described as unique, for the immediate establishment in Western Canada of a settlement on a big scale of suitable British men and women. Twenty-four years ago a band of Mennonites moved into Saskatchewan, and took up a block of

land a short distance north of Saskatoon, between Warman and Rosthern. The prosperity that has attended that colony may be judged from the fact that whereas they arrived practically without a cent, they are credited to-day with possessing at least fifteen million dollars. German by origin, and obstinate in character, they have resisted the Government's efforts to teach them English in the Government schools, and in consequence have made arrangements to leave, immediately their lands are sold, *en bloc* for Mexico, in the hope of being left to their own devices.

The inner block of this Mennonite land, 85,000 acres in extent, and comprising some of the finest farming country in Western Canada, is in danger of being handed over to a community of Poles. The United Liberty Company of Chicago, which is entirely Polish in character, has been given the option on the land, and proposes to people it with 400 Polish families. This option expired on April 1, but it was not expected that it would be met, but that an extension would be asked for. There is also, it may be added, an outer belt which could be taken up, farm by farm, as the Mennonites leave.

Not unnaturally, the people of Saskatchewan are asking if it is not possible for the land to be taken up by British settlers. They have consequently asked Dr. Lloyd, the new Bishop of Saskatchewan, to try to do something in the matter, and he has furnished the necessary particulars to the Rev. P. J. Andrews, his successor in the work of that patriotic and public-spirited organisation, the Fellowship of the Maple Leaf. The Bishop's suggestion is that a company might be formed to arrange the necessary financing and settling of 266 British families on the half-section farms, together with the necessary teachers, storekeepers, etc. The land is sown to wheat, and stock and farm implements are included in the transaction. A railway runs through the middle of the property. A special attraction for British settlers is the fact that the southern limit of the belt is only fourteen miles from the city of Saskatoon, where not only secondary school but University education is available.

Dr. Lloyd describes this as the chance of a lifetime, and holds that if handled well it will be the forerunner in a great movement of British people into Saskatchewan. It seems to us to be an opportunity for British settlers that should not fail to be seized. But it must be seized at once. There is literally, as Dr. Lloyd emphasises, no time to be lost.

* * *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Canada at Genoa.

The Genoa Conference has been called, Mr. Lloyd George explained at Westminster on Monday, "to

consider the problem of the reconstruction of economic Europe, devastated and broken into fragments by the devastating agency of war," and its main theme is "the establishment of peace, confidence, credit, currency, exchanges, transport, the machinery of international trade." Its interests are, therefore, well-nigh world-wide. It will be attended by representatives of nearly thirty nations. Canada, Australia, and South Africa will be directly represented—the first-named by Sir Charles Gordon and Professor Edward Montpetit, accompanied by a staff of four.

As Sir Charles Gordon says, it is sound policy that Dominion representatives should participate in the management of the Empire's business in this way. And, as he pointed out, Canada is directly interested in respect of labour and commerce. He suggests that something in the nature of an economic League of Nations might be formed to help to bring about the stimulation of production and the exchange of commodities by assisting the various Central European countries.

* * *

A "Free Vote" on the Cattle Embargo.

Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen is not to have it all his own way with regard to the Canadian cattle embargo. In spite of his autocratic attitude, and his declaration that "so long as the present Govern-

rent remains in power, the embargo will not be removed," the question is to be discussed at Westminster soon after the Easter recess and the decision is to be left to the free vote of the House of Commons. Mr. Chamberlain's statement to this effect on Monday was greeted with cheers. It could not well be otherwise, when it is recalled that in announcing the appointment of the Royal Commission a year ago, Mr. Lloyd George stated that "It is a matter for the House of Commons to decide, and if the House of Commons is to consider the question I think it would be very considerably assisted by a perfectly impartial inquiry." On every ground we welcome this assertion of its rights by the House.

It is not without significance that it was announced the other day that the Minister of Agriculture had had under consideration representations from farmers to the effect that the resumption in some form of the trade in store stock was becoming essential in order to make use of the summer grazings, and that to meet this need as far as practicable he had made an order which would enable the store stock trade from Ireland to be resumed. Why should the privilege that Ireland continues to enjoy continue to be denied to Canada?

* * *

The New Canadian Headquarters.

We are glad to learn from Mr. Larkin that he is losing no time in looking into the question of securing a fitting building for the headquarters of the Dominion of Canada in London. The wide-awakeness of the other Dominions in this respect and their enterprise in bringing their products before the public cannot have failed to impress the High Commissioner on his arrival.

Even India—whose High Commissioner, Sir William Meyer, should have been included in the list of titled Dominion representatives given last week—is setting an example in this respect. The office was constituted so lately as October, 1920, and its functions are still being developed. Additional duties were transferred to it at the beginning of the present month; and arrangements are being made to supplement a reading-room and reference library with a show-room of Indian art products. These rooms, we are told, will be panelled, floored, and furnished with artistic Indian timbers, and they will thus serve as a standing advertisement for what is a developing Indian export trade. No doubt Mr. Larkin will keep Canadian export trade in view when he is planning his new offices.

* * *

The Soldier Settlement Scheme.

Special importance attaches to the report of the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada, which we have been summarising in our last three issues, not only on account of its intrinsic interest, but also because of the fact that it has been suggested that its main features might be applied to settlement generally. The working of the scheme so far has been attended with marked success; and though a number of the men who have taken up land under its provisions had a poor harvest last year, allowance has been made accordingly in regard to their obligations.

The special advantages accruing to the soldier settlers under this scheme may be summarised as follows: (1) Agricultural training and pay and allowances while in training; (2) long terms of repayment on amortisation plan; (3) cheap rate of interest (5 per cent.); (4) no interest on stock and equipment for two years; (5) small cash payment (10 per cent.) on land; (6) no cash payment on purchases of stock, equipment, and building materials; (7) free administration, no charge being made for office administration, land inspection, or legal fees, etc.; (8) supervision and advice in purchase of land; (9) savings in real estate commissions; (10) supervision and advice in purchasing stock and equipment; (11) supervision and advice in farming operations; (12) reduced cost of agricultural implements.

R.I.C. for Canada.

It is intended, Sir Hamar Greenwood states, to complete the disbandment of the Royal Irish Constabulary throughout Ireland by May 31. The future of the men composing that force must be a source not only of anxiety to their colleagues, but of interest to the great body of the general public. A practical suggestion has been placed before the British Government by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., through the Department of Colonisation and Development.

The company propose to arrange for their settlement in Western Canada on burnt-like lines. One hundred thousand acres of selected land will be set aside for this purpose, and will be arranged so as to provide farms of 160 acres each, in as nearly as possible contiguous groups of not less than eight farms. The settlers, it is suggested, should be married men with some previous experience of agricultural work, and should be selected by the Overseas Settlement Committee. It is made a condition that the Imperial Government should be prepared to allow each colonist member of the R.I.C. to commute a sufficient portion of his pension to realise him £500 over and above the cost of transportation of himself and his family. It is proposed to take out the colonists in personally-conducted parties, and to place them on their farms on the well-known lines of the C.P.R. colonisation scheme.

That these members of the R.I.C. would make excellent settlers there can be no doubt, and it is to be hoped the Imperial Government will give sympathetic consideration to this practical proposal.

* * *

Financing Canada.

The financial relations between Canada and the United States are very intimate, and they have grown increasingly so since the war. New York, and not London, is the centre to which Canada now goes for her money. Many Canadians are exercised as to whether, even when the rate of exchange is eventually restored to normal, resort will again be made to this money market on the pre-war scale.

The esteem in which Canada is held in New York was recently well voiced by the *Wall Street Journal*, when it thus summed up the national situation of the Dominion:—

In one aspect her position is unique. Canada has no war currency to deflate. Her war circulation never was large enough to become even a theoretical problem. In the three primary factors of trade, currency, and budget, the three great prerequisites to sound international credit have been forthcoming.

American financiers have let it be known that if it should be decided to float any part of the fourth Victory Loan, which matures on December 1, 1922, in the United States, plenty of money will be available for any part of the re-issue allotted to foreign investors. The fact, however, that during the war the Dominion Government was able to float over a billion dollars' worth of securities at home within the space of a year, and four-fifths of the funded debt of the Dominion, amounting to about two-and-a-half billion dollars, leads the *Toronto Globe* to suggest that the Minister of Finance should learn to what extent he can rely on the home market for the securities of the Dominion before he considers the possibility of floating any part of the loan in New York.

* * *

Empire Travel.

A subject which we have frequently discussed in these columns has been revived in *The Times* in the form of a symposium. In expressing their views on the subject of "Empire Travel," various prominent contributors have emphasised the need for the public men of the Mother Country to pay occasional visits to other parts of the Empire in order to keep in touch with Imperial affairs. Lord Morris, who is an ex-Premier of Newfoundland, puts it well when he says: "Travel in the Dominions, acquaintance with our public life, our social life, and our industrial life, is the only certain way to acquire what Sir Robert Borden describes as 'sympathy, vision, and imagination.'"

The various High Commissioners, and other Dominion representatives, join in assuring British

public men that they will be warmly welcomed should they cross the seas to see for themselves the great lands that go to make up our scattered Empire. Generally speaking, Overseas statesmen enjoy the advantage of visits of this description to a greater extent than those of the Mother Country. It would be greatly to the benefit of members not only of the Imperial Cabinet, but of the Imperial Parliament as a whole, if they could take to heart the lesson that is being thus once more expressed.

—*—

TEN MILLION COLONISTS.

Colonel Dennis's Reply to Sir Clifford Sifton.

Colonel J. S. Dennis, Chief Commissioner of Colonisation and Development of the C.P.R., in an address to the Kiwanis Club of Montreal, made the following reply to Sir Clifford Sifton's reference to his views on immigration (see last week's *Canada*):—

"In spite of my long experience in connection with this important matter, my suggestions of immigrating ten million people in ten years have lately been characterised as madness by Sir Clifford Sifton. I have the greatest respect for his opinion. We have known each other for forty years. I worked under him when he was Minister of the Interior, and realise that the immigration policy that he put into effect was the only progressive and aggressive policy we have ever had, and one that produced results up to the time that it died through excessive red tape and inaction. Further, I would point out that while we had an immigration policy we succeeded in 1913 in moving as many as 402,000 emigrants to Canada in one year, and it is certainly not madness to assume that, with increased desire and the necessity of emigrating, on the part of the people of the United States, Great Britain, and certain other desirable portions of Europe, that number could be largely increased annually if we had a definite and well-administered colonisation policy. In any case, I much prefer to be called mad for aiming at ten million colonists in ten years and only hitting five million, than to continue shooting at nothing. I have no hesitation in saying that to-day the question of the establishment of a well-considered and aggressive colonisation and development policy is the most important matter with which we, as Canadians, are faced. It is the foundation upon which the superstructure of the solution of our railway, industrial, and unemployment problems must be erected."

—*—

LIBERAL GOVERNMENT'S BIG MAJORITY.

The King Government last week emerged from its first trial of strength in the Commons with a majority of 120 (162-42), which is said to be the largest ever obtained on a non-confidence motion by any Administration since the Confederation came into being.

The vote followed on a motion of censure in which the Ministry was accused of failure to implement an alleged pledge to grant a cash bonus to returned soldiers. Mr. King denied that the pledge had ever been given.

The result of the test is particularly interesting (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*) as affording further indication of the disposition of the Progressive Party, whose members voted solidly with the Government.

—*—

NEWFOUNDLAND PROPOSALS.

In the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Newfoundland Parliament, Sir Alexander Harris referred to the fact that despite depression the revenue for the fiscal year now ending was equal to the estimate submitted in the Budget speech of last session, and exceeded the expenditure of the country by over \$100,000. The Speech also announced legislative proposals for the operating of the railroad, for a new loan Bill to finance marine works, for road improvement and other public undertakings, and for the construction of a modern and well-equipped normal school, which should also be regarded as a memorial to the Newfoundland soldiers who fell in the Great War.

—*—

CANADIAN-BUILT TRAWLERS AND DRIFTERS.

A Treasury minute dealing with Admiralty accounts points out that 100 drifters and 60 trawlers were built in Canada in 1917, at a cost of \$19,000,000—the original estimate was \$14,000,000, but after the Armistice efforts to sell them in Canada met with only moderate success. It was agreed to accept the offer of a British engineering company to repair the remainder of the vessels and bring them over to this country at the Admiralty's expense, for sale on commission. Over £165,000 has been advanced to the company by the Admiralty, and of the vessels brought over six trawlers and twenty-six drifters have been sold up to the present, realising a total of £93,650.

FAMOUS SHRINE DESTROYED.

Basilica of Ste. Anne de Beaupré Burned Down.

The Basilica of Ste. Anne de Beaupré, the famous shrine near Quebec, was destroyed by fire on the morning of March 29. The flames, which started in the Sacristy, spread to the Monastery of the Redemptorist Fathers, who cared for the shrine, and then to the Basilica.

The statue of St. Anne and the relics of the Saint, to which hundreds of miraculous cures have been attributed, were saved at great risk by the priests, and removed to the old chapel which formerly housed the shrine, and which alone was spared by the flames.

It is believed that the fire was caused by a short circuit in the electric wiring system.

Ste. Anne de Beaupré, which is 21 miles from Quebec, has been for over 250 years a place of pilgrimage. The shrine is said to have been founded in the early years of the 16th century by a crew of Breton sailors as a thanksgiving for their safety. A larger church was built in 1600 near the "sacred spring," and this was almost entirely rebuilt in 1787 and 1878.

The modern church, which was destroyed last week, was opened for public worship in 1876, and raised to the dignity of a Basilica ten years later, though not completed until 1889.



THE BASILICA OF STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

Photograph: Canadian Pacific Railway.

Of great size, it was of Corinthian architecture, a colossal statue of Ste. Anne surmounting the façade between the twin towers, 168 ft. in height. Among the chief features of the richly-decorated interior were the "miraculous" statue of Ste. Anne, bones and other relics of the saint, souvenirs of pilgrimages in the shape of crutches, and other surgical appliances, and also of jewels and other costly offerings, and a fine organ.

—*—

The submarine efficiency cup for the best submarine in the autumn cruise of the Atlantic fleet has been awarded to submarine H34, of which Lieut. Richard Oland, R.C.N., of Halifax, N.S., is first lieutenant.

—*—

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4c., or 8c. for 30 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

ADAM.—At Calgary, on March 24, to Mr. and Mrs. James Adam, a son.
BENSON.—On March 22, at Palazzo Turini Venerio Naples, Annunzio, the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. E. Bernard, M.C., of a daughter.
HEWARD.—On March 18, at 77 St. Luke Street, Montreal, to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph B. Heward, a son.
MILLAR.—At Calgary, on March 29, the wife of James Millar, a son.
PARKHILL.—At Vancouver, on March 7, the wife of Reginald N. Parkhill, Canadian Bank of Commerce, of a daughter.
WILKIE.—On March 25, at St. Anne-on-Sea, Lanes, to Major and Mrs. Stuart Wilkie, of Victoria, B.C., a son.

MARRIAGES.

DOUGLAS POLLOCK.—At Ottawa, on March 11, by Major the Rev. G. I. Campbell, William Douglas, M.A., Superintendent Orphan Homes of Scotland, to Cecilia Elizabeth Campbell Pollock, of Brockville, Ont.
DOW.—COLLINGWOOD.—At St. Giles' Presbyterian Church, Montreal, on March 6, Charles A. Grant Dow, of Toronto, to Annie Crawford, second daughter of John Collingwood, both late of Glasgow.

DEATHS.

BRITTON.—On March 24, at Victoria, B.C., James Capell, Major, Canadian Machine Gun Brigade, D.S.O., youngest son of the late Rev. E. C. Britton.
BROPHY.—On March 20, at the residence of her son-in-law, P. R. Collins, 12 Parkside Place, Montreal, Maria Conlon Brophy, widow of the late John Brophy, C.E., aged 72 years.
GALT.—On March 29, at his residence, 4123 Western Avenue, Westmont, William Galt, in his 80th year.

IN MEMORIAM.

MACLEOD MOORE.—In proud and devoted memory of Captain W. MacLeod Moore, M.C., Belgian Croix de Guerre, accidentally killed at La Hulpe, Belgium, April 7, 1910.
"At the going down of the sun and in the morning
We will remember them."

CANADA'S NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER.

The Hon. P. C. Larkin on Conditions in the Dominion.

THE Hon. P. C. Larkin, Canada's new High Commissioner in London, received a representative of *Canada* in his office in Victoria Street on Tuesday, and briefly reviewed the situation and outlook in Canada.

"Conditions," he said, "are certainly as good in Canada as they are in any other country in the world, including the United States. We have, however, some unemployment, as other countries have. Our cities are overpopulated, largely as a result of war conditions. At that time the demand for city products induced many people to go into the towns from the farms, at high rates of wages. There is a general reluctance on the part of these people, once they have settled in the cities, to go back to the land, and it is difficult to persuade them to do so. So many prospered during the good times, and saved money, that they want to remain in their present

under the High Commissioner's Office. On

Land and Canadian G.

With regard to the office itself, Mr. L.

quarter

it will be made a

building of the Canadian National R.

party of the Dominion G.

possible site for the headquarters of the Canadian C.

men

IN DEFENCE OF CANADA.

Mr. Obed Smith's Reply to a Critic.

Mr. J. Obed Smith, Canadian Superintendent of Immigration, in writing to the *Berkshire Advertiser* comments on statements made by a Mr. James Dunlop in a lecture "Settlement and Farming Operations in Canada and the United States," says in the course of a letter:

"Since I have been Superintendent of Emigration, probably a million and a half people have gone to Canada. Mr. Dunlop's criticism on some points make me want to go to Canada and look 'out of step' with him. On objecting to a statement that Canada at present is not able to receive and care for as many people as would like to go, he says that is the truth; but is Canada really any worse than Scotland, of which Mr. Dunlop is justly so proud? The British I have, according to public reports, one person in every five out of employment. The very worst Mr. Dunlop can say about Canada is that in our Dominion there may be one ninth out of employment—certainly not more.

"I have never discovered anything that suggests that the Canadian Government at any time avoids a true statement of the position in Canada from time to time. We have our periods of prosperity, like Scotland, and we have recently experienced the inevitable deflation, which arrived about a year after this condition arrived in Scotland, but that does not justify criticising Scotland any more than it justifies Mr. Dunlop unduly criticising Canada.

"Without encroaching too much on your valuable space, I must emphatically traverse the following statement:

"In certain districts they had not had a good crop for years. They had to depend on a few scraggy cows and some sheep. Everything they had was sunk in their holdings, and the Government was starting soup kitchens to keep the farmers from starvation. There are thousands and thousands of Scotchmen in Canada who would come back immediately if they could get a small holding in Scotland.

Necessary Differences.

"In a Dominion 120 times the size of Scotland, coming from the United States as far north as Alaska, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, there necessarily be differences in climatic conditions, soil capacity and character of the country and peoples. I question there are certain districts which did not have a crop for five years. A recent visit to certain parts of Scotland convinced me that some unfortunate Scots have been to keep body and soul together and have not had a crop for a quarter of a century. Is that a reasonable statement for a public man to make? And when he states the Government was starting soup kitchens to keep the farmers from starvation I have no hesitation in saying it is without the slightest foundation in fact, and I challenge Mr. Dunlop to give any information which justifies him in making that assertion. It will indicate the locality where he discovered it.

"I will have farmers in that locality write a letter to the Government to do his reputation no good, if you will please publish it. It is no workhouse or any soup kitchen in Scotland." "As for the suggestion that thousands and thousands of Scotchmen would come back if they could get a small holding in Scotland, I leave that to the general public to decide, because if it were true and one believed in the Imperial Government, it would not be long before the movement of people from Canada to Scotland would be a steady stream. And as there are probably more Scotchmen in the Continent than there are in Scotland itself, if Mr. Dunlop is a small-holding proposition working properly, it offers an opportunity of doubling or trebling the population of Scotland by bringing back those who, he says, want to come, but are waiting whom no one else has any information.

"What Canada is suffering from at the moment is a glut of markets, and if Mr. Dunlop wants to do his fellow Scots in Canada, and even in Scotland, some real good, he ought to see that there is some real good in the rain of trade."



MR. LARKIN ARRIVES—IN A SHOWER OF SNOW.

He was met on the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Britain* at Liverpool by Mr. W. L. Griffith (left), Secretary to the High Commissioner's Office.

surroundings, although, without question, they will leave for others when driven to it by force of circumstances.

"What we have to do now, and what we are endeavouring to do, is to adjust the balance of population in the Dominion. We have to have greater production from the land before we can regain our former happy position. In view of this, the only kind of immigrants we want now is people who will go on the land. We are over-taxed in the cities, and it would be unwise for anyone to go out at present expecting to do well there.

"Trade is looking up; though we cannot expect a great recovery when the prices of agricultural produce are so low. The American tariff on the importation into the United States of agricultural produce and the continuance of the embargo on the importation of store cattle into the Mother Country are both sources of embarrassment for our agriculturists. But we have no fear for the future; indeed, I do not think that any country in the world has a brighter outlook."

Asked as to Prohibition in Canada, Mr. Larkin pointed out that it was in operation in all the Provinces except two, and if these two restrictions existed, and said: "While I am no teetotaler myself, I cannot but think that Prohibition is economically sound. Indeed, I go so far as to say that its savings, direct and indirect, will go far to take care of the indebtedness incurred during the war."

The High Commissioner's Office.

Of course, as far as his duties as High Commissioner are concerned, Mr. Larkin does not come to London with a cut-and-dried policy. Among the changes which his appointment marks, all Dominion Government activities will now come

TORONTO UNIVERSITY'S SOLDIER STUDENTS. Alumni Association's Fine Work.

Mr. Angus MacMurphy, K.C., of Toronto, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto Alumni Association, in the course of an address at a luncheon in London last week arranged by the committee of the Motherland branch of that association, gave some interesting particulars in regard to what it had done for returned soldier students.

The Alumni Association was organised in 1900. Mr. MacMurphy recalled, and its first notable achievement was the building of the Convocation Hall and the Physics Building. During the war more than 6,000 graduates and undergraduates served overseas, and more than 600 laid down their lives. It was felt that their bravery and self-sacrifice should be suitably commemorated for succeeding generations, and, in December, 1918, it was unanimously resolved to erect a physical memorial and to found scholarships for the benefit of returning University students and the children of those students who would not return. An objective of \$500,000 was set—\$200,000 for a war memorial and \$300,000 for scholarships—and up to the present time \$350,000 had been subscribed, and \$314,000 had been paid.

Loans to Returned Soldier Students.

"With the returning tide of students from overseas a difficult situation developed," pointed out Mr. MacMurphy. "Many of our students had come back to complete their courses at the University, but were unable to do so without financial assistance. Contrary to our expectations, the Government found themselves unable to do anything more for University students than for others in the C.E.F., so that all they received was the gratuity of six months' pay. We were faced with the peculiar situation of raising money to build a physical war memorial while our students who had hazarded their lives on our behalf were unable to finish their courses at the University for want of funds. Very early in the campaign for raising money it was decided, with our subscribers' consent, that the money raised should be applied in the first instance by way of loans to returned soldier students in order to enable them to finish their courses at the University. Our first appeal for subscriptions was confined to members of the University, but when this unexpected need arose we appealed to the general public, with gratifying results. In three years about \$120,000 has been advanced to 420 students in 576 separate loans in round figures, as follows: In 1919-1920, \$38,000 to 152 students; in 1920-1921, \$46,000 to 214 students; 1921-1922, \$36,000 to 210 students. The numbers of students in the different faculties to whom these loans were made are as follows: Medicine, 116; Dentistry, 115; Applied Science, 95; Arts, 67; miscellaneous, 28. Of those helped during the first two years, the parents of 70 were dead, 47 were farmers, 23 clergymen, 9 teachers, etc. The maximum amount to be lent to any student was fixed at \$350; in only two cases was this exceeded and advance made up to \$500. In addition to these loans, the Board of Governors advanced the fees to each student to whom a loan had been made. As security for repayment of these moneys, the student's note is taken for the amount advanced, endorsed by his parent, guardian, or some responsible person, and in some cases the student assigns a policy of insurance on his life. These loans bear no interest until two years after graduation. Of the amount advanced to the students in 1920-1921—\$35,000—nearly \$13,000 has already been repaid by those who graduated in that year, and not a single note is in arrears."

Memorial Tower and Archway.

Proceeding to explain the plans prepared by Dr. Sprontt, Mr. MacMurphy said these were for a tower and archway connected architecturally with Hart House and the University College building. In the cloister leading from the tower to the University College building, the names of all graduates and undergraduates who were killed in action or died on service would be carved on panels of stone. A complete record of the names of all members of the University who served in the war would be preserved in the record room of the tower. Eventually it was hoped to place a carillon of bells in the tower, which in general appearance would resemble the tower of Magdalen College, Oxford. In view, however, of the high building costs, and the fact that conditions were not propitious at present, it had been decided not to proceed immediately with the construction of the memorial tower.

At present it was generally felt that \$200,000 should not be spent on the physical memorial until the full amount of their objective had been reached, and until full and ample provision had been made for all returned soldier students desiring to finish their course at the University. Probably the loans had reached their maximum last year, when \$43,000 was advanced, but for the next four years at least it was expected that considerable amounts would be required. On the other hand, repayments of loans already made should before long provide funds out of which further loans could be made.

When the loan fund was closed the scholarship fund would be established, and this would be available for scholarships

(Continued at foot of next column.)

OBITUARY.

Death of Sir John Eaton.

We regret to record the death of Sir John Craig Eaton, one of Canada's leading merchants, which occurred at Toronto on March 30, after an illness of several weeks. Born in that city on April 28, 1876, he was the son of the late Mr. Timothy Eaton,



THE LATE SIR JOHN EATON

the founder of the celebrated firm of T. Eaton and Co., Ltd., of Toronto and Winnipeg, and, after leaving Upper Canada College, he joined the firm and became its vice-president in 1900, becoming president on his father's death in 1907. Sir John made munificent gifts for war equipment and charities, and founded a new wing and surgical department of the Toronto Hospital in memory of his father. He also built and furnished the Timothy Eaton Memorial Methodist Church. He was created a Knight Bachelor on June 3, 1915. In May, 1901, he married

Florence, a daughter of the late Mr. John McCrea, of Omomee, Ontario, who, with four sons and one daughter, survives him. Sir John was a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and of the Dominion Bank, and one of the Governors of Toronto Hospital.

Sir John Eaton was buried on Monday at Toronto. From eleven o'clock until half-past two his body lay in state at the Timothy Eaton Memorial Church. It was impossible, however, for hundreds of people who desired to enter the church to do so, while thousands were unable to secure admission to the service (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*). Messages of sympathy have been received by his relatives from all over the Empire, and Canada has seldom been so greatly impressed by the death of a private citizen.

Other Deaths.

At Montreal.—Mr. James Simpson (69).
At Ottawa.—Mr. John Way (65), who was attached to the Department of Public Works for sixteen years. At Toronto.—Rev. Dr. Edward J. Stobo (55), a native of Kilmarnock. At Oakville.—Rev. Thomas M. Jefferis (100), a native of Bath, who went to Canada in 1847, when 25. At London.—Mr. James B. McKillop, K.C. (68), Crown Attorney; Mrs. Martin, wife of Rev. W. M. Martin, and mother of the Premier of Saskatchewan.

At Winnipeg.—Mr. James Porter (70), of the wholesale firm of Porter and Co.

At Nanaimo, B.C.—Lady Planta (53), wife of Sir Alfred Planta.

—* *—

The Government of Jamaica has asked Newfoundland to consider reciprocal trade with Jamaica (says the Kingston correspondent of *The Times*). Newfoundland is to give a preference on sugar and rum in return for a twenty-five per cent. preference which the Jamaican Legislature will be asked to grant on fish-stuffs.

(Continued from preceding column.)

for the descendants and dependents of ex-service men. These scholarships would be either temporary or permanent; that was to say that during the next twenty years the fund for temporary scholarships would be exhausted, while for permanent scholarships there would be a foundation of the usual kind. The Board of Guardians had entrusted the Association with \$5,000—the University's share of the "Khaki College" Fund—to be employed in loans to soldier students. It was expected that thereafter a permanent loan fund would be established in the University for deserving students. Experience of similar loan funds in Colleges in the United States showed that 90 per cent. at least, of moneys so lent was repaid in full.

The present and future position of the University, said Mr. MacMurphy in conclusion, gave cause for grave anxiety. Upwards of 6,000 students were attending the University. Its buildings and equipments, which had almost stood still for the past eight years, were now wholly inadequate to accommodate the students. It was absolutely necessary that an institution of the magnitude and the far-reaching character of the University, having its policy set for more than a year in advance, should have its income reasonably secured for a similar period, so that the most efficient results could be obtained from its administration.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Hon. W. M. Martin, Premier of Saskatchewan since 1917, has resigned to become a Judge of the Provincial High Court. He is succeeded by the Hon. C. A. Dunning, the Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Agriculture.

The new Premier was born at Croft, Leicestershire, on July 31, 1885, and went out to Saskatchewan in 1903. A farmer, he was on the Board of the Provincial Grain Growers' Association for several years, and from 1911 to 1916 was general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative

The King and Queen paid a visit of inspection on March 28 to Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's, S.W., the new world-headquarters of the Overseas Club and Patriotic League, of which His Majesty is patron. Their Majesties saw the various departments, including the editorial rooms of the *Over-Seas Magazine*.

* *

The Hon. P. C. Larkin, on his arrival at Liverpool by the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Britain* on Friday of last week, was met by Mr. W. L. Griffith, Secretary to the High Commissioner's Office. At Euston, the High Commissioner was met by Lord Wodehouse, Assistant Private Secretary, on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Among the Canadians who welcomed him were Mr. J. Obed Smith (Superintendent of Emigration), Mr. John Howard (Agent-General for Nova Scotia) and Mrs. Howard, Mr. F. C. Wade (Agent-General for British Columbia), Mr. W. C. Noxon (Agent-General for Ontario), Mr. A. L. Nunn (hon. secretary, Canada Club), Mr. Lionel C. Hanington and Mr. G. M. Moon (President and Vice-President of the Canadian Club of Great Britain), Mr. Donald Armour, Mr. G. W. Badgerow, Col. A. Lorne Hamilton, and Mr. W. P. Bull.

* *

Mr. Larkin is to make his first public appearance in London as High Commissioner as the guest of the Canada Club on Tuesday evening. The Duke of York has signified his intention of being present at the dinner, and a number of other distinguished guests have been invited.

* *

The banquet recently given by the members of the Rideau Club, Ottawa, to the Governor-General was a great success, even the large dining-room being unable to accommodate all who desired to be present. The speeches from Mr. Gill, the President of the Club, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, and the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen were notable for the warm sincerity of the feeling they expressed, both towards Lord Byng personally, and with regard to the link which he typifies with the Empire. Lord Byng, in reply, made a witty and feeling speech, and assured the members of his intention to make frequent use of the club, which provided such excellent opportunities for him to meet public men from every part of the wide Dominion. His speech was received with a striking demonstration of the warmest appreciation. Already in the short time that he has been at Ottawa, Lord Byng has won wide popularity from his obviously sincere friendliness and desire to meet men of every shade of opinion.

* *

At a private luncheon of the Empire Parliamentary Association, held at the House of Commons on March 30 to enable home members of the Association in both Houses to meet the Premiers of South and Western Australia and other Dominion members of Parliament, Viscount Burnham, the deputy-chairman of the Executive Committee of the United

Hon. J. D. Thompson, House of Commons.

The Hon. Edgar N. L. Thompson, House of Commons, and returned to Canada on Tuesday by the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain*, accompanied by Mr. R. H. Webb.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Griffith, Secretary to the High Commissioner, arrived in England from Montreal by the *Minerva*.

Dr. Lorne F. Robertson, M.D., F.R.C.S., Ed. F.A.C.S., of Stratford, Ontario, and Mrs. Robertson, have left for Scotland previous to their departure for Canada after a two month visit to the Continent. Dr. Lorne Robertson was a class mate of Mr. E. W. Beatty, president



THE HON. C. A. DUNNING,
The new Premier of Saskatchewan.



DR. LORNE F. ROBERTSON.

Elevator Co. In 1918 he was Director of Food Production for Canada. Mrs. Dunning was Miss Ada Rowlett, of Nassington, Northamptonshire.

Lt.-Col. and Bt.-Col. Sir E. S. Worthington, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.A.M.C., has been appointed an hon. physician to the King.

Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, is to address the Canadian Club of Great Britain at a luncheon to be held at the club premises, 19 Stratford Place, London, W., on Monday, April 24.

Sir Andrew Macphail and Messrs. A. W. M. and J. G. Macphail returned to Montreal by the *Melita* last Saturday.

Mr. Angus MacMurchy, K.C., of Toronto, was the guest of the Motherland branch of the University of Toronto Alumni Association at a luncheon on March 30. Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia, presided, and those present included Mrs. Chrimes, Miss Montizambert, and Messrs. J. B. Tyrrell, T. Arnold Haultain, W. H. Blake, W. P. Bull, W. C. Noxon, Donald Armour, A. L. Fullerton, H. P. Biggar, Claude Bryan, G. W. Badgerow, F. L. I. Karn, W. H. Ingram, T. Moss, and F. A. C. Redden.

of the C.P.R., at Toronto University, and is one of the best known of the younger surgeons in Ontario. He was accompanied on his trip to Europe by his father (also a very noted Ontario doctor) and his mother. His wife, who is a Scottish Canadian, served during the war with the American Army, and is now paying the first visit to the land of her ancestors.

* *

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Franklin, C.B.E., D.S.O., formerly officer in command the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, now H.M. Trade Commissioner for Keeweenaw Colony, is in London.

Among prominent Newfoundlanders who have arrived in London are: The Hon. S. J. Foote, Minister without Portfolio in the Newfoundland Cabinet; Mr. James P. Blackwood, K.C.; and Mr. G. J. Carter and the Misses Carter.

The names of the following officers of the Canadian Forces are added to the list brought to notice for gallant and distinguished conduct in the field, by Sir Douglas Haig, in various dispatches: Major R. J. Brook, D.S.O., 3rd Bn.; Major A. C. Crutchley, D.S.O., 1st Bn.; Major M. Dochow, D.S.O., 1st Bn.; Major E. Forde, D.S.O., 15th Coy. Engs.; T. Major G. M. St. D.S.O., Forestry Corps; Lt.-Col. R. H. Webb, D.S.O.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

- OF Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.
- APRIL 8.—Song Recital by Stella Carol, Wignmore Hall, 3.15.
- APRIL 10.—Song Recital by Mary Midgley, Wignmore Hall, 8.15.
- APRIL 11.—Canada Club Dinner to the Hon. P. C. Larkin—Sir Hamar Greenwood presiding—Savoy Hotel, 7.30 for 7.45.
- APRIL 12.—Farewell meeting for boys from Mr. Fegan's Homes going to Canada, Bloomsbury Baptist Central Church, Shaftesbury Avenue, 3.
- APRIL 12.—Pianoforte Recital by Reimar de Radum, Wignmore Hall, 8.15.
- APRIL 17.—Shakespeare Birthday Festival opens at Stratford-on-Avon (till April 24).
- APRIL 18.—English-speaking Union: Rev. Stewart D. Headlam, B.A., L.C.C., on "The Presentation of the Acted Shakespeare Play," Trafalgar Buildings, 1 Charing Cross, 8.
- APRIL 24.—Annual Service of Order of St. Michael and St. George, St. Paul's Cathedral, 12.
- APRIL 24.—Sir Edmund Walker at Canadian Club luncheon, 19 Stratford Place, W., 1 p.m.

PURELY PERSONAL—continued.

The King of the Belgians has conferred the Ordre de Leopold on Col. C. A. Hodgetts, C.M.G., C.A.M.C., and the Ordre de la Couronne on Hon. Lt.-Col. C. G. Bryan, General List, Canadian Forces, for distinguished service rendered during the war.

Lt.-Col. Pelletier, Agent-General for Quebec, Mme. Pelletier, Mme. Legaré, and Miss Boivin, who are now at Nice, will visit Aix les Bains before returning to London at the end of this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cambie have returned to their residence, 15 Basil Street, Knightsbridge, from a two weeks' visit to the Riviera.

Mrs. F. W. Ashe has returned from her visit to Montreux, and Mr. and Mrs. Ashe will re-occupy their residence at Clewer Meade, Wind-or, next week.

Lady Baillie, of Toronto, and Miss Baillie are staying at the Carlton Hotel.

Sir Henry Japp, K.B.E., and Mr. S. M. Johnson have become members of the Canadian Club of Great Britain.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Munn were among the arrivals by the *Cedric* from New York last Monday.

Miss Margaret Young, who arrives by the *Minnesoda* to-day, will visit her aunt, Mrs. Cousin, in Marlow, Surrey, and will later be the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Philippe Roy, in Paris.

The departures for Canada by the *Melita* last Saturday included Mr. D. S. Betts, Mr. G. M. Brown, Mr. C. Capper, Mrs. G. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Corfield, Mr. J. M. A. Demers, Mr. E. A. Gerth, Mr. D. D. Gunn, Mrs. A. J. Harley, Mrs. A. A. Hargreaves, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. W. Hebdon, Mr. H. T. Houston, Mr. D. Hume, Mr. A. E. Keates, Mr. E. G. MacLean, Mr. and Mrs. A. McGregor, Rev. J. A. Meehan, Mr. G. Meredith, Mr. S. Mitchell, Mr. and Mr. H. W. Moncrieff, Mr. L. C. Ogilvie, Mr. J. W. Ounnet, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ramsey, Rev. A. Rheume, Mr. R. Rhodes, Mr. A. L. Scrivener, Mr. H. Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs. G. Thomas, Hon. L. P. D. and Mrs. Tilley, Mr. D. Wightman, Mr. F. Wylie.

Dr. W. G. Miller, Provincial Geologist of Ontario, arrived from Toronto by the *Empress of Britain* on March 31.

Captain Victor Gordon, Acting High Commissioner for Newfoundland, was one of the guests of the Imperial Industries' Club at a dinner on March 30.

Sir Charles and Miss Edith Gordon and Mr. C. W. Cawthra were among the arrivals by the *Homeric*. Professor E. Montpetit, Sir Charles Gordon's fellow delegate to the Genoa Conference, left the steamer at Cherbourg.

Mr. W. J. Black, Deputy-Minister of Immigration and Colonisation at Ottawa, has been mainly responsible for the successful working of the Soldier Settlement scheme, which has been described in recent issues of *Canada*. Mr. Black was Deputy-Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba in 1904 and 1905, President of the Manitoba Agricultural College for ten years, and Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture from 1916 to 1918, when he



MR. W. J. BLACK.

was appointed Chairman of the Soldier Settlement Board, holding that office until September, 1920, when he resigned.

The present Commissioners are Major John Barnett, of Calgary (Chairman), first superintendent of the Board at Calgary, and Major E. J. Ashton, D.S.O., one of the original members of the Board; while the secretary is Mr. S. Maber, who was appointed acting-Chairman in 1918, pending its permanent organisation.

Among the arrivals from Canada by the *Metagama* last Saturday were Mgr. A. E. Burke (Bishop of Ottawa), Mr. J. C. Audet (Quebec), Mr. H. F. Davies, Mr. George Ballantyne, Mrs. F. R. Heaton, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Herring, Mr. J. W. Hirds, Mr. N. Holloway, Mr. Arthur Holmes, Col. Stanley Owen, Mr. J. H. Thibaudeau, Mrs. A. C. Tweedie (Montreal), Mr. C. D. Broadbent, Mr. J. Clark (Victoria), Mr. A. C. Abbott (Winnipeg), Mr. E. R. Dunk (Edmonton), Mrs. C. Holden, Mr. F. P. Robertson, Mr. W. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Smillwood (Vancouver), Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson, Mr. K. Gentles (Hamilton), Mr. F. Binner, Mrs. W. Joyce, Dr. C. A. Rae, Mr. E. J. P. Smith, Mr. Guy A. Upjohn (Toronto), Col. E. W. Stedman, Mr. R. J. Hutchinson, Miss Nellie Osmond (Ottawa), Mr. W. Hunnable (Penticton), Mr. J. W. Quennell (Nanaimo), Mr. F. A. Padgett, Mr. H. F. Shirreff.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

COURT, Sloane Square.—"The Silver Box," DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane.—"The Enchanted Cottage" (Winifred Emery, Laura Cowie, Owen Nares).
GLOBE, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Mr. Pim Passes By" (Irene Vanbrugh, Dion Boucicault).
HAYMARKET, Haymarket.—"Quality Street" (Fay Compton, Hilda Trevelyan).
HIS MAJESTY'S, Haymarket.—"Cairo" (Lily Brayton, Oscar Asche). (Closed for Holy Week. Re-open April 15).
ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—"Loyalties" and "Shall We Join the Ladies?"

Varieties.

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.
MASKELINE'S Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.
PALACE, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Co-optimists" ("Pierrotic" entertainment).
PAVILION, Piccadilly.—"Fun of the Fayre."

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

BEAVER HUT, Strand.—St. Dunstan's Exhibition.
CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition; Motor Show (till April 8).
MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.
ST. JAMES'S PALACE.—Princess Mary's wedding presents (11-4). (Not on view April 13, 14, and 15.)

Mrs. Donald Armour and the Misses Elsie and Margaret Armour returned to England by the *Homeric* last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. L. Ross and Miss Hilda Ross, who are on the Continent, will spend Easter with Mr. J. K. L. Ross, junr., who is studying law at Cambridge. They will return to Canada at the end of April.

Among those present at the Pilgrims' lunch to Dr. Hadley on Monday were Sir Hamar Greenwood, Sir Campbell Stuart, the Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Mr. G. W. Badgerow, Mr. John Howard, and Mr. F. C. Wade.

The Hon. D. A. Ryan, a member of the Newfoundland Legislative Council, has been visiting Rome, accompanied by Mrs. Ryan and her sister and Mr. H. F. Ryan. While there, they were granted an audience of the Pope.

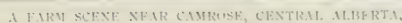
ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The engagement is announced of Sir Albert Stern, K.B.E., C.M.G., of Savoy Court, and Helen, elder daughter of the late Sir Frederick Orr-Lewis, Bart., and of Maud Lady Orr-Lewis, of the Villa Valetta, Cannes, and sister of Sir Duncan Orr-Lewis, Bart., of Whitewebbs Park, Enfield.

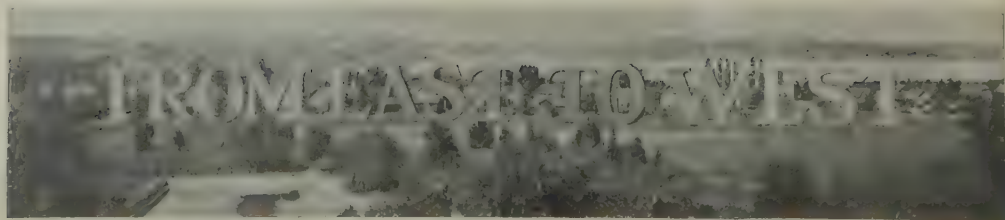
A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between the Hon. Arthur J. P. Howard, younger son of Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal and the late Dr. Howard, F.R.C.S., and Lorna, second daughter of the Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., and Mrs. Baldwin.

The marriage took place at the parish church, Litherhead, Lancashire, on Tuesday, of Dr. J. G. Adams, Vice-Chancellor of Liverpool University, to Marie, elder daughter of the Rev. T. W. Wilkinson, Vicar of Litherhead, and Mrs. Wilkinson.

The National Significance of the Movement



National Significance.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The old homestead of the Skead family, for many years a beauty spot on the Aylmer Road, was almost totally destroyed by fire on March 12. The property had recently been purchased by a syndicate of Ottawa residents, and was to have been used as a semi-military club.

—A large addition, to cost about \$150,000, will be made to the University of Ottawa building this year.

—Work will be soon commenced on the new Bank of Commerce building. This is to be one of the most ornamental and massive structures on Sparks Street. The site has 66 ft. frontage on the north side between Metcalfe and O'Connor Streets, and a depth of 101 ft. The estimated cost is \$300,000.

—Members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery have elected Mr. R. M. Macleod, who represents Reuter's, Ltd., in Ottawa, hon. president of the Press Gallery, to hold office during his lifetime. Mr. Macleod has been a member of the Press Gallery for forty-one years. Officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Mr. T. H. Blacklock; vice-president, Mr. M. Grat-tan O'Leary; secretary, Mr. Claude Melancon.

TORONTO.—A Royal Commission is to be appointed by the Ontario Government to enquire into the construction of the Chippawa Power Canal and the reasons why its cost so greatly exceeded the estimates.

—Prospects for the Niagara fruit crop are all right so far, says Mr. Erland Lee, a prominent grower of the Stoney Creek section. Growers in the neighbourhood are feeling more encouraged than for many years past.

—Despite a considerable increase in expenditures, public accounts for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1921, submitted by the Provincial Treasurer, show a surplus for the year of \$681,780. The ordinary receipts were \$29,261,477, and the ordinary expenditures \$28,579,687.

—Miss Dora Helena Stock, M.A., daughter of the late Mr. Valentine Stock, M.P.P., of Tavistock, has been awarded the Ontario Government scholarship of \$1,200, to pursue the study of the French language in Paris.

—The Toronto City Hall is now insured for \$2,000,000. The rate for the new three-year period is 25 cents per \$1,000 lower than for the preceding three years. For the last period the city paid \$1.75 per \$1,000 of value. For the next three years \$1.50 per \$1,000 of value will be paid, or at the rate of 50 cents per \$1,000 per year.

HAMILTON.—Reports from the larger sections of Ontario by delegates to the convention of the Ontario Chapter of Architects held in the Royal Connaught Hotel, indicated better conditions in regard to building this season.

—Hamilton's tax rate for this year will be 35 mills. The city, to obtain about \$250,000 for relief purposes, will ask permission to issue short-term debentures, instead of taking the money from current revenue and increasing the rate by two more mills. Last year's rate was 33 mills.

BELLEVILLE.—Mr. F. C. T. O'Hara, of Ottawa, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, gave an address at the Chamber of Commerce building to the manufacturers' section of the association. Mr. O'Hara was also given a dinner by the Chamber of Commerce.

GUELPH.—Professor J. W. Crow, head of the Horticultural Department at the Ontario Agricultural College, has been dismissed from the staff of that institution.

GALT.—The *Daily Reporter* has been purchased from the Galt Reporter, Limited, by Messrs. H. M. Hueston, Allan Holmes, and A. D. McKenzie, owners of the *Canadian Observer* of Sarnia. The *Galt Reporter* was amalgamated with the *Galt Reformer* about ten years ago.

* *

The Scots Guards band, with pipe and dancers, numbering forty, will leave Liverpool for Canada on April 22 on the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Scotland* for a military concert tour of the Dominion for the benefit of the Great War Veterans' Association. The tour will be made under the direction of Dr. Charles Harris, of Ottawa.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The grant to be made to Bishop's College, Lennoxville, according to the Bill introduced in the Legislature by the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, is \$100,000, to be paid in annual instalments of \$20,000.

The salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction is raised in the Education Bill now before the Legislature from \$3,000 and not exceeding \$5,000 to \$5,000 and not exceeding \$6,000, the amount to be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

—With part of the proceeds of the sale of liquor the Quebec Government hopes to apply \$10,000,000 toward the redemption of the debt of the Province before July, stated the Premier in the Legislative Assembly.

MONTREAL.—Captain R. C. Brown, the Board of Trade's nominee as Port Warden for the Port of Montreal, has been appointed to succeed the late Captain Bales.

On March 11 the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Mount Royal Hotel was performed by Sir Lomer Gouin, with a silver trowel presented to him by Mr. Frank Dudley, president of the United Hotels Company of America.

—At the annual meeting of the members of St. David's Welsh Society, the officers elected for the year were: President, Mr. W. J. Roberts; vice-presidents, Messrs. P. T. Davies and J. H. Roberts; secretary, Mr. V. C. Davies.

—The erection of a Pathological building will be commenced this spring by McGill University, on a site on the north side of the Pine Avenue, just east of University Street.

—Architects have been appointed to prepare plans for a new engineering building for McGill University, which is to be placed on the south-west corner of Milton Street.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—On March 16 the Premier (Hon. Walter E. Foster) made the Budget speech, in the absence of the Hon. Dr. E. J. Hetherington, Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, who is ill. He presented estimates of receipts of \$2,916,320 for 1922, and of expenditures of \$2,905,503, which would mean a surplus of \$10,763. Mr. Foster said the actual receipts in 1921 were \$3,105,370, while the actual expenditures chargeable to ordinary revenue account were \$3,012,412. Apart from the tax of \$1.25 per gallon on spirituous liquor held for export, the only new taxation indicated was an increase in the road tax from 25 to 40 or 50 cents.

—The financial statement of the operations of the New Brunswick Board of Liquor Commissioners for the brief period of operation prior to the close of the fiscal year on October 31 last shows a net profit of \$46,980.

The plant of the Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Company has been closed for an indefinite period. Market conditions are given as the reason. About 200 men are affected.

MONCTON.—With eleven buildings burned and a total property loss between \$30,000 and \$40,000, the village of St. Anthony, Kent County, situated about six miles from Cocagne, was partially destroyed on March 11.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The Province has been experiencing the coldest weather in twelve years, the thermometer having dropped to 20.9 below zero.

—In respect to the memory of the late Hon. J. W. Longley, Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia for seventeen years and Attorney-General of the Province for nineteen years, the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council adjourned on the motion of the Premier, who in a brief speech eulogised the career of the late Judge. In the Legislative Council Hon. Daniel Cameron paid a similar tribute.

FROM EAST TO WEST

PRINCE
EDWARD

ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Fish to the value of \$862,826 was caught by fishermen of the island during the 1921 season, according to the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Capital invested in the industry totalled \$757,912, while the men and women employed numbered 2,993. Lobsters accounted for \$640,209; smelts and trout, \$68,081; herring and mackerel, \$50,500; cod, haddock and hake, \$54,040; oysters, \$25,609; caplin and eels, \$4,837 and tommy cod and clams, \$494.

—The Provincial Legislature opened on March 14. There were five vacant seats—two Conservatives and three Liberals. The Opposition is now reduced to three members, including the new leader, Mr. J. D. Stewart.

—A petition signed by 300 women from all parts of the Province was presented to the Legislature asking that a Woman Suffrage Bill be introduced this season. The Premier intimated that this would be done.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Demolition of the old Parliament Buildings, for 38 years the seat of the Government of Manitoba, has commenced.

—There is little likelihood of the Manitoba Government's advancing money to enable returned soldiers to discharge obligations arising on the expiry of the War Relief Act on May 31, as the Government feels it has done all that can be consistently expected of it during the last three years, says the Hon. Edward Brown. The Government has already advanced approximately \$800,000 for the refunding of soldiers' taxes. Financial houses are reported to be anxious for settlement, many of the mortgages carried by them being long overdue.

—According to the census figures just disclosed, Western Canada has made remarkable progress in the last decade and its population now represents 28 per cent. of the total Dominion population. In the ten years the number of people in the combined Western Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia has increased from 1,645,189 to 2,419,746, an increase of 774,557—or more than 47 per cent.

—The City Council has decided to tax the lands used in connection with Church buildings. The buildings will remain exempt as heretofore. Simultaneously the Council decided to tax, in the ordinary way, all buildings used for church purposes for which rent is paid to private parties. The final vote was 9 to 6 in favour of the above proposals.

BRANDON.—A Percheron club has been formed here at a largely attended meeting of Manitoba breeders. Mr. J. W. Reid, of Brandon, was elected president, and Mr. A. M. MacPherson, of Brandon, secretary. Prof. W. L. Carlyle, of Edmonton, a member of the executive of the Canadian Percheron Breeders' Association, was one of the principal speakers.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—At the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Land Surveyors' Association here, Mr. M. B. Weeks, Director of Surveys for the Saskatchewan Provincial Government, was elected president, to succeed Mr. J. L. Doupe, of Winnipeg.

—There is a total of 348 villages in Saskatchewan, fourteen of these being incorporated in 1921, announces the Department of Municipal Affairs. One village, Star City, was made a town in 1921, its status being changed on November 1 of last year. The new villages incorporated during the year were: Ruthilda, Birsay, Bateman, Beatty, Domremy, Lake Lenore, Naicam, Insinger, Burstall, Hodgeville, Kelvington, Linelaw, Ridge-dale, and Plunkett.

SASKATOON.—On March 12 the Right Rev. G. Exton Lloyd was consecrated Bishop of Saskatchewan.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Colonisation of irrigation lands must proceed parallel with construction of irrigation works on such lands in Alberta, stated the Premier in the Legislature. The Government, he added, is working now on plans for colonising irrigation land, but has not definitely decided on the best course, but when we get colonisation sufficiently under way we will proceed with irrigation.

—Among Mr. Greenfield's new taxation proposals in the Budget speech, designed to raise \$928,000 of new revenue, are increases in the theatres and amusement tax, a new tax on gasoline, a 5 cents per ton increase on the coal operators' tax, and slight increases in the corporation tax.

CALGARY.—At the annual general meeting of the Calgary Bar Association the following officers were elected for 1922: President, Mr. J. C. Brokowski, K.C.; vice-president, Mr. W. H. Sellar; secretary, Mr. J. S. Mayor, K.C.

The H. G. McDonald Company, of Edmonton, was the successful bidder for the masonry contract in connection with the Lethbridge northern irrigation project, this firm's tender of \$218,432 being the lowest. Seven companies tendered for the work, and there was more than \$90,000 difference between the lowest and the highest tender. The contract calls for completion by December 30, 1922. A large number of men will be employed on the project.

OLDS.—On February 20 damage estimated at more than \$100,000 was caused by a fire here. Eleven business buildings on Railway Avenue were completely wiped out. Most of the buildings destroyed were of frame.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—In an attempt to reduce the depredations of sea lions and hair seals on salmon, halibut, cod, and other fish off the British Columbia coast, the Department of Fisheries is reported to be planning attacking the seal rookeries of the Queen Charlotte Islands with machine guns.

Real estate conditions have undergone a marked improvement here since the beginning of the year. Sales of reverted lands, according to Mr. W. G. Cameron, Land Commissioner, have been much more numerous than those of January and February, 1921, and inquiries for land indicate more sales in the future. Last year the city sold \$150,000 worth of vacant property, and it is expected now that this sum will be largely exceeded this year.

VANCOUVER.—Mr. T. M. Molloy, Commissioner of Labour and Industries for Saskatchewan, while here, said that the farmers of his Province would require about 3,500 men in the spring seeding operations, and that work could be found for them for eight months.

—July 1 to 4 will be celebrated in Vancouver as a Rose Festival, when the people from the States of California, Oregon, and Washington will be invited as special guests of the city.

—On March 7 a devilfish, with tentacles 8 ft. long, was landed at English Bay pier, with a crab pot for bait.

—The summer supply of ice, amounting to over 2,000 tons, has been harvested for the city. The blocks are kept in a temperature of about 20 below zero by cold storage process.

—Optimism was the dominant note at the annual meeting of the British Columbia Chamber of Mines. The retiring president, Mr. J. M. Lay, predicted that mining was going to be very active in the Province during the year. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Ald. Frank Woodside; vice-presidents, Messrs. H. P. McCraney and E. J. Donohue; treasurer, Mr. W. M. Rooke.

—At the first annual general meeting of the Scottish Society of Vancouver the following officers were unanimously elected: President, Mr. Henry C. Shaw (magistrate); vice-president, Rev. William H. Smith, D.D., principal of Westminster Hall; and Mr. James B. Henderson, Professor of Philosophy, University of British Columbia; secretary, Mr. George Duncan, 615 Pender Street West, Vancouver.

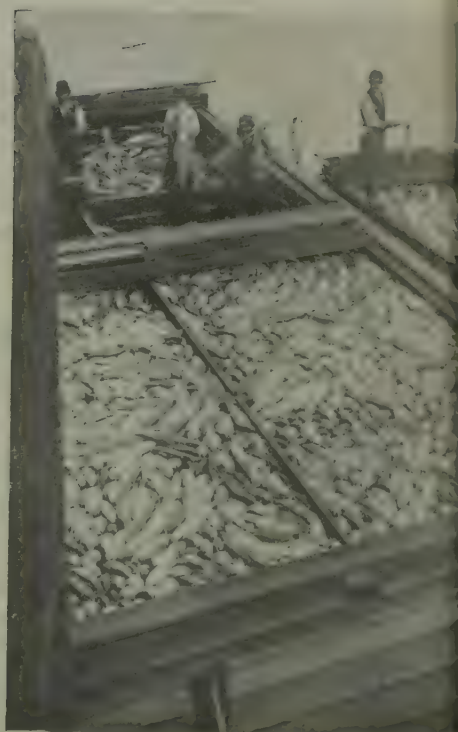
Catching, Can British Colum



FISHING BOATS AT THE MOUTH OF THE FRASER RIVER.



EMPTYING A NET OF ITS CATCH.



A MORNING'S CATCH.



COOKING.

1. Trays of salmon entering oven. 2. Another view.



CANNERY AT STEVENSON



A B.C. CANNERY.



UNLOADING SALMON AT NEW WESTMINSTER.



SALMON.
Even in winter salmon are to be seen.



BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE DEVONSHIRE OF CANADA.

IN his narrative, Captain George Vancouver, in May, 1782, said of British Columbia:—"To describe the beauties of this region will, on some future occasion, be a very grateful task to the pen of the skillful panegyrist. The serenity of the climate, the innumerable pleasing landscapes, and the abundant fertility that unassisted Nature puts forth, require only to be enriched by the industry of man with villages, mansions, cottages, and other buildings to render it THE MOST LOVELY COUNTRY THAT CAN BE IMAGINED, whilst the labour of the inhabitants would be amply rewarded in the bounties which Nature seems ready to bestow on cultivation."

Captain Vancouver's tributes to the beauties and fertility of British Columbia have long since been endorsed by the world at large.

British Columbia is the Riviera of Canada.

It lies between parallels of latitude 49° and 60°, where the best things grow.

The Japanese current, the mountain barriers against the East and West winds, and the ocean tides of the Pacific produce an unequalled climate.

The average temperature in the coldest month (January) is 39° Fahr. at Victoria.

The average temperature in the warmest month (July or August) is remarkably cool—60° at Victoria.

Bright sunshine on the coast is 2,068 hours, or more than in Great Britain or even the Channel Islands.



MAIN ENTRANCE, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, VICTORIA, B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PRODUCTS.

Some of the staple products are:

Agriculture, 1919	...	...	\$61,000,000
Forest, 1919	...	...	\$70,000,000
Minerals, 1918	...	...	\$41,782,474
Fish, 1917	...	...	\$21,518,595
Total Mineral product, including 1918	...	...	\$637,358,581

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S NEW PRODUCTS.

Pulp and Paper.—Eleven years ago British Columbia produced no paper. It now produces 645 tons of paper daily.

OCEAN-GOING SHIPS.

Previous to 1917 no ocean-going ships had been built in British Columbia. Since that year the following have been constructed:

Wooden	...	90	...	217,900 tons
Steel	...	31	...	207,900 tons

121 425,800 tons

British Columbia and the Future.

British Columbia is the Western front of the British Empire on the Pacific Ocean, around and within whose waters dwell two-thirds of all mankind. Here lies the Imperial Pacific British Dominion with nine-tenths of British Possessions. There has been no geographical event of importance equal to that of the cutting of the Panama Canal since Columbus gave to man the "God-like gift of half the world." It has reduced the distance from Liverpool to Victoria from 14,588 to 8,892 miles, saving seventeen days and 1,700 tons of coal. It has removed the obstacle to world development on the Pacific.

What stores of energy will British Columbia contribute towards building up the great new world on the Pacific? What part will she take in the most momentous coming event of the twentieth century?

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S FUNDAMENTAL ENERGY AND RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE.

Timber.—400,000,000,000 feet.

Coal.—75 billion metric tons.

Water Power.—Maximum development dependable for six months annually 5,103,460 h.p.

Iron.—Magnetite equal to best Swedish ore and hematite of best grade.

Proved tonnage of 94 millions.

Estimated, 300 millions.

For full particulars apply to

F. C. WADE, Agent-General for British Columbia,

BRITISH COLUMBIA HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 REGENT STREET, S.W.1.

April 8, 1922

BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON.

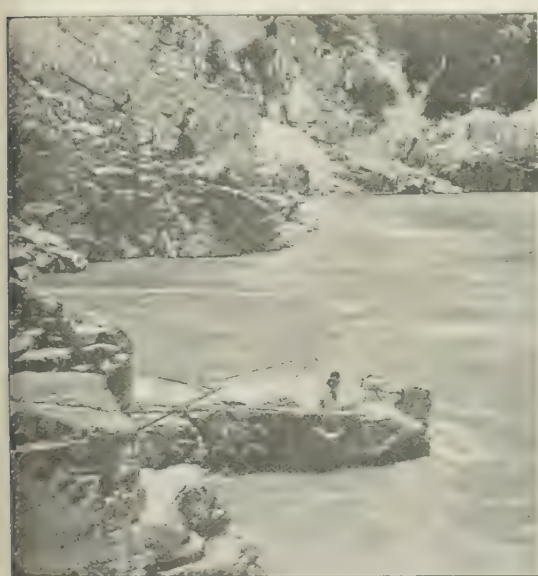
By E. B. Buchan Reesor.

The North Pacific Ocean abounds in fish. There are so many kinds, and so many industries connected with their catching, canning, curing, marketing, and serving, that it would take a volume to give even a hint about the workings connected with them.

I have seen the fleets of small boats sail out to catch them, have watched the nets being drawn in, have looked at the boats returning and unloading. I have walked through the canneries—spotlessly clean, they are—and have beheld whole fish disappear into tube-like receptacles and come out, away at another end of the building, all sealed up in cans; have looked on while crates of cans have been run into huge, circular ovens, whence they have emerged cooked and ready for their labels and shipping. I have watched long freight trains, loaded with nothing but canned salmon, moving out from Vancouver's stations en route across the Continent of America, and have stood on Vancouver's docks while millions of cases of the same fish have been lifted by derricks on to ships from the world over on the way to ports of every Continent.

Every fourth year, from the time of their hatching, salmon swim up from the salt sea into fresh river waters to spawn. They spawn and die.

The baby fish come swimming, tumbling, jumping down the waters, chanting, as we read in Kingsley's "Water Babies"—"To the Sea! To the Sea!" What they do during the three



INDIAN NETTING SALMON ON THE FRASER RIVER.

years of their life nobody knows. A very small number of them are caught and canned—sufficient, though, to feed millions of people. During its fourth year, each salmon instinctively returns to the spot where it was hatched. Where its beginning was, there it finds its end.

The British Columbia fishing industries represent nearly half of the entire Canadian fish production in a year. The value of the fisheries to British Columbia, in a normal year, exceeds \$25,000,000.

(See pictures on centre double-page.)

—* *—

IMMIGRATION OF ORIENTALS.

The British Columbia representatives in Parliament are again raising the old question of Oriental immigration (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*). It has been referred to more than once already during the present session, and the Government is being urged to take action. Notice of motion has been given by Mr. McQuarrie, member for New Westminster, declaring that the House considers that the immigration of Orientals and their rapid multiplication constitute a serious menace, and that the Government should introduce exclusory legislation.

—* *—

It took a jury in the King's Bench Court, Montreal, only two minutes on March 30 (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*) honourably to acquit Professor Morin, of McGill University, of the charge laid against him by Professor Herman Walter of attempting to poison him by putting Paris Green in the well at his country residence.



Watch Bracelets

THE Watch illustrated is representative of the Company's comprehensive stock of reliable yet inexpensive Watch Bracelets. This Watch has been produced to meet the present demand for an inexpensive and accurate timekeeper, and carries the Company's usual guarantee. Illustrations and further particulars free upon request.

Swiss Lever Watch, fully jewelled, in 9 CARAT GOLD CASE on moire silk strap. £6 : 10 : 0

The
Goldsmiths & Silversmiths
Company Ltd.

Only one address

112 Regent St., London, W.1.

CANADA'S SOLDIER SETTLERS—III.

(Continued from page 33.)

limitations of the provisions under supervised settlement to suitable men and suitable lands, by its collection returns actually received in moneys repaid to date, by its adjustment operations with respect to settlers who abandon, with the protection of an assurance fund to cover unavoidable losses, by the crop production returns, and by the value of the contribution of an army of soldier settlers to the agricultural life of Canada.

"The Board desires in particular to acknowledge the splendid spirit and the enthusiasm of the great majority of the returned men who have been established on the land. That they have come through so well in the first two years of the life of this scheme is a promise of greater results in the future. Though there have been disappointments due to causes which could not be controlled and to the imperfections of human nature, on the whole soldier settlers have succeeded beyond expectations. The success of soldier settlement is not due to legislation alone, which supplies the means, nor to the Board's staff, which is the instrument by which the legislation is carried into effect, but to the soldier settlers themselves—the men who plough the fields, clear the wild lands, and produce the crops, and to their industry and persistence."

(Concluded.)

THE COST OF ENTERTAINING.

The cost to Canada during the past year of entertaining various missions which came to the Dominion is given in the total of Governor-General's warrants, issued since the last session of Parliament.

The visit of the French mission entailed an expenditure of \$9,860, and those of the Prime Minister of New Zealand and Mr. Lowther (now Lord Ullswater), \$720. Canadian representation at the Washington Conference cost \$18,500, representation at the Genoa Conference a provision of \$25,000 was made.

Receptions to the new Governor-General, Lord Byng, cost \$15,188. The Grain Enquiry Commission, which sat in Western Canadian cities during the past year, entailed an expenditure of \$10,308.

—* *—

Major Sidney Cotton completed on March 13 a trip by air between St. John's, Newfoundland, and Labrador Coast.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents

THE LONDON MARKET.

THROGMORSON STREET, Tuesday

CANADA & DOMINION DEBTS, THURSDAY, MAY 4.

PICKET PAY. PAY DAY.

FINES, APRIL 11. WED., APRIL 12.

The general appearance of the Stock Exchange during the week has been cheerful, with strength among most domestic sections. The turn of the month and the fiscal year has released considerable funds, and in the same connection talk of a further bank rate reduction continues to be of assistance to sentiment.

Among Canadian securities business has been moderate, and the prevailing tone steady. Among the gilt-edged issues the 3½ per cents, at 77 and the Fours at 84½ are each ¼ better, while the 4½ per cents, held at 90½. Municipal Bonds have been quietly held.

Canadian Pacifics, in the railroad group, have advanced to 157, despite the unsteadiness of the dollar. Grand Trunk Guaranteed Fours at 7½ are a fraction better, but the Debs. at 74 are ½ weaker, and junior stocks have merely marked time.

Among land shares, Hudson's Bays have reacted slightly to 64.

Industrials have been quiet, and net changes are few and unimportant. Dominion Steels remain at 24½. Canadian Car issues and Canada Cements are also without variation, but Canadian General Electrics have given way 4 to 100½ on realising. Shawinigan Water at 115½ have added a point.

There has been a fall of 1 to 40 in Brazil Tractions after the recent rise, but Mexican Traction senior issues have improved here and there, moving with other Mexican descriptions on the political rumours.

There has been some revival in Canadian mining shares.

— * * —

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, March 24.

Business has continued this week to be active, trading has covered a fairly wide range of stocks, and the price tendency has been upward. The paper stocks as a group have been the most active, and encouraged by the favourable annual report issued by Abitibi, have in several cases moved upwards daily.

On Monday Steel of Canada, under the influence of the declaration of the regular dividends, was the most active stock, improving ½; the other steels were quiet. Of the papers, Brompton, Abitibi, Laurentide, Price Bros., Riordon, and Spanish River all improved fractionally. Smelters, in regard to which there is some suggestion that the dividend may shortly be resumed, continued its improvement, and Asbestos, Atlantic Sugar, Can. Cement, Steamships Pref., B.E. Steel, and Winnipeg Rly. all showed gains on the day.

On Tuesday trading was hardly so buoyant, but among the papers Abitibi gained 2 points, and some of the others fractionally. Lake of the Woods Pref. was marked up ½ on a single transaction, but Maple Leaf fell back 1½. Steamships issues were active, the Common improving a point. On the announcement of the ratification of the absorption of the Merchants Bank, Bank of Montreal shares moved up 2½. The other banks' stocks were strong also, Commerce gaining 1½. Banque Nationale, on the other hand, fell off 5 points; it is now announced that this bank will reduce its dividend rate from 12 per cent. to 6 per cent. per annum. The dividend payable May 1 will be only 1½ per cent. instead of the usual 3 per cent. The bank will also issue \$1,000,000 of additional capital stock, which will bring the total issued up to \$3,000,000. The terms of the issue are not yet available.

On Wednesday and Thursday the paper group of stocks were the centre of trading; Price Bros. during the two days gained 2½

points, and, on the whole, the other steels improved. On Wednesday a flurry in steamships issues was a feature of the trading. Both the Common and the Pref. rose on a rumour that the new financing had been successfully completed, while advances estimates suggest that the annual report of the company, the publications of which is looked for upon the return of the President from London, will show net earnings of around \$2,000,000. This would provide for all fixed charges, dividends on Preferred stock, and would leave quite a balance over. Yesterday both issues were again active, but though the Common gained 1½, the Pref. lost 1½. Asbestos Pref. gained 2½, and the Common ½, and Steel of Can., Dom. Bridge, Dom. Canners, and Quebec Rly. were also strong. In the unlisted department Southern Canada Power Pref. gained 2½ to 80½, which is two points above the highest price recorded for stock in 1921.

Rumours recently in circulation to the effect that the Becker interests of London were negotiating for a large proportion of the pulp output of the Kipawa Mill of the Riordon Co. are now officially denied. It is pointed out that under normal conditions the entire output of the mill, which, by the way, is now running at full capacity, will be needed by its established clientele.

The Laurentide Power Co. has increased its dividend basis from 4 to 5 per cent. per annum by the declaration of 1½ per cent. payable for the quarter ending March 31. This increase, of course, importantly affects the Laurentide Co., Ltd., as the latter's large holding of the Power Co.'s stock will, at the 5 per cent. rate, bring it dividends amounting to \$360,000 per annum.

A new issue of bonds by the Wayagamack Co. is expected shortly, the object being to reimburse the company for capital expenditures incurred a year or two ago in connection with new timber limits and additions to plant.

So far, the impending strike of coal miners in the U.S., and probably in Western Canada also, does not seem to have affected local trading. Local opinion seems to be, however, that though the strike, if it actually occurs, may be of short duration, it may quite possibly bring about weaker markets in New York, the influence of which would, of course, be felt in Canadian stock markets.

Among prices current at the close of business yesterday Abitibi was 38½; Ames-Holden Pref. 18; Asbestos Corp. 55; Pref. 76; Atl. Sugar 25; B.E. Steel 1st Pref. 62½; Brompton 20½; Can. Car Pref. 47; Can. Cement 58½; Pref. 91½; Can. Gen. Electric 93½; C.S.S. Lines 147; Pref. 41½; Cons. Smelting 20; Dom. Bridge 70; Dom. Canners 26½; Dom. Glass 60; Dom. Steel Pref. 71; L. of Woods 150; Laurentide 80½; Lylall 31; Maple Leaf 111½; Montreal Cottons 80; Montreal Power 86½; Montreal Tramways 146; Nat. Breweries 56½; Ogilvie Pref. 100; Ottawa Power 81½; Pennans 100; Pref. 86; Price Bros. 37; Quebec Rly. 22½; Riordon 6; Shawinigan 105; Sherwin-Williams Pref. 93½; Spanish River 71; Pref. 84½; Steel of Can. 63½; Pref. 93½; Toronto Rly. 62; Wayagamack 48½; Winnipeg Rly. 35.

Messrs. Hanson Bros., of this city, are offering for subscription \$350,000 of 7 per cent. 20-yr. First Mortgage Bonds of Tooke Bros., Ltd., at 97½ and accrued interest.

Owing to the application by the city of Swift Current, Sask., to the Local Government Board of the Province for an investigation of its affairs, and the decision of the Board to commence the investigation on May 1, the meeting which had been arranged for March 20, at Winnipeg, between the Swift Current Committee and representatives of the bondholders, will not now take place, as it is felt that direct negotiations with the city will be of little purpose until the result of the investigations by the Board is known.

— * * —

Calgary and Edmonton Land.—The land sales for March aggregated 320 acres, at an average price of \$10 per acre.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF WINNIPEG, FOUR per CENT DEBENTURE.

The City of Winnipeg announces that the COUPONS falling due 1st May, 1922, on the above mentioned Debentures, may be PRESENTED on and after the 18th inst., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted), at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.

Three clear days required for examination. Last may be obtained on application at the Bank.

DOMINION OF CANADA THREE and HALF per CENT LOAN, 1909-13. For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st June, 1922, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 18th May, 1922, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

Coupons must be left for examination between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted), three clear days prior to payment being made.

Forms for listing Coupons may be had on application on and after 15th May, 1922.

For the BANK OF MONTREAL, Financial Agents of the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

G. C. CASSELS, Manager.

47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. 1st April, 1922.

DOMINION OF CANADA FOUR and HALF per CENT BONDS, 1920-25.

The COUPONS falling due 1st May, 1922, on the above-mentioned Bonds may be PRESENTED on and after the 18th inst., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted), at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. Three clear days are required for examination. Forms for listing Coupons may be had on application at the Bank.

For the BANK OF MONTREAL, Financial Agents of the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

G. C. CASSELS, Manager.

47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. 1st April, 1922.

ST. JOHN AND QUEBEC RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR per CENT DEBENTURE STOCK, 1902.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st June, 1922, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 18th May, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

For Bank of Montreal.

G. C. CASSELS, Manager.

47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. 1st April, 1922.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY, LIMITED. PREFERENCE SHARE DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND has been declared upon that portion of the Capital Stock of the Company consisting of Preference Shares, being a half-yearly dividend at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum upon the said Preference shares, and that the same will be payable at the London Joint City and Midland Bank, Limited, 5 Princes Street, London, E.C.4, England, or at the option of the holder at the office of The Union Trust Company, Limited, Toronto, Canada, on and after the first day of May, 1922, to shareholders who appeared at the register on the 15th day of April.

The transfer books will be closed from April 17th to April 29th, both days inclusive.

FRANK HAY, Secretary
Toronto, 17th March, 1922.

Mitchelson Partners.—This company has been registered in London as a private company with a nominal capital of £1,000,000 in 21 shares to carry on the business of bankers, capitalists, financiers, etc.

Dominion Savings and Investment. Net profits for 1921, including depreciation on stock, were £10,554. Quarterly dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum have been paid, leaving £200, which has been added to the contingent account, which now stands at £1,350.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

THE CANADIAN CATTLE EMBARGO.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR.—The refusal of the British Government to remove the embargo on Canadian live cattle has come as a great surprise and a very great disappointment to Canadians.

When the British Government appointed a Royal Commission to investigate the whole question of the embargo, it was thought that some attention would be paid their findings. The apparent purpose of appointing the Royal Commission was to have them carefully investigate this whole question, taking expert evidence upon it, and after due consideration by men supposedly impartial, their findings were to be given to the Government for them to follow. If this was not the purpose of the Royal Commission, it is a wonder that it was ever appointed.

We have heard for years of the necessity and the advantage of creating trade between the Mother Country and the Dominions. Action such as this on the part of the British Government throws a damper on any such trade movements.

Canada's cattle producers are in a position now to supply a large quantity of live cattle to the Old Country. If the embargo was removed, and thereby a fair chance given for development, the output of cattle in Canada could easily be doubled with the assurance of a good market. It is a funny thing why the British breeders are so afraid of Canadian cattle competition, and at the same time are willing to take the Irish cattle. What is the difference? Apparently none, except that the Canadian cattle would not be as numerous, for some time at least, as the Irish cattle, and have a cleaner bill of health. Foot and mouth disease is practically unknown in Canada; also pleuropneumonia. Our cattle are raised in the open, and the vigour in constitution which is created is shown when the cattle go into the feed lot, as they will make much greater gains. United States cattle feeders throughout Illinois and Iowa like our feeders for that reason, also because of the fact that our best breeders have sufficient good breeding in them to develop out into prime finished animals.

It is too bad that the British breeders and Government will not pay any attention to facts. It is admitted that the British Government in 1917 promised that the embargo would be removed on the conclusion of the war. It seems that the promises and agreements of these men representing the British Government at that time are not worth anything.

Probably some day in the future this embargo will be removed, but it is too bad that it cannot be done at this time—just at a time when the trade policies and future of Canada are in the balance. If our trade channels were definitely swung now toward Britain it would no doubt be our policy for the next generation. If, on the other hand, Canada is forced to sell her products to the United States, in turn she must buy her necessities largely in that country. Canada is certain to shape her policies of the future and develop definitely along lines and agreements which will be made in the next few years.—Yours very truly,

JAS. D. MCGREGOR.

Gilcearnock Stock Farms, Brandon, Manitoba.

March 10, 1922.

PROHIBITION IN CANADA.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—I was in Canada in 1918 and also again in 1921, but only passing through. In the same way I was in the States in 1916. It is said "onlookers see most of the game," and all I can say is that the impression left on my mind is that the people in U.S.A. and Canada are in favour of Prohibition, and I doubt seriously whether either country will depart from the lines already laid down in favour of the prohibition of drink. They feel that Prohibition stands for efficiency, and I was astonished to find so many people who are not teetotallers strongly in favour of Prohibition because it stood for the welfare of the nation, and, above all, for efficiency.

In Toronto I met a large contractor who told me that since Prohibition his men came back to work regularly on the Monday, worked steadily through the whole week, and did not ask for an advance in the middle of the week. Their wives and children were better clothed, and in every respect the working conditions had improved.

I have not the slightest doubt but that breaches of the law do occur, but from my own observation I have not noticed any drunkenness in Canada, and I am confident that Prohibition has been a great help and strength to many weak men who welcome its introduction, and that it has the support of most right-thinking people in Canada.

I trust your correspondent will not be deterred from going to Canada because there are men there who are ready and find opportunity to break the law.—Yours faithfully,

T. ST. J. P. FITZGER.

Hon. Director of Emigration for the Church Army,
15 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—Some of the letters on Prohibition that have been appearing in your columns seem to me very much beside the point.

Some of your correspondents seem to think that, because they have picked out glaring cases we are to believe that Prohibition is a failure in Canada and the laws affecting it are a dead letter. It would be equally sound to point to the cases of murder, theft, assault, and so on, that are featured by so many of our British papers, as a proof that we are a nation of criminals.

I have been looking over some Canadian papers, and evidently the various forms of liquor control are not so ineffective as they are painted, while breaches of the law are by no means supported by public opinion or winked at by the authorities.

For instance, I notice that in British Columbia the Court of Appeal has upheld the conviction of a man who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Victoria Police Court for selling whisky.

"Reader" does not seem to have noticed the editorial comments of the *Victoria Times* of March 9 on the "bootleggers' convention" at Seattle, U.S.A., which he is so much concerned about. Evidently these gentlemen are not such popular heroes as he thinks. Here is part of the editorial:—

Possibly, as a result of this interesting gathering, new definitions of bootlegging and smuggling will take their places in the lexicon, although we are not sure whether these activities have been exalted to the dignity of a profession, an art, or a science. The laws of both Canada and the United States, however, give them uglier designations.

Incidentally, it is worth remembering that while those on this side of the line who knowingly are the sources of supply for American smugglers and bootleggers are not violating any Canadian statute or code, they are, nevertheless, helping to break the law on the American side and are, in consequence, the confederates of potential convicts.

I notice from an interview in the *Observer* that the new Canadian High Commissioner, who is not himself an abstainer, says that Prohibition, generally speaking, is popular in the Dominion, and that there is no doubt it is exercising a most beneficial effect.

I agree with your correspondents that we ought to know all about Prohibition in Canada over here. There are many people—especially with growing families—who would gladly make their homes in a new country, free from the evils of drink and the sordidness that follows in their train. If Canadians can prove to them that Canada is such a country it will be an additional incentive to draw them across the Atlantic.

London.

INTERESTED.

—* *—

PROHIBITION IN EAST AND WEST.

Proposed Change in New Brunswick.

The Hon. W. E. Foster, Premier of New Brunswick, stated in the Provincial Legislature last week that, while he was convinced that public sentiment was now favourable to a change from the present system of prohibition and the conditions brought about by it, he was not assured of the majority necessary to pass the proposed new Temperance Bill. He added that apparently public sentiment was not yet reflected by the members who represented the people in the Legislature.

The Toronto correspondent of *The Times* understands that Mr. Foster desires to establish a system of Government control of the sale of liquor such as is in force in British Columbia.

"Clamping Down the Lid" in Alberta.

Alberta's former Legislature applauded the Attorney-General on March 10 when he brought in amendments to the Liquor Act and other Acts strongly clamping down the "lid" on the liquor business (says the Edmonton correspondent of the *Manitoba Free Press*).

Under the amendments the Government takes power, by Order-in-Council, to fix the maximum amount which a physician may prescribe in any one case. The maximum probably will be six ounces. The Government also takes power to remove the sale of liquor from druggists in cities when it desires, and place it in the hands of Government vendors, "possibly" allowing druggists to retail liquor on physician's prescriptions to the extent of not more than six ounces per individual.

Penalties for having liquor in one's possession illegally, outside of a common dwelling house, are increased to a \$50 fine for the first offence, and magistrates are given option to inflict prison sentences for all but first offences.

* *

At the Ring, Blackfriars, last week, Albert Lloyd, of Australia, defeated Horace Jones, the heavy-weight champion of Canada, on a foul in the 10th round of a twenty-rounds contest.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817

Paid-up Capital \$22,000,000. Rest \$22,000,000. Undivided Profits \$1,501,846. Total Assets (October 31, 1921) \$517,403,162.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, Bart., *President*
 R. B. ANGUS, Esq.
 H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq.
 Lt.-Col. HERBERT MOLSON, C.M.G., M.C.
 G. B. FRASER, Esq.
 E. W. BEATTY, Esq., K.C.
 LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
 D. FORBES, Esq.
 HAROLD KENNEDY, Esq.
 HIS HONOUR HENRY COCKSHUTT.
 SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G.
 SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., *Vice-President*
 C. R. HOSMER, Esq.
 WM. MEYSTER, Esq.
 H. W. BEAULIEUX, Esq.
 E. H. ASHDOWN, Esq.
 GEN. SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.
 SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, *General Manager*
 W. F. BENSON, *Manager*
 GEORGE CYRIL CASSELL, *Manager*

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Branches & Agencies throughout Canada & Newfoundland; also at New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Spokane in the United States, and at Mexico City
LONDON OFFICES — 47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.2
London Committee — SIR THOMAS SKINNER, Bart., F. R. S. HALFORD, Esq.
PARIS AGENCY: Bank of Montreal (France), 6 Place Vendôme, Paris.
Paris Comité Consultatif — M. J. S. SEAUVEUR, Guston Meunier

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Bank has reciprocal arrangements with leading banks covering all countries, and is, therefore, in a position to offer favourable competitive rates for business in all parts of the world. With its numerous Branches it offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a General Banking Business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Mexico and France.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

Executors and Trustees. Assets under Administration, \$280,172,980.25.

Directors: Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., *President*; Hon. R. Drummond, *Vice-President*; Hugh A. Allan; R. B. Angus; Hon. C. S. Ballantyne; E. W. Beatty, K.C.; C. W. Dean; Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E.; Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., M.P.; A. E. Holt; C. R. Hosmer; Howard G. Kelley; William McMaster; Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C.; Sir Augustus M. Nanton; Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.; Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor
General Manager, H. B. Mackenzie.

The Company undertakes, for Executors, Trustees, or Owners in the United Kingdom, the management and realization of Assets in Canada, including payment of any taxes.

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney in the investment of moneys, care of securities, collection of dividends, rents, etc., and the sale of properties.

Head Office, Montreal (Cable Address, "Royaltrust").
 Branches throughout Canada.

Inquiries solicited. Reference may be made to the Bank of Montreal's London Branches for further information regarding the Company.

CANADIAN CLUBS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NEW YORK.

As a result of the recent visit in New York of Mr. C. Lionel Hanington, President of the Canadian Club of Great Britain, reciprocal arrangements have been entered into between that club and the Canadian Club of New York, which has upwards of 1,200 members, and whose premises comprise an entire floor in the Hotel Belmont, on 42nd Street, opposite the Grand Central Station. These arrangements will considerably enhance the usefulness of the two clubs in question, and will be of benefit to those members who enjoy the privileges.

Under the agreement, which, of course, applies to regular, and not to overseas, members, privileges are extended to a member of one club visiting the other club for any period up to thirty days in duration, such a period being renewable for any additional period up to another thirty days at the discretion of the club, but the privileges extended to a member at any one time not to exceed a period of sixty days. A visiting member to whom such privileges are extended will be required to pay the sum of \$50, or its equivalent in pounds sterling, for each thirty days or part thereof.

CANADIAN BANKS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

On Saturday last the Banks paid a return visit to the Bickley and Windsor Institute, on whose fine and charmingly-situated ground at Bickley they sustained a heavy reverse by 5 goals to 1. The home team, leaders and potential champions of the Bromley and District League, had out a much stronger team than in the earlier game, whereas the Banks were five short of their full strength, outstanding casualties including Palatini, captain and centre-half, whose absence is severely felt.

Play was fast and even for the first twenty minutes of the game, but then Bickley began to assert their superiority. Their fast right-winger, well supplied with passes, was a constant menace to the Canadian defence, the first goal being the outcome of one of his raids. Inspired by their success, the home forwards swept down the field time and again and, fairly outwitting the Banks' defence by the speed and accuracy of their movements, scored three more goals before half-time.

In the second half, with the wind behind them, the Banks' defence much improved, restricting the scoring to one goal, but the forwards were unable to make any impression on the Bickley rearguard, whose goalkeeper was never in difficulties. The Institute, a sound team fore and aft, thoroughly deserved their decisive victory.

The Banks were represented as follows: Harris (Merchants); Shattock (Union) and Hall (Merchants); Edney (Union) (capt.); Stainton and Atkinson (Commerce); Stott, Shapley, Leigh-Jones, Holloway (Commerce), and Williams (Union).

An end-of-the-season club dinner and dance will be held at Anderson's Hotel on Thursday, April 20.

MAPLE LEAF

Miss E. Bentham, addressing the Montreal Rotary Club on the work of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, said that at the present day one in every hundred of British birth in Canada and one in four of foreign population was a Barnardo boy or girl. Of these young immigrants, 98 per cent. had made good.



WHEN IN CANADA

You will find the Managers and Staffs of our Branches willing and ready to help you in your banking transactions. They will be pleased to have you call on them.

We have over 600 Branches covering Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and there is a Savings Department at every Branch.



THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

DEPOSITS: 376 MILLION DOLLARS.

London Office: PRINCES STREET, E.C.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA.

At the beginning of February the percentage of unemployment among members of Trade Unions in Canada stood at 13.9, as compared with 15.1 at the beginning of January and with 13.1 at the beginning of February, 1920 (states the March issue of the *Labour Gazette*, published by the Department of Labour, Ottawa). Many of the locals making returns continued to indicate short time. According to reports received from over 6,000 employers, employment registered expansion during February as compared with January, but the situation was still somewhat less favourable than during the corresponding period of last year.

The time lost due to industrial disputes during February was less than during January, but greater than during February, 1921. There were in existence during the month twenty-five strikes, involving about 2,431 workpeople, with an estimated time loss of 63,500 working days. Eight of these strikes commenced during February. Two of the strikes commencing during February and two commencing prior to February were terminated during the month, leaving twenty-one strikes, involving about 2,047 workpeople, on record at the end of the month.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Back To 5
Per Cent.

Whilst other borrowers have been standing aloof watching events, the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia has boldly decided to offer its fourth issue of stock in this market during the past twelve months on a 5 per cent. basis at 60 per cent. The recent trend of gilt-edged securities had prepared the financial world for such an event, but when the announcement came it was received with surprise in some quarters. It is an experiment, the result of which was awaited with mixed feelings—hopefulness on the part of prospective borrowers—regret by those who had spare cash to invest, and who had hoped that the era of the 5 per cent. Colonial Government security, for whose advent we had prepared our readers months ago, had not yet dawned. With 5 per cent. War Loan at practically par, and the existing 6 per cent. and 5½ per cent. stocks at substantial premiums, it was, of course, obvious that so reputable a borrower could not neglect such an opportunity of testing the market. It is perhaps unnecessary to stress the point that this development predicated a readjustment in Colonial Government securities generally to correspond with the terms upon which the Australasian Government has placed its latest issue. Canada, when she comes borrowing again in London in the fulness of time, will be spared the onerous terms which have had to be conceded of late years by other Colonial borrowers.

* * *

The Rise in
Gilt-edged
Issues.

Those who have funds available in the Dominion, for which they seek remunerative investments for short periods, may like their attention called to the fact that when the mail left a parcel of 5 per cent. Dominion War Loan due 1931 was being offered by a Montreal Bond house at 98.20 per cent. and interest, the yield working out at 5½ per cent. The attractiveness of the offer lies in the fact that this security is free from Federal income tax. Another attractive offer by a Montreal financial house is City of Montreal 5½ per cent. bonds due practically ten years hence, the price in this case being par and interest, and the yield exactly 5½ per cent.—a rate which it is safe to say will not long be procurable on this type of investment. In the same connection it is of interest to learn from a Canadian exchange that evidence of the progress in the readjustment in investment conditions, which has been so noteworthy both in the Dominion as well as in the Mother-Country this year, is furnished by the movements in Victory Bonds, 1934, which went to par recently on the Toronto exchange as a result of strong demand. It is pointed out that although in this case the income derived from the bonds is subject to tax, it is especially favoured by the smaller class of Canadian investor owing to its relatively long life and low price in contrast to the 1933 and 1937 issues, which are both tax free, but stand at about 2½ and 4½ per cent. higher.

Hudson's Bay
Results for
the Quarter and
the Year.

The quarterly statement of land sales of the Hudson's Bay Company is both disappointing and satisfactory—disappointing in that the sales of farm lands is only about one-third of the total for the corresponding period of 1921—4,272 acres for £12,950, against 11,397 acres for £38,550—and satisfactory from the point of view of town lots sold, these aggregating £17,200 as compared with £2,950 for Jan.-March, 1921. How severely the company has suffered from the adverse conditions prevalent during the past twelve months may be gauged from the fact that the total acreage of farm land sold in the year ending March 31, 1922, was only 33,732 acres for £112,500, against 178,300 acres for £624,100 in the preceding twelve months. As a moderate set-off to this set-back is the advance in the aggregate value of the town lots disposed of, viz., £33,200, as compared with £16,650 for 1920-21. The total receipts for the past quarter, and the comparative period for 1920-21, and the aggregates for the two years, are as follows: On account of capital, Jan.-March, 1922, £80,750. Jan.-March, 1921, £104,100. On account of interest Jan.-March, 1922, £45,150. Jan.-March, 1921, £60,700. On account of capital for year to March 31, 1922, £335,000. For year to March 31, 1921, £453,400. On account of interest to March 31, 1922, £175,250. For year to March 31, 1921, £184,600. That the market and investors recognise that the results under review are not in any way an accurate index of results under normal conditions is conclusively proved by the steadiness of the price for the shares which, although well below the best of 1921, have sharply recovered from their depression in January to under five and a-half.

* * *

Another great ice storm, resembling that in February last, paralysed the hydro-electric services throughout Western Ontario on March 31.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

For far too long the serious development of the very important gold-mining districts of Northern Ontario has been left mainly to Canadians and Americans. Doubtless some progress has been for the war, but British capital would have been much more largely employed in this direction, at the results which have been achieved by some of the producing mines. Notably, the Hollinger, which now ranks as the second greatest producing gold mine in the world, the Dome Mines, and the McIntyre. Porcupine go far to warrant the belief now widely expressed in Canada that the gold-mining districts of Ontario would be a long rival, if not surpass, the famous South African Rand. The offer for sale at par of 800,000 5s. Preferred shares of the Porcupine-Davidson Gold Mines, Ltd., an announcement concerning which appeared in *Canada* last week, represents therefore one of the most interesting of recent financial developments, as it affords to the public in Great Britain an opportunity of sharing in the venture of exploiting a gold field of so much promise. As to this particular venture, the Davidson property has been very favourably reported upon by well-known Canadian and British mining engineers who, after examination, estimate that the ore disclosed by the work so far done, including probable ore, will amount to 35,000 tons, averaging \$11 per ton extractable value. This, apparently, concerns the ore to a depth of 600 ft., but it is further reported that the ore body being worked in this mine is similar in character and mode of occurrence to those of the Hollinger and McIntyre Mines. In these other mines no sign of deterioration, or even change in conditions, has been encountered at depths of 1,400 and 1,500 ft., and it is assumed that the experience of the Davidson property should be much the same. In the course of development of the property a small testing mill is stated to have milled 4,343 tons of ore, which contained a gross value of \$11.50 per ton, which confirms the engineer's estimate of the value of the ore bodies.

* * *

The capitalisation of the Porcupine-Davidson Gold Mines, Ltd., is £375,000, in Preferred shares of 5s. each, and £625,000 in Ordinary shares of 5s. each. Of the Preferred shares, £225,000, and of the Common £450,000 has been issued. Purchasers of the Preferred shares will be entitled during a period of two years from the date of the prospectus now before the public to subscribe, at par, for three Ordinary shares in respect of every complete block of eight Preferred shares purchased. The Preferred shares carry the right to two-thirds of the profit distributed annually until 100 per cent. in dividends has been paid thereon, and thereafter are entitled to 20 per cent. non-cumulative dividend in priority to the Ordinary share capital.

* * *

It is, of course, inevitable that manufacturers of farm implements and machinery should be adversely affected by the depressed condition of the agricultural industry. The report of the Sawyer-Massey Company for the year to November 30, 1921, provides an instance of this. The company's profits for the year, after providing for all operating expense, interest on bank loans, administration and general expense, which include payments for repairs and maintenance of the plant, were £133,027. Of this, bond interest took \$24,630, \$4,205 was set aside as proportion of bond flotation expense, a provision of \$34,738 was made for bad and doubtful debts, and \$63,180 to make up, with the \$50,000 set aside for this purpose at the end of 1920, for inventory decline in market values. The surplus remaining was \$6,275, by which small amount the debit balance of profit and loss account was reduced to \$342,022. The balance-sheet shows that current assets exceeded current liabilities by \$887,117. This indicates an improvement of rather over \$265,000 in the company's working capital position during the year, the figure last year being \$621,540. Other features are an increase of about \$43,000 in bank advances and accounts payable, a reduction of \$41,084 in bonds outstanding, an increase of \$108,000 in notes and accounts receivable, and decreases of about \$210,000 in inventory values, and of about \$32,000 in valuation of fixed assets. Thus during 1921 the company was able to earn its bond interest and to slightly improve its position otherwise, though the outlook for the Preferred shareholders who have not received any dividends for nearly eight years is as obscure as ever. In their report to the stockholders, dated March 15, 1922, the president and vice-president express gratification at the profits earned, in view of the unusual conditions which prevailed. Owing to the unsettled condition of the implement business and the drastic reduction in tractor prices, the company's plant is only being operated at about half capacity, and is principally engaged in the manufacture of engines and road-making machinery, the sale of which is encouraging.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

TEACHER.—The address of the Fellowship of the Maple Leaf is 13 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Dr. Lloyd is now Bishop of Saskatchewan, the present secretary being the Rev. P. J. Andrews, who lived for several years in Western Canada.

T. T.—There are only two "straight" Labour members in the Dominion House of Commons—Mr. James Woodsworth (Winnipeg) and Mr. William Irvine (Calgary)—although about a dozen others have Labour affiliations.

BLUE NOSE.—Many thanks for your kind letter about "Canada To-day." It is gratifying to read that you find it so useful to you. A note has been made of your interesting suggestion, and we shall hope to communicate with you when the next issue is published.

QUERY.—The record for the run across the Pacific Ocean, between Yokohama, Japan, and the quarantine station at William Head, off Victoria, B.C., is held by the Canadian Pacific s.s. *Empress of Russia*, which has crossed in 8 days 10 h. 31 min., and this is followed by the s.s. *Empress of Asia*, her time being 8 days 21 h. 4 min.

R. M.—The company's year ends December 31, and the annual meeting is usually held about the end of March. No doubt a report of the proceedings will reach us before long, and we shall then be in a better position to form an opinion than we are now, as little, if any, information has been issued recently about the company's current business.

J. M. W.—The coal output of Canada in 1921 is officially estimated at 14,727,044 tons, compared with 16,921,477 in 1920, and 13,477,509 in 1919. Alberta again leads all other Provinces with a production of 5,763,145 tons, followed by Nova Scotia with 5,807,722, British Columbia with 2,909,296, Saskatchewan with 301,167, and New Brunswick with 172,714.

READER.—1. Transactions in the shares are not frequent. The latest quotation which we have noticed was around 80 early in March. 2. The highest and lowest prices in Montreal during 1921, for the common and preferred stocks, were: Common, 50½, 124; Preferred, 73½, 38. Both stocks are now well above the lowest; you will find recent prices among the list of prices given in our Montreal Letter on another page.

H. H.—1. The opinion seems to be that the subscription may not be very prolonged. There seems to be a good chance that payments may be resumed again some time this year. 2. There is nothing more to add yet to the information we gave you recently. Current reports indicate that the condition of the company is gradually but slowly improving, but there is too much leeway to be made up for any expectation on the part of the shareholders to be justified at present, or, probably, for some time to come.

C. J. V.—Information which we have received from local sources is to the effect that there is no quick demand just now, as local farmers in general are not able, for financial reasons, to add to their land holdings. A certain amount of immigration into the district is expected this year, and should there be a really profitable crop this season the situation would be much improved. The land is considered to be well up to the average of adjacent lands, and the opinion is expressed that it would be wise to retain it for another year at least, rather than to try and force a sale now.

N. R. Dominion lands are laid off in square townships containing thirty-six sections of a nearly one mile square as the convergence of meridians permits. A section

contains 640 acres, and each section is divided into four quarter-sections containing 160 acres each. Townships are numbered consecutively from south to north. Each row of townships thus formed is given a range number. The ranges start from a principal meridian, and are numbered consecutively. The first meridian is a few miles west of Winnipeg. Ranges number from this meridian as a starting point, both eastward and westward. In regard to all other meridians, ranges number westward only. Thus, "N.W.1 and S.1—43—1—W. 6th" stands for the north-west quarter and south half of Section 1, Township 43, west meridian.

MINING PRICES.

TORONTO, March 22.

It seems that the Ontario gold mining boom, which has been prophesied for some time past, is now fairly in progress. Not only has trading on the Standard Mining Exchange been in volume reminiscent of the days of the boom in Cobalt shares, now thirteen or fourteen years ago, but dealing in mining stocks has been active on the Toronto Stock Exchange, and in Montreal the interest in mining matters is much increased. The main interest has centred upon the gold shares. The advances in some of the higher-priced shares, including Hollinger, Lake Shore, and McIntyre since last week will be noted, while dealing has also been active in some of the lower-priced shares.

GOLD MINES.—Argonaut, .55; Atlas, .26; Dome Lake, .14; Dome Mines, 29.40; Hollinger, 0.85; Hattie, .15; Hunton, .12; Keora, .11; Kirkland Lake, .45½; Lake Shore, 2.38; McIntyre, 22.80; Moneta, .16½; Newray, .18; Porcupine Crown, .25½; Porcupine V.N.T., .33; Schumacher, .604; So. Keora, .35; Teck-Hughes, 37½; West Dome, .134; Wright-Hargreaves, 2.15.

SILVER MINES.—Beaver, .35; Coniagass, 1.30; Crown Reserve, .22; La Rose, .38; McKinlay-Darragh, .19; Mining Corporation 1.04; Nipissing, 6.00; Temiskaming, .39.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

(Continued from page 41.)

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND of three per cent. (3%) on the Common Stock of the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending 31st March, 1922, PAYABLE APRIL 1st, to shareholders of record 15th March, 1922.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. H. WEBB.

Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 2nd March, 1922

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND of one and three-quarter per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending 31st March, 1922, PAYABLE APRIL 15th, to shareholders of record March 31st, 1922.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. H. WEBB.

Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 2nd March, 1922.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 848. April 8, 1922

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FRUIT FARMS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Four Farms, beautifully situated in Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, comprising altogether about 1,000 acres, including 200 acres of apple orchards in best apple-growing region in Canada. Excellent shipping facilities by water and rail. Only 70 miles from Halifax. Farms will be sold together or separately. Owner's commodious and modern house in beautiful grounds, with garage and stabling available. Good fishing, hunting, and sea bathing in neighbourhood. Apply, Estate, Sir Frederick Borden, Canning, Nova Scotia.

HOUSE WANTED.

DISCHARGED SOLDIER (ex 1st Division (Canadians)) wants to rent small house or self-contained flat. Moderate rent; suburbs preferred. Box 565 Canada, 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also with the leaders of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms and Investors, assembly in Great Britain, France, etc. of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal, Cable Address: "Jonhall."

A. J. Brown, K.C.	W. R. L. Shanks.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C.	G. P. Vauver
R. O. McMichael, K.C.	G. A. Coughlin.
W. F. Chapman, K.C.	F. B. Common.
R. O. McMurtry	L. H. Ballantine

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Quebec Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Sanger Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

CHAUVIN, MEAGHER, WALKER, STEWART & CREPEAU, 292 St. James Street, Montreal. Que. H. M. Chauvin, K.C., J. S. Stewart, J. J. Meagher, K.C., H. Crepeau, H. E. Walker, K.C.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, etc., 48 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RITCHIEFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors and Trustees, Merchants, Fire Chambers, Toronto, Cable address: "Willco, Tor." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers, Willesden, Middlesex, England. "Allenal," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham, Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

OURS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire England, T.A., "Orr, Widnes"

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires, Cable Address, *Canada*.

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Address for letters, Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; Office, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. Cable Address, *Canada*.

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. Cable Address, *Canada*.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Address for letters, Caixa (P.O. Box) 214, Rio de Janeiro; Office, Rua Gonçalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Cable Address, *Canada*.

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. Cable Address, *Canada*.

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. Cable Address, *Canada*.

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Teniente Rey Hl., Havana, P.O. Box 1290. Cable Address, *Canada*.

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. Cable Address, *Cancomar*.

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidhuisk 26, Rotterdam. Cable Address, *Watermill*.

India and Ceylon.

H. A. Chisholm, c/o H.M. Trade Commissioner for India and Ceylon, P.O. Box 683, Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2 Milan. Cable Address, *Canada*.

Jamaica.

G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. Cable Address, *Cantracom*.

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; Office, 51-B Main Street, Yokohama. Cable Address, *Canada*.

New Zealand.

W. A. Beldoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. Cable Address, *Canada*.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. Cable Address, *Cantracom*.

Straits Settlements.

P. W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. Cable Address, *Canada*.

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. Cable Address, *Sleighing, London*.

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. Cable Address, *Cantracom*.

J. Foryth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. Cable Address, *Cantracom*.

A. B. Muddman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. Cable Address, *Canada*.

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. Cable Address, *Cantracom*.

United States.

F. Hudd, 102 Broadway, New York City. Cable Address, *Cantracom*.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

E. Millin, Canadian General Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbeed, No. 4, Christiansia, Norway. Cable Address, *Sontums*.

JAMAICA'S PREFERENCE BILL

The Landt Bill giving a 25 per cent. preference to the United Kingdom and Canada has passed its second reading. Says a *Times* cablegram from Jamaica, dated March 1: "The Governor has suggested that the Legislature should consider an extension of the preference to other parts of the Empire, especially to the sister Colonies in the Caribbean Sea."

* * *

"CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER"

The subjects of the articles in the current issue of the *Canadian Export Pioneer* include Canadian pigs and dairy produce, Canadian trade with China, and other Eastern markets, B.C. canned salmon, Canadian mink, and Manchester's trade with Canada.

The usual regular features are full of practical information of value to both exporters and importers.

The *Pioneer* is published by the Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd., 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2

* * *

CANADIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN LONDON.

The following applicants were elected to membership of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce at the meeting of the Council of the Chamber on March 31:—Hiram Walker and Sons; Hill and Co., Toronto; N. E. Wainwright (Howard Smith Paper Mills and Provincial Paper Mills); Canadian Car and Foundry Co. (England), Ltd.; Northern Supply Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne; P. Burns and Co., Calgary (Ile).

Among the firms awaiting election are the Manchester Liners, Ltd., Manchester.

* * *

CANADIAN MOTOR WORKS AT HENDON.

New works are being established at Hendon by General Motors, Ltd., who intend to assemble there the well-known Canadian models, the Buick, the Chevrolet, the Oldsmobile, and the Oakland. The work of assembling is to be carried out at Hendon under skilled supervision, and supplies of spare parts will in future be available through the firm's various agents.

* * *

The Government of Newfoundland has sold to the Dominion Securities Syndicate an issue of £6,000,000 5½ per cent. twenty year Bonds, payable in New York at 98.763 American funds.

INCORPORATED IN CANADA 1851

FIRE & MARINE



WESTERN

ASSURANCE COMPANY

British & Foreign Offices:

14, CORNHILL-LONDON.

Paid up Capital - £513,698

Head Office: TORONTO.

W. B. Meikle, President & Gen. Mgr.

LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Alfred Cooper, Esq. (Chairman & Co.)

Lord Castle (Bird & Co.),

Sir Charles Johnston, Bart. (Wm. & Co.),

Robt. Masson, Home Fire Supt.

E. P. Stevens, Underwriter.

W. A. Miles, Manager.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Liverpool to St. John N.B.
Tuesday, April 11. **Empress of Britain*
Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal
Thursday, April 13. **Metagama*
Friday, April 14. **Montcalm*
Friday, April 14. **Metagama*
Friday, May 5. **Metagama*
Wednesday, May 10. **Empress of Britain*
Southampton to Quebec and Montreal
Thursday, April 13. **Scandinavian*
Saturday, April 22. **Empress of Russia*
Thursday, April 27. **Scandinavian*
Wednesday, May 3. **Empress of Britain*
Thursday, May 11. **Metagama*
Thursday, May 11. **Empress of Russia*

* Three class steamer. † New steamer
Glasgow to Quebec or Montreal.
Wednesday, April 19. **Metagama*
Friday, May 5. **Tamouna* (via Belfast)
Friday, May 12. **Cancon*
Vancouver to China and Japan
April 26. **Montcalm*
May 6. **Empress of Japan*
May 18. **Empress of Russia*
Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: May 19. **Niagara*; June 16. **Makua*.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax and New York
Saturday, April 8. **Scythian*
Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal
Thursday, April 20. **Albatross*
Thursday, May 4. **Saturnia*
Thursday, May 25. **Albatross*
Southampton to Quebec and Montreal
Thursday, June 1. **Andania*
Thursday, June 13. **Andania*
Thursday, July 6. **Andania*
* New steamer.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Halifax and Boston.
Thursday, April 13. **Canopic*
Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, April 22. **Canada*
Saturday, April 29. **Regina*
Saturday, May 6. **Megantic*
Saturday, May 13. **Canopic*
Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.
Friday, April 28. **Poland*
Friday, May 19. **Vedic*
* New steamer.

Canadian Government Merchant Marine (Freight).

Liverpool to Montreal.
Saturday, April 15. **Canadian Trooper*
London to Halifax.
Saturday, April 8. **Canadian Conster*
Manchester Liners (Freight).
Manchester to Montreal and Quebec.
Thursday, April 20. **Manchester Brigade*
Thursday, April 27. **Manchester Producer*

Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due by the direct mail steamers from Canadian ports as follows:—*Minardosa*, April 8; *Regina*, April 9; *Montcalm*, April 16; *Canada*, April 18. Letters only are due, via New York, by the *Albatross* and *Cancon*, April 10; *Manitania*, April 11; *Colonia* and *Andania*, April 16.

The Cunard liner *Mauretania* arrived at New York on Friday of last week, maiden voyage as an oil-burner. The bad weather was encountered, the speed was 23.93 knots, which vessel out in 5 days 12 h. 17 m. pared with her own unbeaten record of 4 days 10 h. 41 min., from Daunt's R. Sandy Hook (says the *New York Herald*). The bes day's run was 608 sea miles.

Robert Simpson.—A half-yearly dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum has been declared upon the Preference shares, payable at the London Joint City and Midland Bank, Princes Street, London, E.C.4, on or at the option of the holder, at the office of the Union Trust Co., Toronto, on May 1, 1922, to shareholders of record as of April 15. The transfer books will be closed from April 17 to 20, 1922.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner.—HON. P. C. LARKIN, 10 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, MR. J. OBER, South, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—MR. F. C. WADDE, K.C., British Columbia House, 13 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57 Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—MR. W. C. NOXON, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, 36 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—THE HON. SIR EDGAR R. BOWLING, 59 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUND- LANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

B.

Browne, G. C. and Mrs., Wilson's Landing, B.C.—90 Westbourne Terrace.
Blackwood, Jas. P., St. John's, Newfoundland.—Hotel Cecil.

C.

Clark, T. H. and Mrs., Shawinigan Lake.—Hotel Russell.
Cameron, E. D. and D. D., Mabou, N.S.—Lyndhurst, Tower Gate, Leicester.
Carrel, Hon. Frank and Mrs., Quebec.—Carlton Hotel.
Cowan, Mrs. Alex. M., Toronto.—125 Queen's Gate.
Coates, A. H., Montreal and Peking.—Regent Palace Hotel.
Crosbie, Sir John, St. John's, Newfoundland.—Hotel Cecil.
Carter, G. J. and Misses, St. John's.—West Central Hotel, Southampton Row, W.C.

D.

Dunlop, A. F., Mrs. and Miss D., Montreal.
Ivanhoe Hotel.
Dickie, Captain and Mrs. Vivian, Ottawa.—22 Craven Hill Gardens, W.2.
Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. James, Montreal.—Waldorf Hotel.
Dupont, Mr. and Mrs. René, and family, Montreal.—Hotel Cecil.

E.

Elliott, Elsie, Toronto.—St. Hilda's, Bethnal Green, E.2.

PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS

Gravelines and Ladies. First class throughout.
APRIL 12. FRANCE & MOROCCO. Marrakech, Rabat, Fez, etc. (Travel by Auto), 24 days 127 gns.
APRIL 12 (EASTERN) — ITALIAN 5 weeks 98 gns.
CITIES 3 weeks 69 gns.
MAY 26 ITALIAN & SWISS LAKES 3 weeks 49 gns.
JULY 4 — TYROL & ROERHAMMERGAU 4 wks. 79 gns.
Programmes from — MISS BISHOP, F.R.G.S., 159 Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.19.

F.

Forster, Catherine L., Annapolis Royal.—17 Seymour Street, W.
Foote, S. J., St. John's, Newfoundland.—Hotel Cecil.
Fisher, G. W., St. John's, Newfoundland.—Woburn Lodge.

G.

Guy, J. F., Halifax.—c/o Royal Bank of Canada.

H.

Hentzman, Geo. C. and Mrs., Toronto.—Carlton Hotel.
Hart, S. R. and Mrs., Toronto.—Carlton Hotel.

L.

Lamberton, Mr. I. W., Vancouver.—24 Paulton's Square, Chelsea.
Lizotte, J. A., Three Rivers.—16 Bridge Street, Godalming.
Leach, Wm. T., Montreal.—Hotel Gwalia.

Mac Mc.

Mackenzie, Ian A., Vancouver.—Hotel Cecil.

M.

Miller, Dr. W. G., Toronto.—Gwalia Hotel.
Miche, Mrs. S. J., Toronto.—126 Queen's Gate.
Miller, C. J., Orillia, Ont.—1 Granville Square, W.C.

ROBERTS & SHORT

NAVAL, MILITARY,
SPORTING AND CIVIL
TAILORS,

4 & 6 BURY STREET, ST. JAMES',
LONDON, S.W.1 (Opposite St. James' Theatre)

O.

Ouimet, J. A., Montreal.—Hotel Cecil.

R.

Rogers, R. A., Winnipeg.—Carlton Hotel.
Rosenthal, Martin, Ottawa.—Waldorf Hotel.

S.

Small, Robert, Edmonton.—Kennington Terrace.
Stedman, C. N., Ottawa.—Waldorf Hotel.
Sullivan, M. S. and Mrs., St. John's, Newfoundland.—Hotel Cecil.
Strong, R. F., St. John's, Newfoundland.—Strand Palace Hotel.

T.

Tyrrell, J. B., Toronto.—Gwalia Hotel.

W.

Walker, H. Hale, Toronto.—35 Effra Road, Brixton.
Woelard, Mrs. M. L., Toronto.—3 Upper Bedford Place.

LADIES' HAND BAGS in Great Variety.

GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.

Fancy Articles of Every Description.

T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and Cutlery Specialists
76 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR APRIL.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

Rembrandt's "Good Samaritan," the authenticity of which has been disputed, is discussed in the *Connoisseur* by Professor A. P. Laurie, who, by comparing magnified photographs of parts of this picture with those of unquestioned Rembrandts, shows the coincidence of brushwork to be so perfect as to dispel all doubt. "Old Drug-Pots" in the Ffion Collection (Paris) are described by F. Ashford White; John A. G. Watson writes on "Liverpool and Bristol Delft Tiles"; W. B. Redfern, on "The Dagger and the Main Gauche"; and Major Hartley Clark, on "Some Central Asia Fabrics"; while Herbert Cescinsky contributes an article on a very interesting old clock by Thomas Tompion.

One of the most interesting articles in this month's *Pearson's* is "Tales of Old Lugs and Others," in which Sir Basil Thomson tells of his days at Dartmouth and the many criminals he has met. Walter Stoneman, the super-photographer, whose exhibition of portraits attracted so much attention recently, gives anecdotes of some of his famous sitters; and the Hon. Mrs. Dowdall makes an amusing attack on dress-makers. The fiction is, as usual, varied and entertaining, and includes contributions from Barry Pain, Roland Pertwee, and Alicia Ramsey.

PORTRAITS.

MACKLEM,

16 Brook St., New Bond St., W.1.

Photographers to
their Excellencies

The Lord and Lady Byng of Vimy.

Tel.: Mayfair 4980.

C.G.M.M. LOSSES.

The net loss sustained as the result of last year's operation of the sixty-five vessels belonging to the Canadian Government Merchant Marine amounted to \$2,210,000, exclusive of interest due by the Government and depreciation charges, says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent.

—* *—

ADVANCES TO CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

The Government has made the following advances to the railways since the last session of Parliament (announces the Ottawa correspondent of the *Central News*)—
Canadian Northern, cash over \$34,000,000, bonds guaranteed \$25,000,000.

Grand Trunk, cash over \$36,000,000, bonds guaranteed \$25,000,000.

In addition, cash advanced to the receiver of the Grand Trunk Railway amounts to more than \$4,650,000. Interest has been guaranteed by the Dominion on a sum of over \$2,138,000.

—* *—

"EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND" AND "EMPRESS OF FRANCE."

The Canadian Pacific liner, *Empress of Scotland*, which was specially chartered, together with the *Empress of France*, by Mr. F. C. Clark, of New York, for a cruise to the Mediterranean and Europe, arrived in Southampton last Saturday morning. The cruise, which had been successful in every respect, started from New York on February 4, and amongst other places visited during the sixty-three days' tour were Cadiz, Gibraltar, Constantinople, Caïfa, Alexandria, and Naples.

The *Empress of Scotland* left New York with 835 American and Canadian tourists on board, but when the steamer arrived at Southampton this number had dwindled down to a little over 100, the balance of the tourists having remained behind to make various tours over the Continent.

On the evening of March 30, previous to disembarkation of the majority of the passengers at Havre, a resolution was drawn up and unanimously passed by the tourists, recording their appreciation of the unfailing courtesy and co-operation of the chief officers and their entire staff.

Mr. F. G. Thaw accompanied the party as special representative of the Canadian Pacific.

By the courtesy of the London and North-Western and London and South-Western Railways, when the *Empress of Scotland* reached Southampton, a special train was lying alongside the dock, and as soon as the necessary formalities had been complied with, the tourists left for London and Liverpool. The special train conveyed eighty-two of these north, and a carriage containing thirty-six was shipped at Clapham Junction. Nearly fifty of the passengers caught the *Melita*, sailing the same afternoon for St. John.

The *Empress of Scotland* will proceed from Southampton to Portsmouth in order to undergo a few necessary alterations previous to sailing from Southampton for Quebec on April 22.

The *Empress of France*, which has a party of approximately 750 American and Canadian tourists on board, will sail from Southampton on May 3, both steamers calling at Cherbourg to pick up passengers on the afternoon of April 22 and May 3 respectively. It had originally been intended to sail the steamers from Liverpool, so that it is very important that the tourists returning on the *Scotland* or the *France* should note this alteration in sailing.

—* *—

The Provincial Paper Mills, Ltd., of Toronto, and the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., of Montreal, have opened London offices at Blackfriars House, New Bridge Street, E.C.4, under Mr. N. R. Wainwright.

WEEKLY CONDUCTED PARTIES TO CANADA

FOR DEPT. WHICH ARE CONDUCTED WEEKLY BY SEA AND LAND.
LOWEST RATES. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd CLASS.
Expert disinterested up-to-date advice about conditions
in all countries. Splendid opportunities for women
settlers. Assisted passages in approved cases.
Apply COMMISSIONER LAMB, Migration House, 3 Upper Thames
Street, London, E.C.4.
12 Pembroke Place, 137 Saatchell Street, 54 St Nicholas Street.
Liverpool Glasgow Aberdeen

ONTARIO

IS THE LEADING PROVINCE OF CANADA IN
Population, Manufactures, Mixed Farming,
Mineral Production, and Fruit Growing.

- FARMING. For Prosperous and Progressive Farms, Old Ontario is second to none of any Province or State of equal size on the Continent of America. Established farms can be bought at very reasonable prices, on easy terms.
- MINING. Ontario has the greatest Gold Mine in the Western Hemisphere and is the Empire's main supply of Nickel. Cobalt's wonderful Silver Mines constitute one of the richest mining camps ever discovered.
- TIMBER. There are 125,000 square miles of Forest in Ontario, rich in marketable timber, and possessing incalculable resources in pulpwood.
- WATER POWERS. Ontario has magnificent water powers, aggregating 6,000,000 horsepower, and possesses in the Hydro-Electric Power Commission one of the largest public ownership organizations of its kind in the world.
- FRUIT GROWING. The "Fruit Belt" of Southern Ontario is one of the most beautiful, fertile, and prosperous fruit-growing countries in the British Empire.
- MANUFACTURES. Ontario is the chief manufacturing Province in Canada. There are between six and seven thousand factories and the yearly output is valued at nearly one thousand million dollars.

For information and free booklets write:
Agent-General for Ontario, 163 Strand, London, W.C.2.

Is "Canada" in your local library or reading room? If not - why not?

ALL ABOUT CANADA

Told by Picture and Pen.

Everyone who desires full
and reliable information con-
cerning Canada should read

"CANADA TO-DAY"

1921-22.

Price 2 6; Post free 3/- from "CANADA"
110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

The most comprehensive and useful
publication concerning Canada ever
issued. It tells all about the resources
and industries of the Dominion, work
and wages for men and women
workers, cost of living, immigration
and homesteading regulations, cost
of farm lands, openings in various
professions, all about sport and travel
in Canada, and how to get there.
Special gazetteer of cities and prin-
cipal towns in the Dominion, with
industrial or commercial openings

SEND P.O. FOR A COPY TO-DAY

Regular Sailings to St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S.; also Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, U.S.

MANCHESTER LINERS, LTD.

MANCHESTER to ST JOHN, N.B. Ss. "MANCHESTER PORT," Thurs., April 6.
MANCHESTER to PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE and NORFOLK Va. (via ST JOHN N.B.) - Ss. "MANCHESTER PORT," Thurs., April 6.
Direct ST. LAWRENCE Sailings, MONTREAL and QUEBEC, Ss. "MANCHESTER BRIGADE," Thurs., April 20;
"MANCHESTER PRODUCER," Thurs., April 27; "MANCHESTER DIVISION," Thurs., May 4 and weekly thereafter.

For further particulars of freights, insurance rates, sailing dates, etc., apply to Owners, 108 Deansgate, Manchester.

CUNARD to CANADA

Magnificent New Fleet of Oil-burning Liners.

Liverpool and Queenstown to Halifax.

Seythia ... Sat., Apl. 8

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Albania ... Thurs., April 20

Seythia ... Thurs., May 4

Albania ... Thurs., May 25

Tyrrenia ... Thurs., June 8

*Direct to Montreal.

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Andania ... Thurs., June 1

Antonia ... Thurs., June 13

Arfidania ... Thurs., July 6

Antonia ... Thurs., July 20

Southampton and Cherbourg to Halifax, N.S.

Caronia ... Sat., April 20

For Rates of passage and further particulars apply Cunard Line,
Cunard Building, Liverpool; 51 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; 29 St
Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

OFFICES AND AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE

TO

CANADA.

Liverpool to Halifax, N.S.

CANOPIC ... Thurs., April 13

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

CANADA ... Sat., April 22

REGINA ... Sat., April 29

MEGANTIC ... Sat., May 6

CANOPIC ... Sat., May 13

WHITE STAR LINE

Bremen-Southampton-Cherbourg
to Quebec and Montreal.

From Bremen. From Southampton and Cherbourg.
"OLAND" ... Sat. 26 June 7. Apr. 2
"VICTOR" ... Sat. 26 June 7. Apr. 2

For Rates of Passage, etc.,

Apply to WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE, No. 1 Cockspur St.,
S.W.1, and 28 Lendenhall Street, E.C.3, London. The American, Tra-
and Transport Agency, 9 Rue Serpe, Paris, West India House,
Union Chambers, 63 Temple Row, Birmingham, and all Agents.

RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN "CANADA"

Per page, in ordinary position	£20
Prospectuses and Balance Sheets	£25
Per inch, single column (3 columns per page)	14.-
Per inch, broad column (3 columns per page)	21.-

Personal Paragraphs, Weddings, Engagements, etc., minimum 3 lines 7 6.
per line - otherwise 10 words per line
Rates for Special Position
Advertising space in "CANADA"
may refuse or omit insert

WORTH WATCHING. **BUSINESS INTRODUCTIONS**

for Buyers and Sellers
interested in Canadian
Trade appear regularly
in—

THE CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER

Published Monthly.

Single copy, 1/-. Annual Subscription, post free. 10/-
(\$2.50.)

OFFICES:

110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.
Canada: 4 Hospital Street, Montreal.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY,

LIMITED,

MONTREAL - - CANADA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manitoba Hard Spring Wheat FLOUR.

MILLS AT—

KEEWATIN, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,
AND MEDICINE HAT.

DAILY CAPACITY, 27,400 BAGS.

FRANK S. MEIGHEN, President and Managing Director.
Wm. W. HUTCHISON, Vice-President.

Directors:

W. R. ALLAN
TANCREDE BIENVENU
GEORGE V. HASTINGS
W. A. MATHESON
R. M. BALLANTYNE
SIR JOHN W. CARSON
ABNER KINGMAN
R. W. REFORM
J. K. L. ROSS

M. H. HUTCHISON, Assistant Secretary.
T. F. McNALLY, Treasurer.

NEWFOUNDLAND The Norway of The New World.

A LAND OF SURPASSING BEAUTY AND RARE INTEREST FOR THE TRAVELLER.

For the Photographer, the Artist, and the Lover of the Beautiful in Nature, its attractions cannot be exaggerated. Its Dependency, LABRADOR, exceeds in its picturesque natural panoramas the much praised Fiords of Norway.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Abounding in game of the finest in fin, fur and feather. Lordly Caribou in countless herds. Rivers teeming with salmon. Lakes filled with trout. Forests alive with birds and furry creatures. All sport free except Caribou hunting, which requires a licence fee of \$50 (£10), and salmon fishing, which involves a rod tax of \$10 (£2).

FOREST, MINE, AND FARMLAND WEALTH.

Splendid opportunities to acquire lands for Farming, Mining,

For further information apply to the Hon. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, Kt., High Commissioner for Newfoundland,
58 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Reith Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for distribution.

Lumbering and Pulp and Paper Making on reasonable terms, with generous concessions from the Government of Newfoundland in the way of free entry for all machinery and equipments requisite in establishing new industries.

Copper and Iron Mines in active operation.

Saw Mills cutting extensively of lumber for export.

Two of the world's largest **Paper Mills** recently established.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

INCLUDING POSTAGE AND QUARTERLY INDEXES.

	Per Annum. 35/6	6 Months. 20/6	3 Months. 10/3
The United Kingdom - - - - -			
Canada or Newfoundland - - - - -	37/6 or \$9	21/6 or \$5.20	10/9 or \$2.60
All Other Countries - - - - -	39/6	22/6	11/3

Cheques and P.O. Orders payable to THE CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

To the Publisher of "CANADA," 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. Please send me a copy of "CANADA" weekly, commencing next issue, for 52 weeks, for which I remit £

Name

Address

CANADIAN PACIFIC DEVELOPMENTS.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 849. Vol. LXVI.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

LONDON and MONTREAL.
SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1922.

Price 9d.
(20 CENTS.)

COMMERCE
MANUFACTURES
EXPORTS
MINING
FINANCE
EMIGRATION
AGRICULTURE
SOCIETY
POLITICS
LITERATURE
SPORT



Operating over 19,600 miles of railway, the Canadian Pacific has the most complete and far-reaching service, not only in CANADA itself, but also for the UNITED STATES.

Regular services of PASSENGER AND CARGO STEAMERS from Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Bristol, Southampton, Cherbourg, Hamburg, Antwerp, and Havre, to Quebec and Montreal (summer) and St. John, N.B. (winter), connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway to all parts of Canada and the U.S.A. Fast route to Japan and China from Vancouver. *Empress of Asia* and *Empress of Russia*, largest and fastest steamers on the Pacific. ALL-BRITISH SERVICE from Vancouver by Canadian-Australasian steamers to New Zealand and Australia.

(For complete list of Sailings see page 66.)

HOTELS at the chief tourist and business centres in Canada.

LANDS in Western Canada and British Columbia for sale at moderate prices.

MERCHANDISE forwarded and MONEY ORDERS issued by DOMINION EXPRESS CO. (of Canada).

Apply—

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

62-65 Charing Cross, S.W.1 ; 103 Leadenhall St., E.C.3, London.

Royal Liver Building, LIVERPOOL ; 4 Victoria Square, BIRMINGHAM ;
18 St. Augustine's Parade, BRISTOL ; 1 Mount Street, MANCHESTER ;
25 Bothwell Street, GLASGOW ; 41-3 Victoria Street, BELFAST ;
50 Foyle Street, LONDONDERRY ;
OR LOCAL AGENTS EVERYWHERE

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD.

"Canada's Commerce Carriers."

STEAMSHIP SERVICES

IN CONNECTION WITH

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

from MONTREAL and QUEBEC in Summer; HALIFAX, N.S., and ST. JOHN, N.B., in Winter,

to LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, CARDIFF, SWANSEA and NEWPORT, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEST INDIES, CUBA, BRITISH GUIANA, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, INDIA, EGYPT, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and JAVA.

Also from VANCOUVER, B.C., to JAPAN, CHINA, JAVA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDIA, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

LIST OF AGENTS:

UNITED KINGDOM—

The Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., Liverpool, London, Cardiff, &c.
Anchor Donaldson Line, Glasgow.

THE ORIENT (Joint Service with Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co.)—

Butterfield & Swire, Hong Kong, China and Japan.

Holme, Ringer & Co., Nagasaki.

Wurui Shokwa, Moji and Shimonoeki

Smith, Bell & Co., The Philippines.

INDIA, EGYPT, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & JAVA (Joint Service

with British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.)—

Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta, Bombay, Colombo, Karachi.

Adamson, Gillilan & Co., Singapore.

Islay, Kerr & Co., Ltd., Penang.

Boutleat, Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Port Swettenham.

MacLaine, Watson & Co., Java.

The English Coal Co., Ltd., Port Said.

Agents of B.I.S.N. Co. at all other Ports.

BRITISH WEST INDIES—

Gardner Austin & Co., Barbados.

Geo. Huggins & Co., Trinidad.

Sandbach, Parker & Co., Demerara.

Curry & Sons, Nassau, Bahamas.

Jamaica Fruit and Shipping Co., Kingston, Jamaica.

Belize Estate and Produce Co., Belize, British Honduras.

CUBA—

Messrs. Lamborn & Co., Havana, Cuba.

CANADA—

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., Montreal, Quebec.

Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Vancouver, B.C.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND—

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., Melbourne and

Sydney, Wellington and Auckland, N.Z.

R. B. TEAKLE, Manager,
Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.,
230 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Wm. PHILLIPS, European Manager,
Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.,
17-19 Cocksspur Street, London, S.W.1.

NEWFOUNDLAND The Norway of The New World.

A LAND OF SURPASSING BEAUTY AND RARE INTEREST FOR THE TRAVELLER.

For the Photographer, the Artist, and the Lover of the Beautiful in Nature, its attractions cannot be exaggerated. Its Dependency, LABRADOR, exceeds in its picturesque natural panoramas the much praised Fiords of Norway.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Abounding in game of the finest in fin, fur and feather. Lordly Caribou in countless herds. Rivers teeming with salmon. Lakes filled with trout. Forests alive with birds and furry creatures. All sport free except Caribou hunting, which requires a licence fee of \$50 £10, and salmon fishing, which involves a rod tax of \$10 £2.

FOREST, MINE, and FARMLAND WEALTH.

Splendid opportunities to acquire lands for Farming, Mining,

For further information apply to the Hon. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, Kt., High Commissioner for Newfoundland, 58 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Reid Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for distribution.

Lumbering and Pulp and Paper Making on reasonable terms, with generous concessions from the Government of Newfoundland in the way of free entry for all machinery and equipments requisite in establishing new industries.

Copper and Iron Mines in active operation.

Saw Mills cutting extensively of lumber for export.

Two of the world's largest **Paper Mills** recently established.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

OFFERS FOR SALE

FARMING AND GRAZING LANDS

IN THE PROVINCES OF

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, AND ALBERTA

ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

Valuable business and residential sites for sale at Fort William, Winnipeg, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria, etc.

Full information at the Company's Offices, Winnipeg, Canada, or 1 Lime Street, London, E.C.3.



CANADA

No. 849.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1922.

Vol. LXVI.

9^D. WEEKLY

THE USEFUL DOG.



INDIANS PLOUGHING WITH "HUSKIES" NEAR HAY RIVER, IN THE MACKENZIE DISTRICT.

The aeroplane in the background—used for surveying in connection with one of the northern oilfields—gives a slightly incongruous touch.



PLOUGHING WITH A DOG TEAM AT A HUDSON'S BAY CO. POST IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.



A DOG SLID.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL
FOR ALL INTERESTED IN THE DOMINION.

PRICE 91. or 20 CENTS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (see page 71.)

OFFICES OF "CANADA":

ENGLAND: 110 St. Martin's Lane, LONDON, W.C.2 (close to
Trafalgar Square).

CANADA: 4 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Telegrams: "Canada Newspaper, London." Cables: "Chinook, London."

Cheques and P.O.O.s to be made payable to the Canada Newspaper
Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications
of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can
only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no
responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter.

Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.
The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signa-
ture are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression
to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or
economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother
Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired,
and is not paid for.

In the absence of an expressed agreement to the contrary, the copy-
right of all articles published in "Canada" belongs to the
Canada Newspaper Company, Ltd.

We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs of interesting
Canadian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be care-
fully preserved and duly returned.

Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for (not
forwarded).

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THE USEFUL DOG (Illustration)	49
CANADA CLUB WELCOMES MR. LARKIN.....	53
PURELY PERSONAL.....	55, 56
EDUCATION IN WESTERN CANADA	57
FROM EAST TO WEST	59, 60
BRIDGING TWO OCEANS AND LINKING FOUR CONTINENTS: CANADIAN PACIFIC DEVELOPMENTS	61, 62, 63, 64
CORRESPONDENCE : CANADIANS AND THE CENSUS AND PROHIBITION	65
CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.....	66
FINANCE, TRADE, AND BUSINESS	67, 68, 69, 70, 73
SEAFARERS' SALVAGE	70
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	74
CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON	76

SOURCES OF EMIGRATION.

THE Dominion Government's consideration of the
problem of immigration has been complicated
to some extent by the negotiations with the
Provincial Governments regarding the natural
resources of the Prairie Provinces. While the three Pro-
vincial Governments concerned do not appear to take
the same view of Mr. King's offer, the prospect of a
settlement being ultimately arrived at, along one or
other of the lines indicated by the Prime Minister, seems
promising. The handing over of their lands to the
Prairie Provinces would make the obtaining of suitable
immigrants an even more direct concern of these Pro-
vinces than at present, and new means of fresh co-opera-
tion in this direction between them and the Federal
Government would fall to be arranged. Any immigra-
tion policy, therefore, arrived at by the Dominion
Cabinet in the immediate future is likely to be of a
provisional character.

While Canada's needs will naturally be the ruling
consideration in framing such a policy, it is to be hoped
that Imperial considerations will not be left out of
account. In view of the Empire Settlement Bill which

has just been introduced at Westminster, this is all the
more necessary. The situation in the Mother Country,
as far as prospective settlers are concerned, is, there-
fore of direct interest to Canada. It is a subject which
is largely attracting attention here at the present time.
It is generally recognised that existing economic condi-
tions in Canada rule out anything like indiscriminate
emigration of the large numbers, at present out of work,
who would gladly seek a new home for themselves across
the Atlantic. The Canadian Minister of Immigration
has reiterated the view that the immigrants whom
Canada needs are farmers with capital and farm
labourers. We are glad to see that Mr. Stewart is
awake to the great activity which the Commonwealth
and State Governments of Australia are at present
carrying on in Great Britain, and the fruitful results
which are following upon their emigration campaigns.
The Canadian authorities would be well advised to
show that they realise the need for securing for their
Dominion her full share of desirable British settlers,
by active propaganda among the classes whom they par-
ticularly wish to attract. Canada has undoubtedly
been the loser by the action of the late Government in
cutting off all publicity in the Mother Country, and
giving Australia and the other Dominions an oppor-
tunity which they have not been slow to seize.

In particular, there are two directions to which the
Canadian Government may profitably turn as sources
for potential settlers, both of which we have indicated
before in these columns. The one is fairly well-to-do
people, of independent means, who are feeling the bur-
den of taxation in Britain too heavy for them. Than
these, settled on proper lines, Canada could have no
better citizens or better builders of her future. The
other source is the younger people of both sexes. A
keen correspondence which has been going on for some
time in the British Press has pointed young men,
especially those of the middle classes, to the Overseas
Dominions, for the careers which they can no longer
find at home; and this is being supplemented by other
letters showing the need and possibilities there for
young women. Mr. Beckles Willson's proposal for a
Boy Farmers' League, with a view to training city lads
for overseas settlement, has received influential support.
The idea is that boys will be eligible for enrolment
between the ages of ten and eighteen, passing out as
farmer cadets at from fifteen to eighteen, and becoming
master farmers at twenty-one; while, after two years of
approved service, any boy of fifteen will be eligible as
a cadet for overseas service, under farmers selected by
the Dominion Governments, at a regular rate of pay,
and at twenty-one he will be granted facilities for
becoming the owner of a farm section. The Empire
Migration Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute
have suggested that the scheme might be taken up as
part of the British Government's Overseas Settlement
plan.

Meanwhile, the Government of South Australia is
going ahead with its scheme for the settlement there of
6,000 British boys, of whom the first batch of 100 leaves
this month. Canada's experience of the settlement of
boys and girls from Dr. Barnardo's Homes and other
benevolent institutions has clearly demonstrated the
value of these child immigrants, and also the greatness
of the demand which exists for them throughout the
Dominion. During fifty-one years, some 73,000 child-
ren have been migrated to Canada through approved
agencies; and, while in the past ten years there have
been sent out 33,617, the applications from Canadians
anxious either to adopt or employ children have num-
bered 448,280. These figures emphatically suggest that
schools and young people's organisations should not be
neglected in any active migration policy.

—*—*—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Canadian
Cattle Vote.

Mr. Churchill has been credited with
not a little share in bringing about
the change of policy indicated by the
British Government's decision to permit a free vote at
Westminster on the admission of Canadian store cattle.

He has left no doubt as to where he stands in the matter. "I am entirely in favour of lifting the embargo on the entry of Canadian cattle into this country," he told a deputation of the Dundee Master Butchers' Association last week. "Not only will I support it, but I will also vote for it." As a matter of fact, Mr. Churchill has never been opposed to the removal of the embargo. He claimed that even when he was President of the Board of Trade twelve years ago this was his attitude, but as a member of the Cabinet who had the question of disease dangling before their eyes, he had to support the Cabinet. "The question of disease has now disappeared," he says, "and Parliament is free to act."

It is to be hoped Mr. Churchill will follow up this declaration by speaking in the House of Commons when Mr. Shaw's motion comes on. No stone should be left unturned by the opponents of the embargo to convince Members of Parliament of the strength of the public opinion by which they are supported. The feeling in Canada is very strong. Even if the motion is carried, a substantial majority is desirable to force the Government to pass the necessary legislation for the free admission of Canadian stores. The removal of the embargo is supported by *The Times*, which points out that:—

By supporting the recommendations of the Royal Commission the House of Commons will at one and the same time be carrying out the pledge given to Canada by Lord Erle and complying with a wish which the Dominion has much at heart, without in any way injuring the prospects of the farming interests in this country.

* * *

Ireland v. Canada.

The *Scotsman* also expresses the hope that "the House of Commons will instruct the Government to bring in legislation to open the British ports to importation from the Dominion." In the leader in which it reaches this conclusion the Scottish national paper emphasises the fact that "from the Irish point of view, it is most important that Canadian cattle should not come into competition with stores from Ireland." The English breeder finds a strong supporter in the Irish breeder; and there are many signs that the one is as panic-stricken as the other at the prospect of the removal of the embargo which at once protects the English and Irish breeder and penalises the Canadian stock-raiser.

A leading farmer who took part in a meeting of the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce last Saturday—at which a resolution in favour of the removal of the embargo was carried by an overwhelming majority—mentioned Ireland as his chief reason for his change from an uncompromising opponent of the admission of Canadian cattle a year ago into a supporter. Under the Irish Free State Act, he pointed out, Ireland is practically a separate country, and the people of Great Britain are not in a position to control the health of Irish cattle. We wonder, by the way, whether in the coming debate at Westminster Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen will attempt to justify his retention of Ireland's privilege of free importation into Britain. An interesting practical illustration of the rivalry between Canadian and Irish cattle was given at the Norwich meeting by another speaker, who said that in the last year before the embargo was put on he purchased some Canadian stores at £12 10s. and some Irish stores at £14. The Canadians, when fattened; sold at £26, and the Irish at £23 10s. From the farmer's point of view, he laid strong stress on the fact that they could get a better profit from the Canadian stores than they could from the Irish.

* * *

The Mounted Police to Remain.

The Government has been well advised in deciding to keep the Royal Canadian Police on its existing basis. To have made it a military force would have been a direct breach with its magnificent tradition, and to have abolished it altogether would have been indefensible. So inextricably is its record bound up with the history of Western Canada that the opposition to any change aroused strong protests not only from all parties in the House of Commons, but throughout the Dominion. In view of the invaluable services per-

formed by the Mounted Police over a vast territory, even the reduction of its number, as is now proposed, seems to require fuller explanation than is at present available.

The Canadian "scarlet and gold" has stood for authority in the West ever since the organization of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, nearly fifty years ago. The record of the force was well summed up by the Prince of Wales, during his visit to Canada, when he said of it at Regina: "So well has it administered justice between all parties that it has won for itself the respect and the confidence of both white people and Indians, and no new country has ever been opened up with less crime and violence than this North-West Territory. Up in the Klondyke, when wild and lawless men thronged the Yukon gold diggings, life and property were as safe in the care of the Royal North-West Mounted Police as in any other part of the Dominion; and the splendid police work which it has done, and continues to do, in the frozen wastes of the North, under the most trying conditions of hardship and privation, is recognised and appreciated everywhere to-day."

* * *

Plain Words to Miners.

The Canadian miners in Alberta and British Columbia, who are members of the United Mine Workers of America, are included in the 600,000 miners who have come out on strike, at the order of the International President. This means that the largest portion of Canada's coal-fields is at present out of operation. In 1921, out of a total output of 14,727,044 tons, Alberta produced 5,763,145 tons; Nova Scotia, 5,580,722; and British Columbia, 2,909,296. In Alberta last year mines were opened sufficient to produce 11,126,000 tons.

Canada's mining troubles, however, are not confined to the Western fields. In Nova Scotia a long-standing dispute has been brought to a head in a different way. The local branch of the United Mine Workers, by a majority of one, approved the policy of their secretary, calling upon the miners to cut coal production to the point where profits vanish, as the most effective method of waging labour war with the British Empire Steel Corporation. This policy of "loafing on the job" has been very properly stigmatised by the Dominion Minister of Labour, as "un-British, un-Canadian, and cowardly." Mr. Murdock is to be commended for thus standing up against such "Red" methods. On account of the miners' rejection of a Conciliation Board's award and their refusal to implement an agreement made with their employers, the Government refused to appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the situation; but the Senate (where the Liberals are in a minority) has appointed a committee to do so.

* * *

The St. Lawrence Waterway.

Within the next few days the great inland waterways and ocean ports of Canada on the River St. Lawrence will be free of ice, and large ocean steamships, of the type shown on our middle page, will be on their way to Montreal. The importance of the port of Montreal, and of the inland waterways by which grain is brought thither from Western Canada and Great Lake ports, is exemplified by the fact that in 1921 the export of domestic and bonded grain via Montreal was 138,453,980 bushels; while Galveston and New York came next among the eastern ports of the North American continent with 94,173,000 and 84,600,000 bushels respectively; Montreal thus easily taking the premier place, though between the months of November and May it is not open to navigation. As the quantity of wheat in store in elevators, etc., east of the Rocky Mountains, is now estimated to be over 104,000,000 bushels (37,500,000 more than last spring), the prospect of business for the greatest Canadian port is exceptionally good.

Every year the importance of improving the inland waterways which supply ocean steamships with freight at Montreal is increasingly realised by both Canadians and Americans as a pressing need. Many schemes for further deepening and widening and the construction

of alternative routes (such as the Georgian Bay canal system) have been under consideration. One of the most important matters which Mr. Mackenzie King's new Cabinet will soon have to consider is connected with the Great Lakes—St. Lawrence ship canal project, which has been the subject of an International Joint Commission, whose report will involve important legislative action and probably the conclusion of a formal treaty between Canada and the United States if its provisions are to be carried out.

* * *

There could be no mistaking the warmth of the welcome which the Canada Club gave to the new Canadian High Commissioner on Tuesday night. Mr. Larkin commences his duties with the goodwill of the influential Canadian community in London, and may feel assured that, in anything which conduces to the furtherance of the interests of the Dominion he will have their support and approval. The modest note which Mr. Larkin struck in his speech helped not a little to strengthen the favourable impression he made upon the large audience who greeted him.

It is significant that no passage in his speech was more loudly cheered than his reference to a new building for the High Commissioner's office. After that expression of feeling, he can have no doubt, if he had before, as to the opinion of Canadians in London on the point. It should be possible, without much difficulty, to find a building or a site in one of the busy thoroughfares of the West Central district, in order to bring Canada more prominently to the attention of Londoners and visitors to the metropolis from all over the world.

* * *

A CANADIAN MINISTRY OF DEFENCE.

A Bill has been introduced in the Dominion House of Commons for the establishment of a Department of Defence under a Minister of National Defence (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent). It unites the Militia, Military, Naval, Air, and Police services of the Dominion under single control.

* * *

CANADIAN CLUBS' RECIPROCAL PRIVILEGES.

In connection with the reciprocal arrangements which have been entered into between the Canadian Club of Great Britain and that of New York (see last week's *Canada*), the sum payable by a visiting member making use of these privileges is \$5—not \$50, as erroneously stated—or its equivalent in pounds sterling, for each thirty days or part thereof.

* * *

The ruins of Fort Prince of Wales, at the mouth of the Churchill River, on Hudson Bay, built in 1747, have been placed under the care of the National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Mr. G. M. Bosworth, chairman of Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., has just received the following cable from Mr. F. C. Clark, with reference to the Mediterranean cruise of the *Empress of France*: "Second cruise grand success, unanimous resolutions just passed commending captain and everything on ship, myself, and shore arrangements."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or 81, for 38 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

CALDER. At Galt, Ontario, on March 17 to Mr. and Mrs. Calder (née A. Coull, Cookville, a son.

CHAMBERS. At 620, Mountain Street, Montreal, on March 28 to Hon. W. J. and Mrs. Chambers, a son.

WINGFIELD DIGBY. On February 3 at Parkville, B.C., the wife of Major W. R. Wingfield Digby, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMI—WILKINSON. On April 4 at the Parish Church, Litherland, Lancashire, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Liverpool, assisted by the Rev. Canon J. T. Mitchell, and the father of the bride, Dr. J. George Adami, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Liverpool, to Marie, elder daughter of the Rev. T. W. Wilkinson, vicar of Litherland, and Mrs. Wilkinson.

HANINGTON WALKER. At St. George's U.P. Church, Edinburgh, on April 4, by the Rev. James Black, Dr. John W. B. Hanington, W.A.M.S., eldest son of the late Dr. E. R. C. Hanington and Mrs. Hanington, of Victoria, B.C., to Anne Marjorie, daughter of the late David Johnstone Walker, publisher, and Mrs. Walker, of 40, Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

BEATSON. At Vancouver, B.C., Alfred Hood Beatson, husband of Eva Beatson, and son of the late William Beatson, C.E., Leith, and Mrs. Beatson, 2116 8th Avenue West, Vancouver, B.C.

DIPPES. On April 3, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Annie E. M., widow of John Dippes, and daughter of the late Francis Ferguson, of St. John, New Brunswick, in her 70th year.

MAYO. On April 5, at Innisfail, Alberta, Herbert Edward, third son of the late Charles T. Mayo, of Gresham, Wells, aged 23.

MORLEY. On April 6, at Bermuda, John Mungam Morley, of Tunbridge Wells, formerly of Windsor, Ontario, aged 81.

THE GRAND TRUNK ATTACK.

Sir Henry Drayton, the former Dominion Minister of Finance, called the attention of the Government in the House of Commons on Monday to the renewed attack in a London periodical on the steps taken in Canada with regard to the Grand Trunk stock arbitration. He characterised it as a libel on the country, and asked what vindictory action the Government proposed to take.

The Premier (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent) deprecated any further publicity being given to the libel. He said he had on the previous occasion associated himself with the Leader of the Opposition in deprecating the allegations made by the periodical in question, and he did not see what more could be done.

* * *

MANITOBA PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

The Manitoba Legislature was dissolved on April 6, after passing a resolution in favour of the establishment of a Wheat Board.

The General Election will be held towards the end of June (says a *Times* cablegram), and Mr. Norris, the retiring Premier, will probably retain the leadership of the Liberal Party in the Province.

Mr. F. G. Taylor, member for Portage la Prairie, was chosen as the new leader of the Manitoba Liberal-Conservatives at the party Convention. Among the planks of the tentative platform is one for a liquor referendum, but another pledges the party against the return of the bar.

* * *

OBITUARY.

At St. John, N.B.—Mrs. Emily Hanington, widow of the Hon. Daniel L. Hanington, ex-Judge and former Premier of the Province, and mother of Mr. C. L. Hanington, President of the Canadian Club of Great Britain; Mr. Daniel James Seely (96), one of the U.E.L. founders of the city. At Edmonton.—Mr. G. F. Dayton (46), Collector of Customs. At Oromocto.—Mr. James Peters Bliss, High Sheriff.

At Quebec.—Mr. Peter French, K.C.

At Montreal.—Mr. Hormisdas A. Lemieux (85), father of the Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons; Mr. C. M. Desjardins (85); Mr. Alfred Piddington (63), retired banker.

At Ottawa.—Mr. James Ashfield (75), who was born in Bytown, as Ottawa was then named.

At Toronto.—Mr. Thomas J. Boland (85), who went to Canada in 1865 when 19, and settled in York county. At Guelph.—Mr. James Owen Goldie (68).

At Winnipeg.—Mr. Justice Thomas L. Metcalfe (52) of the Provincial Court of Appeal. At Portage la Prairie.—Mr. John Ross (80), who settled there in 1872.

At Regina.—Mr. Justice T. J. Blain (63), Judge of the District Court at Melville, and a brother of Senator R. Blain.

At Vancouver.—Lieut.-Col. A. B. Carey, C.M.G., D.S.O. (41), Collector of Customs at the port.

News has been received in London of the sudden death of Mr. Robert Loring, which took place at Asheville, N.C., on the 7th inst. Mr. Loring was born in Boston, and later went to Montreal, where he married a daughter of the late Senator MacKay. He was well-known in London, having represented the Goss Printing Press Company, of Chicago, and later Messrs. R. Hoe and Co., of New York, here. He was deservedly popular in the Anglo-Canadian community in London, where he and Mrs. Loring spent a number of years.

* * *

CANADA'S FINANCES.

Canada's revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31 amounted to \$371,520,000, a decrease of \$79,846,000. Ordinary expenditure was \$324,758,000, a decrease of \$32,757,000 (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent). Capital expenditure amounted to \$16,742,000, a decrease of \$26,575,000. The net debt amounts to \$2,385,000,000.

In the Dominion House of Commons on April 7, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, announced that it was the intention of the Government to float a refunding loan this summer to provide for the \$200,000,000 Victory Bond issue maturing in the autumn.

* * *

NEWFOUNDLAND'S SURPLUS.

The Prime Minister, Sir R. A. Squires, introduced the Budget in the Newfoundland House of Assembly on April 7. It showed a surplus on account of ordinary expenditure of \$25,000 for the year ending next June. The extraordinary expenditure is being met by loans (says Reuter's St. John's correspondent). The tariff remains unchanged.

* * *

The text of the British Government's Bill "to make better provision for furthering British settlement in his Majesty's Oversea Dominions" was published on Tuesday. The aggregate amount of the home Government's contribution is not to exceed £1,500,000 in the current financial year, or more than £1,000,000 in any subsequent year.

Speeches by the Duke of York, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Sir Edmund Walker and Others

dependent upon anybody, but co-partners with the representatives of all the other nations. Who could say that their influence was not on the side of peace and all that was best? (Cheers.)

Referring to Mr. Larkin's Irish ancestry—because his people originally came from Ireland—Sir Hamar said their guest's presence there made him hope, in spite of grave anxieties and the present incidents from day to day, that the time would not be far distant when they of the Canada Club would welcome the first High Commissioner for the Free State of Ireland. That would be a great step in the history of our country and of the world. They had taken the basis of their constitution as the basis for the treaty of the Irish Free State, and if Canada could do what it had done, they had also put it in the power of Irishmen to do the same. There was the opportunity. The British Government had made peace with Ireland; it was for Irishmen to make peace in Ireland. (Cheers.)

Turning to Mr. Larkin, the Chairman said: "I bid you welcome on behalf of the Canada Club. I want you to realise that you ought to feel as much at home here as in your native Toronto, where you are known personally by nearly 400,000 people. We will be your best friend. If attacked, we will defend you. When you are victorious, we will cheer you. We will never let you down. You now, by becoming High Commissioner, are the custodian of the honour and the guardian of the interests of our great Dominion. We have every confidence in you, and we sincerely wish you God-speed in your high endeavour to keep that Dominion what it is, as we all think, the greatest of all Dominions of the Crown." (Cheers.)

The Home Secretary.

The HOME SECRETARY, supporting the toast, said there was one thing which must occupy the mind of every Britisher. They had, owing to trade depression and owing to the war, a large number of men for whom they could find no work. He believed there were many people who thought they desired not to emigrate their good men but their "rotters." Nothing could be more untrue. The last thing any thinking Britisher wanted was to send their rotters to the overseas Dominions. They wanted the very best of their people to go overseas to populate the unpopulated areas and make the overseas Dominions an even stronger and better part of our great Empire. He believed that men like Mr. Larkin would be able to bring that about. (Cheers.)

Mr. Larkin's Reply.

MR. LARKIN, who was received with musical honours, said:—"It was a kindly thought that prompted you to invite the new occupant of the office of the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom to dine with you to-night and thus make his first public appearance at a gathering so sympathetic as the Canada Club. The kindness and goodwill shown to me both at home and since my arrival have given assurance to one who was badly in need of it. Will Your Royal Highness permit me to express my deep appreciation of your kindness and the honour you have done me in being present this evening? "When the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) sent for me and did me the honour of offering me the position of High Commissioner for Canada, I hesitated, as I did not see what qualities I possessed which fitted me to do the position justice, nor had I any public experience that would help me to fill the office with credit. And while I hesitated between a willingness to give such service as I could and the desire for the ease of a private life, several cables arrived, all offering good will and assistance, and that of Sir Campbell Stuart, a Montrealeur, like myself, perhaps had no little weight in turning the scale in favour of acceptance. And so I am with you, to give of my best to the land in which all our hearts are centred; and should I be fortunate enough to secure the goodwill of Canadians this side of the water I shall have little to fear.

"To you, Mr. Chairman, may I say that I look upon it as a striking sign of the closeness of the relationship which has grown up between the Mother Country and the Dominions that a Canadian without influence in high places should be holding an important portfolio in the Imperial Government—and this reflection is a source of satisfaction to all our countrymen. (Cheers.) No one but your-self can realise the arduous nature of your office. I take the first opportunity of conveying to the Irish people the goodwill, not only of their brethren and countrymen in Canada, but of the whole Dominion, who are praying that Providence may soon lead them into the same happy condition that more than a million of their blood are enjoying in Canada. (Cheers.)

Canada's Envious Position.

"The position of Canada to-day, after her terrible losses in the Great War, is one that might well be envied by any other nation in the world. For Canadians are a hard-working, frugal, and law-abiding people, having inestimable wealth in their country and the willingness and capacity to labour. Canadians have no false ideas as to how wealth can be produced. They know it can be produced only by the application

of the effort of man to natural resources. To be sure, all parts of the Empire have much about which to concern themselves to-day. But I question if the times are more serious than those after the Napoleonic Wars, when all the world was in a ferment. The disturbances that now exist are inevitable after such a great convulsion as that through which we have passed. The Empire has produced men who have brought us victoriously out of the war; and it has produced statesmen who will deal ably with all these difficulties of the after-war period. In the adjustments which are inevitable we must exercise patience and sweet reasonableness, and deal with these problems as our predecessors did with those which confronted them, wisely and with forbearance, with uprightness and honour, seeking to take the long view of what shall be for the weal of the Commonwealth as a whole, and for the good of the world at large. We have proved in war that we are not degenerate; let us prove in peace that we are worthy of those who have gone before. (Hear, hear.)

"I rejoice to see so many of the Agents-General connected with the different Provinces, working in harmony together, all interested in the Dominion of Canada. What affects one Province is certain to react on the others, and on the whole Dominion. So that our objects are exactly the same. We will not allow personal ambitions or any narrow sectional aims to obscure our view of what is going to be for the best interests of Canada as a whole.

The High Commissioner's Office.

"Now, perhaps you would like to hear something about the offices of the High Commissioner. One of my first concerns after my arrival in London has been to look around for new premises. (Cheers.) There is, I find, a very widespread feeling that our present quarters and location are not entirely satisfactory from the Canadian point of view, and it is the general desire that eventually the Dominion should be more worthily housed in a building in a more central location. (Hear, hear)—and with such rooms as shall prove an attractive to people coming from Canada, and sufficiently extensive to bring together the various Dominion Government activities which are now placed under the charge of the High Commissioner. (Cheers.) We may even take temporary quarters in a more central part of the city if we cannot immediately secure a desirable permanent location or building. Our hope is shortly to have not only the High Commissioner's office, but also the other departments situated where we shall likely to see more of the Canadian people who live here or who visit London.

"May I say, at the very commencement of my stay here as High Commissioner, that it will be my steadfast endeavour at all times to keep my native land to the fore, and to seek always to advance her interests as a member of the British family of nations. Canada's relations with Great Britain, on the one hand, as the Mother Land of a large proportion of her people, and with the United States on the other, a friendly neighbour on the other side of a 3,000-mile invisible boundary line, place her in a position of peculiar influence and responsibility to interpret each to the other and link them together in a brotherhood for the peace and prosperity of the world.

"It is not my habit to deliver addresses. In a life hitherto devoted mainly to business, there has been little time and less disposition to cultivate the art and the graces of public speaking. And in the work that lies ahead there will be such a demand upon my time and energies as to leave little room for cultivating oratory, even were I disposed—as I am not—to inflict upon the patience of audiences any lengthy addresses. If in any way, as representative of Canada, it may be possible for me to further the interests of the members of the Canada Club, rest assured, Mr. President and gentlemen, it will be my pleasure to serve you. For your very cordial reception of the newcomer into your public life here I beg you to accept my sincere and grateful appreciation, and I hope to have the pleasure of meeting many of you in personal intercourse." (Loud cheers.)

"A Little Bit of Canada in London."

MR. J. G. COLMER proposed "Our Other Guests." They always hoped, he said, that everybody more or less would pay several visits to Canada, but if they could not do so they hoped they could do the next best thing—pay a visit to the little bit of Canada in London, the Canada Club, where they would have the pleasure of witnessing the enthusiasm which all Canadians had for their own country. Much, he added, had been done in times gone by, by the High Commissioners and the Agents-General, to promote the interests of Canada in attracting attention to the advantages the country offered to emigrants, in promoting the extension of trade all over the world, and in trying to consolidate the partnership of those autonomous nations which went to make up the British Empire. There was much more to be done, but those of them who knew Mr. Larkin, and knew what he had accomplished, felt sure that nothing would be lacking on his part to help on the good work in which all Canadians were interested.

(Continued on page 50.)

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Duke of Devonshire was one of the speakers at the annual meeting of the National Council for the Promotion of Physical and Moral Race Regeneration, and among others present were Sir George Parkin, Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., Mr. John Howard, Mr. F. C. Wade, and Mr. Edward Salmon.

Major-General Sir W. E. Ironside, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who was for some time G.S.O.4, of the Canadian Fourth Division, has been selected to succeed Major-General W. H. Anderson as Commandant of the Staff College, Camberley.

Mr. E. R. Peacock, who is at present at Genoa, is to attend the preliminary discussions in Paris, preparatory to the conference at New York between the Mexican Minister of Finance and the International Committee of Bankers.

Major R. Christie, who is a director of the Dominion Bank, is expected in London from Toronto next week, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Christie and Mr. Huntly Christie.

The Hon. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner for Canada, has accepted the office of Hon. President of the Canadian Club of Great Britain.

The following have been elected members of the Canadian Club of Great Britain: Major-General P. R. Hepburn, C.B., and Messrs. Henry Hurst, Victor F. Hastings, and A. R. Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pepler have returned to London from the Channel Islands, where they have spent the winter, and will leave for Canada next month.

Col. A. Bowen Perry, C.M.G., Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who has been connected with the force for 42 years, is resigning, and has been given a year's leave of absence before retirement. During the coming year the duties of Commissioner will be carried out by Col. Cortlandt Starnes, Assistant-Commissioner.

Sir Robert Borden left Ottawa on April 6 for Lausanne (Switzerland), to attend the sittings of the tribunal which is to arbitrate on certain matters pending between the British and Peruvian Governments. The question at issue (says Reuter's correspondent) affects the rights in Peruvian oilfields of the International Petroleum Company, on whose behalf the British Government has intervened through diplomatic channels.

Mr. G. M. Bosworth, chairman, and Sir Thomas Fisher, general manager, Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., and Mr. T. J. Smith, European freight manager, Canadian Pacific Railway, have just returned to London after a business visit to Antwerp, Brussels, and Hamburg. Mr. Bosworth will sail for Quebec from Southampton on the *Empress of Scotland* on April 22.

Sir Robert Kinderley and Mr. E. R. Peacock have been re-elected directors of the Bank of England for the ensuing year.

Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, accompanied by Lady Walker and Miss Dorothy



SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L.
President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Photograph by Elliott & Fry.

Walker, arrived in England on Monday by the *Celtic*. They are staying at the Hyde Park Hotel.

Lord Burnham gave a luncheon at the Waldorf Hotel on Wednesday in honour of Miss Cora Hind, of the *Manitoba Free Press*.

Miss Hind expects to return to Winnipeg by the *Montrose* on June 1.

Mr. F. S. Corrigan, vice-president and general manager of Sheet Metal Products Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, is at the Hotel Rubens, Buckingham Palace Road, accompanied by Mrs. Corrigan.

Brigadier-General H. S. Birkett, of Montreal, has been invited by the University of London to deliver the annual Simon lecture.

Miss Amy Munro, of Toronto, is in Nice. Miss Mary Dawson and Miss Doris Smith, of Quebec, who accompanied Miss Munro, are visiting Miss Dawson's aunt, Mrs. Granville Cunningham, in London.

Among the departures for St. John by the *Empress of Britain* last Tuesday were Mr. W. Roy Chadburn, Mrs. M. Duggan, Col. J. P. Fell, Mr. Justice Green-shields, and Mr. R. A. E. Green-shields, Mr. and Mrs. George Hastings, Mr. A. Houston, Mr. A. G. Knowles, Mr. W. McNeill, Mr. J. W. Mitten, Mr. F. M. Moffat, Mr. S. and Miss Percival, Hon. Edgar and Mr. Rhodes, Lady Collingwood Schreiber, Mr. J. W. Taftis, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. W. G. Walrond.

Arriving St. John: Lieut. H. M. S. J. H. M. S. J. H. M. S. J.

The Rev. Canon Scott, of Ontario, is in it.

Major-General V. A. S. Williams is to succeed General J. of a Commander of Police in Ontario.

Lord and Lady Sharncliffe, who return to London, both after Easter, have arrived in Paris from the Riviera.

Mrs. Richard Look, of Toronto, is sailing for England on April 15, and will visit her mother, Mr. Brooks, in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sheldon Land, of Toronto, and Mrs. Elizabeth Landlaw, left New York for Naples on April 6.

Lord Morris and Dr. W. G. Miller were present at the annual dinner of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy last week.

Major-General Panet has been appointed to succeed Major-General Williams in command of Military District No. 2 (Toronto).

Miss E. Montizambert, of the London staff of the *Montreal Gazette*, is leaving by the *Montcalm* on April 21 for a tour through Canada.

Mrs. Ralph Smith, M.P.P., is the head of a taxicab organization, directed and worked solely by women, which has been incorporated in Vancouver.

Mr. E. Rimbault Dibdin, of Liverpool, is at present engaged in forming a collection of British pictures for this year's Canadian National Exhibition.

Sir Mortimer Davis, Mr. and M. Kenneth M. Kenzie, and Mr. and Mrs. A. McKergow returned to Canada via New York by the *Homeric* on April 5.

Messrs. Hugh S. Eavrs, Toronto, F. W. Griffiths (Niagara Falls), and George R. Younger, B.A., B.C.L., have become Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Mrs. Holman Hunt, widow of the celebrated artist, will visit Canada this summer, and will be the guest of Captain and Mrs. Hugh Poynter, Wychwood Park, Toronto.

Among the arrivals by the *Empress of Britain* on March 31 were Mr. and Mrs. René Dupont, Mrs. W. A. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Maxwell, and Mr. W. R. Rutherford.

Among the arrivals by Saturday were Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Christie, the Earl and Countess of Dunmore, Col. I. H. Miller, Mrs. G. S. Miller, and Sir Charles Ross.

Mr. F. A. Young, who has been general passenger National Grand Trunk Cock-pur-treet, London, European passenger traffic, a Southampton on Monday from the *Mauretania*.

Canada, Africa, agency of Empire settlers.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

- APRIL 15.—Football: Canadian Banks v. Lumsden, Ferguson and White, at Hendon.
- APRIL 17.—Shakespeare Birthday Festival opens at Stratford-on-Avon (till April 24).
- APRIL 18.—English-speaking Union: Rev. Stewart D. Headlam, B.A., L.C.C., on "The Presentation of the Acted Shakespeare Play," Tratalgar Buildings, 1 Charing Cross, S.
- APRIL 23.—Annual Service of Order of St. Michael and St. George, St. Paul's Cathedral, 12.
- APRIL 24.—St. George's Day Festival Banquet, Hotel Cecil, Earl of Derby presiding.
- APRIL 24.—Sir Edmund Walker at Canadian Club luncheon, 19 Stratford Place, W., 1 p.m.

PURELY PERSONAL.—continued.

Among the arrivals by the *Minnedosa* last Saturday were Mr. A. Borri-steel, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Corrigan, Mr. M. D. Cranston, Mr. and Mrs. J. Drukarsh, Mrs. and Miss Hastings-Trew, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Jamieson, Dr. G. E. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Radner, Mr. J. M. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Simpson, Mr. E. C. West, Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Seward, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Milson, Mr. E. Leclercq, Mr. H. B. Hyman,

Mr. F. V. Duckworth, Capt. G. S. Dingle (Montreal), Mr. A. and Mrs. Denholm (Winnipeg), Miss M. Bulman, Mrs. A. W. Johnson, the Misses M. and G. McKenzie (Victoria), Mrs. A. A. and Miss Steel, Mr. D. B. Chalk, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Clark, Mr. H. Dyson (Vancouver), Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bull (Prince Rupert), Dr. J. J. and Mrs. Field (Calgary), Mr. and Mrs. Angus Fraser (Halifax), Mr. and Mrs. J. Gibson (New Westminster), Mr. and Mrs. Good-enough, Mrs. L. G. King, Mr. and Mrs. J. Shrub-sall (Hamilton).



MR. J. S. RAY.

Canadian Race Agent, Bristol, who has been elected Chairman of the Bristol Steamship Owners' Association.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

COURT, Sloane Square.—"The Silver Box."
DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane.—"The Enchanted Cottage" (Owen Nares).
GLOBE, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Mr. Pim Passes By" (Irene Vanbrugh, Dion Boucicault).
HAYMARKET, Haymarket.—"Quality Street" (Fay Compton, Hilda Trevelyan).
HIS MAJESTY'S, Haymarket.—"Cairo" (Lily Brayton, Oscar Asche).
ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—"Loyalties" and "Shall We Join the Ladies?"

Varieties.

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.
MASKELYNE'S Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.
PALACE, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Co-optimists." ("Pierrotic" entertainment).
PAVILION, Piccadilly.—"Fun of the Fayre."

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

BEAVER HUT, Strand.—St. Dunstan's Exhibition.
CRYSTAL PALACE, Swedenham—Imperial War Exhibition.
MADAME TESSARD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.
ST. JAMES'S PALACE.—Princess Mary's wedding presents (1-14).

Canada Club Welcomes Mr. Larkin.
(Continued from page 54.)

MR. WILLIAM ADAMSON, in responding, said Mr. Larkin had a great opportunity of helping to weld more closely together the democracies of Canada and the Mother Country. It was necessary that they should stand together in the effort to re-construct the world.

SIR EDMUND WALKER, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, who also responded, said that he was conscious as a Canadian that Canada owed more to the Canada Club than any other institution in the building up of good relations between Great Britain and Canada during that long time in which they were not always certain that Canada was not drawing itself away from Great Britain. When he thought of the times when they were still engaged in their struggles for autonomy, he reflected that they were then trying to build up a future that in the eyes of many of them, born Canadians like himself, had elements of great danger, and he was glad that the atmosphere in which the new High Commissioner found himself was one that tended to support that which would help to bring the Empire closer together. The war had shown that they were entitled to autonomy and to individual liberty. That of itself was a thing filled with danger if there was not coincident with it in the minds of everybody the necessity for co-operation. He hoped the day would never come when Canada would forget the fact that it was great because it was part of the greatest Empire in the world. It was well to remember that they did not own Canada, they did not build it—it was a great trust put into their hands, and they would not do well if they did not hand it down to their children better than they found it. If nothing else had been proved in the war, the one thing was proved that the British Empire was a great civilising force. There were forces in the world that were trying to carry out the ethics of the British Empire, but there was no race, no republic, no empire or kingdom, that was concerned with the civilisation of the world and the interests of its nations like the British Empire, which was the greatest factor operating in the pursuit of sound government and human liberty. Whatever Canada did in seeking for autonomy or progress they must remember that they were a real integral part of the British Empire. (Cheers.)

MR. JOHN HOWARD, Agent-General for Nova Scotia, proposed the health of the Chairman.

Those present (in addition to names on page 54):—

John Alexander, Sir William Allardyce, Walter Allen, S. Archer, Donald Armour, C. A. Armstrong, G. G. Arthur, F. W. Ashe, G. W. Badger, H. J. Barthorpe, Hon. Frederick Bausman, A. Beverley Baxter, H. Bell Irving, F. D. Bingham, Sir A. Shirley Benn, M.P., Capt. Sir Ian Hamilton Benn, M.P., H. P. Bugg, H. B. F. Bingham, T. B. Bischoff, A. W. Bishop, H. W. Blacklock, G. M. Bosworth, S. M. Bosworth, R. G. Brightman, Lord Brooke, J. J. Brown, R. Randolph Bruce, Claude G. Bryau, W. P. Bull,

C. Canbie, D. D. Cameron, E. Cameron, Hugh Campbell, Hon. Frank Carrel, Sir W. Carruthers, G. C. Cassels, W. D. Cavendish, Nugent M. Clough, T. K. Clougher, Frank Cockshutt, J. G. Colmer, Dr. Thomas F. Corton, Leslie Couper, C. J. Cowan, H. C. Cox, Dr. A. W. Crouch, W. H. Curran.

Sir Charles Davidson, Sir William Davies, Sir Philip Dawson, M.P., Sir Howard D'Egville, A. G. de Sherbinton, Peter Donovan, L. A. Dowie, Walter Draper, Sir James H. Dunn, M. Dwyer, J. P. Earnshaw, Dr. Frank Easton.

Theo. Feilden, Sir John Ferguson, A. J. J. Fifer, A. L. Fullerton, S. L. Furniss.

A. C. D. Gairdner, Percy Garratt, E. C. Gill, C. S. Goldman, M.P., Victor Gordon, Walter Gow, Hugh A. Green W. L. Griffith.

V. A. Halford, E. V. Hall, A. Lorne Hamilton, C. Lionel Hamilton, Sir Charles E. B. Hanson, H. W. Harding, P. C. Harte, Dr. E. P. Hawkshaw, A. Stroud Haxton, C. F. Hepburn, M. Hirsch, C. Holdsworth, C. A. Holland, Sir R. Sothern Holland, E. H. Howard, John Howard, H. Malcolm Hubbard, Garnet Hughes, Anthony Hurd, Percy A. Hurd, M.P., H. Hyman.

E. C. Jones, Ivan Jones, Stephen L. Jones, D. C. Junkin, J. F. Junkin.

Col. Keegan, William Kerr, Stewart Kilpatrick, E. W. Kneeland.

Alexander Lang, Hon. Charles Lawrence, S. P. Layborn, Leslie W. Lendrum, A. G. Leonard, W. J. Leonard, W. Bethune Lindsay, E. P. Luke, Albert Lund.

T. Malcolm McElvitt, T. G. McConkey, John A. MacDonald, W. L. McDonald, W. N. McIlraith, George Mills MacKay, Sir James McKechie, James Mackie, S. Ridley Mackenzie, Sir William Mackenzie, Kenneth Ferguson MacLaren, E. C. Macleod, Stanley Machin, R. M. Marshall, H. B. Mason, Sir James Masterton-Smith, Arthur Miles, Dr. W. G. Miller, L. G. Mills, G. H. Mitchell, Hon. Sir James, Mitchell J. Elsdale Molson, M.P., A. Ewan Moore, Sir Newton J. Moore, M.P., W. Grant Morden, M.P., Thomas Moss, J. D. Murray, Joseph Myers.

Sir Gordon Nairne, Dennis Neale, Hon. John Nivison, A. L. Nunn (Hon. Secretary), A. G. Nutter.

J. H. Pangman, S. G. Pardoe, Sir Gilbert Parker, James Parker, Sir George R. Parkin, G. W. Partridge, C. W. Pasbach, Dr. Donald Paterson, J. Pease-Babcock, Ralph D. Peck, George Pepall, E. A. Percival, Sir Robert W. Perks, William Phillips, A. R. Phipps, T. G. Pleasants, Sir Keith W. Price, A. Probyn-Williams.

F. A. C. Redden, A. F. Riddell, John A. Riddell, W. C. Robb, J. A. Robertson, S. J. Robins, A. F. Rodger, Alfred Rogers, Alfred Rogers, Jun., David M. Rogers, Sir Charles Russell, J. Russell, R. Rutherford, Walter Rutherford, W. R. Rutherford.

Guy St. Aubyn, Charles V. Sale, Sigismund Samuel, Sir Robert Sanders, M.P., J. D. F. Scott, T. G. Skinner, T. Hewitt Skinner, A. Laphorn Smith, J. Obel Smith, T. J. Smith, Clarence B. Stanbury, Duncan E. Standen, Dr. Cameron R. Stewart, D. M. Stewart, Sir Campbell Stuart, Hugh Sutherland.

A. W. Tait, C. J. Taylor, Gerald L. Thompson, Henry B. Thomson, J. B. Tyrell, James Ure, Hon. A. A. Vaneck.

E. C. Wade, W. R. Wakely, G. A. Walker, Sir Edmund Walker, I. R. Wamless, Septimus Warwick, Lt.-Col. Ronald Waterhouse, Harrison Watson, A. F. Watt, E. R. Wayland, John Wilson, J. R. Woodthorpe, John W. Woodthorpe, E. W. Woolley, J. E. L. Wrench, R. A. C. Young.

EDUCATION IN WESTERN CANADA.

Alberta's Revised Course of Studies The Provincial University's Progress

THE question of education for his children is an important consideration with the father of a family in planning his future. The would-be settler in Canada need have no hesitation on this point. The educational facilities provided in the various Provinces are of a high standard.

The position of education in Alberta, as shown by the revision of the course of studies in the public schools, and in the progress of the Provincial University, is a practical illustration of this fact.

Fundamentals First in Alberta.

Revision of the course of studies in the Alberta public schools, which has been undertaken during the past year by a committee of prominent citizens appointed over a year ago, is now practically completed, and the committee has made its general recommendations to the Minister of Education, the Hon. Perren Baker. The committee has been assisted by a committee of professional people and a group of authors selected to handle each subject of study.

The result of the recommendations, if adopted, will be a course of studies for the public schools greatly simplified, and made less burdensome as to the number of subjects and amount of material handled, and more practical for everyday use. In

Since its inception it has occupied a special place in the economic and intellectual life of the Province, and has developed into the fifth university of the Dominion with five recognised Faculties, more than a regular staff of nearly 100 professors.

No more striking exemplification of the polygenous composition of Western Canada's population could be given than is gleaned from an analysis of the students attending the university in 1921. Incidentally, this tends to prove the assimilating influences at work among the foreign population, and that the early teaching received leads a section at least to the desire for higher education. Of the total student in attendance, 813 were of British origin, of whom 644 were born in Canada, and only 137 within the Province of Alberta. Every Province of the Dominion was represented by them. There were 148 students who gave their place of birth as the United States, 27 States being represented. Others came from Russia, France, Austria, the Ukraine, East Prussia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Iceland, and Switzerland.

The registration of students by Faculties was as follows: Arts and Science, 593; Applied Science, 67; Law, 75; Medicine



THE ARTS BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, EDMONTON.

Photograph: Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

other words, the emphasis will now be laid upon the fundamentals, with the frills relegated to their proper place.

The general recommendations of the committee are as follows:—

Subjects of study to be divided into two groups—fundamental and secondary.

Fundamental subjects to form the basis of promotion, and to receive from 75 to 80 per cent. of the school time. Fundamental subjects to be arithmetic, English (reading, literature, composition, spelling, and grammar in the later grades), writing, elementary science (nature study, agriculture, geography), history in the later grades.

Secondary subjects to include physical education and industrial education (art, manual arts, household economics).

English, oral and written, to be the basal subject in elementary schools, and no less than 50 per cent. of the school time to be devoted to it.

All old subjects to be retained, but combined to prevent loss of time, and obsolete matter to be eliminated.

A course in "citizenship" to be introduced, in which stress may be laid on the principles of morality, citizenship, and manners.

In the last years of the elementary school, a certain amount of optional material to be provided.

The aims of the committee in simplifying the course of studies is illustrated by its handling of several subjects. The teaching of English in its various branches is to have 50 per cent. of the school time; certain definite standards are to be set; and home work is to be limited. In reading, there will be three phases—silent, oral, and reading as a social exercise. In spelling, the list of words taught will be limited to 1,500 everyday words, with supplementary lists of words needed in special situations.

The revision of the high school curriculum is also being undertaken.

An Eleven-Year-Old University.

The University of Alberta was established at Edmonton in September, 1908, with a group of four professors, 17 students and one Faculty, and occupied four small rooms in a city school.

and Dentistry, 181; Agriculture, 47; and special courses, 143—making a total of 1,106.

Providing for the Needs of the Province.

In developing the organisation of the university, the aim has been to relate the work as closely as possible to the needs of the Province, so that the following of the curriculum, in respect of the regularly enrolled student body, has comprised merely a section of the work; and, as circumstances have arisen demanding the assistance of the highest provincial educational authorities, they have been met by the various Faculties. During the year 1921, for instance, short courses were given to soldier farmers in agriculture, to farmers' wives in household economics, to public health nurse candidates in nursing and child-welfare, and to others in dairying, pharmacy, dentistry, correspondence, etc. Wherever, in the rapid development of the West, a problem crops up which only the study of years can grapple with, the provincial university is there to solve it.

This work of provincial development has taken the university far afield, and beyond the scope of endeavour of universities situated in calmer surroundings, which have not the ceaseless activity of new development all about them, and have of pioneering or moulding to perform, but follow a road by tradition. In an agricultural Province, where of a sound basis of technical knowledge is coming and more appreciated, the study of agriculture naturally has received considerable attention, and much is being effected for development of the industry along the soundest and most scientific lines. The agricultural Faculty, in its investigational side, ranks amongst the first in Canada. Last year the Department of Field Husbandry alone had in one hundred problems in the process of solution. The of the Animal Husbandry Department, in its fermentations, has attracted very wide attention.

The Geological Department is playing a prominent part in the development of Alberta's mineral resources. The geologists and researchers, both at the university and through parties sent out, have proved of the highest value in supplementing what the Dominion Government is doing. The laboratories are claimed to

and as efficient, and are extensively used by the medical profession of the entire Province. The rapid development of research initiated by members of the Scientific Association promises well for the future. A separate Research Department, operated in co-operation with the Provincial Government, is definitely at work on special research problems.

One of the most valuable works of the establishment is the carrying out of an elaborate extension programme of many ramifications, which carries the benefits of the university into the remotest corners of the Province. Alberta is largely a Province of rural districts, which, whilst having the soundest of elementary educational facilities, are somewhat limited in opportunities for the higher progression. This is admirably carried out through the Extension Department of the University, which circulates libraries, has its debating organisations, its lantern slide and film services, and other means of blending instruction with entertainment for the benefit of those unable to attend the university courses. It is estimated that in 1921 150,000 people received direct benefit through the workings of the Extension Department of Alberta University.

—* *—

LIQUOR SMUGGLING.

American Prohibition Officials' Determination.

Determined efforts will be made by the United States Prohibition officials to end the smuggling of liquor across the Canadian border, which has reached such a stage of perfection, it is said, that hundreds of gallons are now illegally transported daily into this country without an effort at concealment (says the New York correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). Prohibition Commissioner Haynes blames the indifference of the Canadian authorities and his own lack of agents for the existing conditions; but he is determined to end the border traffic, and plans to patrol the avenues of transport from now on with an adequate force, and to employ fast motor-cars and motor-launches, and, if necessary, aeroplanes, to discourage "bootleggers," who use the roads and waterways night and day between Canada and New York State to bring prohibited spirits to the New York market.

Prohibition Allegations in Ontario.

Mr. T. H. Lennox made a bitter attack on the Hon. W. E. Rancey, the Attorney-General for Ontario, in the Legislature last week (according to the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*), contending that the Ontario Temperance Act is being enforced by persons guilty of perjury, arson, and other crimes in prosecuting alleged offenders.

He said that innocent persons were prosecuted and the law brought into disrepute. He specifically declared that when the Courts had ruled that the Government had no power to make a seizure recently of a large shipment of liquor going from Winnipeg to the Rainy River district in Western Ontario, Mr. Rancey, or a member of the Department, pending an appeal, offered to return the liquor to the owners if they promised not to ship goods to the United States, but "would let them have it if they would debauch citizens of British Columbia."

Mr. Rancey emphatically denied the charge, and Mr. Lennox said that if he could not prove it he would resign his seat.

—* *—

CANADIAN FARMERS AND A WHEAT BOARD.

Giving evidence before the Dominion House of Commons' Agriculture Committee last week in support of the proposal to establish a Wheat Board, Mr. H. W. Wood, President of the United Farmers of Alberta, asserted that at present prices the farmers were receiving less than the cost of production, and this must result in a curtailment of production. He argued that the fixing of an initial price would not increase the cost of flour one cent, while farmers would benefit to the amount of \$2,500,000 on the year's crop through the control of marketing. In reply to a question as to whose pockets this amount would come out of, Mr. Wood replied (says *Reuter's Ottawa* correspondent) that prices in Canada were regulated by the export markets.

—* *—

SASKATCHEWAN'S PREMIER.

The new Premier of Saskatchewan, the Hon. C. A. Dunning, although for many years a leader among the Western grain growers, has the confidence of the financial interests of old Canada (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*). No Western statesman has done more to discourage rash financial experiments and to maintain the credit of the Western Provinces. It is not believed that his accession to the Premiership will secure the support of the grain growers, because they apparently are absolutely resolved upon a separate political organisation. Mr. Dunning will, however, have the confidence of all other classes and interests, and if there is any friction between Liberals and Progressives at Ottawa, Mr. Dunning may be able to control the situation in Saskatchewan.

Simultaneously with the American miners, 9,000 miners in Alberta and British Columbia, who belong to the United Mine Workers of America, ceased work on April 1.

A CANADIAN HOLIDAY HAUNT.

Attractions of Algonquin Park.

Algonquin Park, Ontario, set apart by the Province of Ontario as a forest and game preserve and as a vast playground for the people, is the subject of a well-illustrated booklet just published by the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways. A variety of sport awaits the holiday-maker in this woodland sanctuary, in which no shot is fired throughout its area of 2,700 square miles.

The park contains at least one thousand lakes, providing endless opportunities for fishing, boating, and bathing, while the worshipper of nature, should he so desire, may wander for miles unmolested through a land of freshness and charm, or pitch his camp by one of the many streams which pierce the pine woods. For those to whom camp life is not a joy, and who would dwell in the woods by day and in comfort by night, there are admirably appointed log cabins and a first-class hotel with excellent accommodation—the Highland Inn—overlooking one of the many beautiful lakes with which the reserve abounds.

Those travellers who may think of visiting the Dominion this



ON SMOKE LAKE, IN ALGONQUIN PARK.

summer can obtain a copy of this booklet gratis from the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways, 17-19 Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

—* *—

CANADIAN BANKS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

The end-of-the-season staleness from which the Banks' team has been suffering during the past few weeks culminated last Sunday in a very heavy defeat at the hands of the National City Bank of New York at Wembley.

Extenuating circumstances, in the form of the unavoidable absence of the captain (centre-half), vice-captain (goalkeeper), and one of the backs may be cited, in view of the fact that the storm broke most heavily on the defence but it is but fair to state that the team which did duty, after holding its own in the first half, was quite run off its feet in the second by a heavier and cleverer combination. A wet ground and a ball that, for deceptive flight, could have given a stone and a beating to a wily old Jack snipe, boded ill for the going in the second half, when the pitch did, indeed, become very heavy.

The football in the first half was even, and the City Bank were fortunate to lead by two goals to one at the interval, one of the Banks' backs being unfortunate enough to deflect a spinning ball into the net in trying to steady it. In the second half the home team, adapting their style to the heavy going, entirely dominated the play, spreading the Canadians' defence by their accurate passing and scoring ten goals to one.

The latter a smart run and shot by Shapley. Play was in the neighbourhood of the Banks' goal almost throughout the half, the shooting of the City Bank forwards being powerful and accurate. The Banks' men worked hard, but were unable to keep the pace set by their opponents, who have enjoyed a triumphant season in the Banks' League.

The Canadians were most hospitably entertained by their hosts after the game.

MYER LEAF.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Mr. James Cormack, of the Commercial Intelligence Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, before leaving for South Africa, where he will take up his duties as Assistant Trade Commissioner, was the guest of the members of the Commercial Intelligence Service. Mr. H. R. Poussette, Director of the Service, presided.

—With a view to encouraging the ownership of a better class of thoroughbreds in Canada, Lord Byng, the Governor-General, has given a gold cup to the Dorval Jockey Club, P.Q., to be run for at the spring meeting for the first time. The Dorval Jockey Club decided to add a purse of \$2,000 to the trophy, which will be known as the Byng Cup, and to make it for Canadian-owned horses over a distance of one mile and one-eighth.

—According to word received from the Canadian National Parks Commission, twenty monuments are to be erected in Eastern Canada to mark as many historic sites. The specifications for the memorials provide for a concrete monument with bare, cone block and substantial nine-foot shaft and bronze plaque, with appropriate inscription. It is expected that these monuments, which are to be erected in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, will be completed before September of this year.

TORONTO.—Col. Robert McEwen, of London, has been re-elected President of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Ltd., at the first meeting of the new Board of Directors. Messrs. J. W. Renton, of Calgary, and S. A. Logan, of Amherst, N.S., were elected vice-presidents, while additional executive members were Messrs. J. A. McClary, Lennoxville, Que.; John Bayne, Maple Creek, Sask., and George Gordon, Oak Lake, Man. It was stated at the meeting that it was fully expected handling costs would be reduced this year.

Osler Hall, erected in Queen's Park, Toronto, as an auditorium for the Academy of Medicine, was dedicated last week. In connection with the ceremonies Sir Edmund Osler presented to the academy a portrait of his brother, Sir William Osler.

KINGSTON.—Colonel James C. Stewart, D.S.O., O.C. the "A" Battery R.C.H.A., son of the postmaster, Mr. James Stewart, has left for Winnipeg, where he has been appointed to the command of "C" Battery. Colonel Stewart is a distinguished graduate of the Royal Military College. He served overseas with distinction and was promoted to the rank of Colonel.

GALT.—On March 20, at a meeting of the City Council, a presentation was made to Mayor S. E. Charlton by his colleagues of a beautiful mantel clock in honour of his marriage.

SIMCOE.—This town has just had a succession of bequests from citizens, or natives of the town, who have spent most of their lives there. Mr. L. T. Atkinson, proprietor of the granite works, left \$32,000 to churches, Children's Aid Society, Salvation Army, and other activities in Simcoe. The late Mr. Lorne Campbell left a beautiful park to the city; Mr. W. P. Innes a considerable sum of money to found an endowment for charity; Mrs. Porteous \$10,000 to the Children's Aid Society; and Mr. T. R. Atkinson an estate in the neighbourhood of \$60,000 for the establishment of a memorial orphanage in the county of Norfolk.

PORT ARTHUR.—Mr. A. G. Pounsford, manager of the Port Arthur division of the Provincial Paper Mills, Ltd., announces the actual commencement of work on the construction of a paper mill extension to the company's present plant. The extension is to be completed by May 1, 1923, at an estimated cost of \$1,500,000. The first contract for machinery has been awarded the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company, Port Arthur. The Dominion Bridge Company, Montreal, has received an order for 700 tons of structural steel. The mill will be equipped with one 146 book machine, capable of turning out 30 tons of book paper a day. The main market for the product will be Western Canada.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Mr. Rodolphe Guimet, notary public, of St. Polycarpe, has been declared elected by acclamation as Member of Parliament for the division of Val-d'Aulou-Soulanges, as successor to Senator Gustave Royer.

—The Legislature was prorogued on March 21, after passing a number of important measures, including the new Highway Bill, Bills making important changes in the liquor law and motor vehicle law, establishing literary prizes, creating fine arts schools in Montreal and Quebec, establishing a code of criminal procedure for the Province, changing the duties of coroners and providing for the Provincial Bureau of Health.

MONTREAL. City survivors have commenced to make measurements of the site of the burnt City Hall in preparation of estimates and plans for the new one. The new building will probably be of greater ground area than the former. In this respect the curious fact has come to notice that while the city owns the ground under its own headquarters, the Champ de Mars, adjoining it on the north, belongs to the Dominion of Canada.

—Mr. George Bergeron has been elected president of the Montreal Automobile Trade Association, Ltd., Mr. A. M. Jacques vice-president, Mr. R. G. Gilbride treasurer, and Mr. L. M. Hart secretary.

SHERBROOKE.—Sherbrooke had 134 manufacturing establishments when the last census was conducted in 1910, an increase of 14 from the 1917 figures. These were capitalised at \$17,320,915, gave employment to 4,455 persons, received \$3,988,712 in wages, and accounted for a production in that year of \$19,403,771.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—New Brunswick sportsmen have presented a plan for a 500,000-acre game preserve to the Premier, the Hon. W. E. Foster.

ST. JOHN.—The ss. *Sicilian* sailed for Cuba and Jamaica with one of the largest cargoes of potatoes ever exported from here. These potatoes, except a small quantity from Prince Edward Island, are all New Brunswick stock. The opening of this market, by the inauguration by the Canadian Steamships, Ltd., of a new service to the West Indies, has been a great boon to the farmers of this Province.

CAMPBELLTON.—The Restigouche and Bay Chaleur Soldiers' Memorial Hospital has been formally opened as a memorial to the men of Gaspé, Bonaventure, and Restigouche Counties who sacrificed their lives during the war.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The Nova Scotia Legislature has, by unanimous vote, reduced the sessional indemnity to members from \$1,500 to \$1,000.

In the House of Assembly the Hon. H. H. Warkins, Minister of Highways, introduced a Bill providing for the creation of a Provincial Tax Commission, the duties of which will be to adjust in a fair and equitable manner the various provincial purposes in the towns and municipalities of the Province. One of the first tasks of the Commission will be to establish uniformity of taxation on a wealth.

TRURO.—The estate of the late Warren A. Ogden, managing director of the Eastern Hat and Cap Co., Ltd., and H. Shirts, Ltd., has been proved at \$34,000.

LIVERPOOL.—The two pulp mills of the McLeod Paper Co., here, and the Harmony and the Chatham Mills, Medway, are now running, and business has greatly improved.



MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Mr. L. St. George Stubbs, of Birtle, has been appointed Judge of the County Court, Winnipeg. The vacancy was caused by the death of Judge R. Hill Myers. The new judge has been prominent as a Liberal and was a candidate in Marquette at the last Federal election, opposing the Hon. T. A. Crerar and Brig.-General Hugh Dyer.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.—On March 16, at a meeting of farmers of this district, the wage question for the coming season was discussed. It was stated that the Province of Saskatchewan and Alberta had set wage scales of \$30 and \$35 per month, and the opinion was that in Manitoba it should be less. It was finally decided that the farmers should pay wages of \$15 a month for inexperienced men, up to \$30 for experienced men, with a bonus of \$5 a month if they stayed to the end of the season, and a special bonus of \$10 per month for two months during harvest and threshing.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—Broadus Blackburn 7th, owned by Mr. L. G. N. Buffum, of Bechar, Sask., which carried off the grand championship in the Aberdeen-Angus classes, was sold for \$735. Eighteen Hereford cows changed hands for a total of \$1,830, making an average of \$102 per head, which is a reduction of \$61 a head for the same breed on the 1921 sales. Eleven Aberdeen-Angus bulls sold for \$1,865, or an average of \$170 a head, as compared with \$203 a head obtained last year. Four Aberdeen-Angus females sold for \$510, making an average of \$127.50 per head, compared with \$150 last year. One Holstein bull sold for \$100 and six Holstein cows brought \$725.

YORKTON.—Merchants in this district report that business is picking up wonderfully and that returns are better now than at any time since the Christmas business.

LAKE LENORE.—At a meeting of business men and farmers held here on February 7 a Board of Trade was organised, with Mr. A. Stirling as president, Mr. J. Hamlin as vice-president, and Mr. T. B. Banting as secretary.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—"It is not the intention of the Alberta Government to increase the rate of taxation on trust companies this year," the Premier told a delegation from the trust companies doing business in Alberta, which produced sufficient evidence to prove that the bulk of their business was in connection with loans. They urged that they should be placed on the same basis as loan companies, and this wish has been complied with.

—An aggregate attendance of 13,329, with an average attendance of 493, was recorded at the lectures held on the mixed farming special train which recently completed a tour of a large part of the Province on C.P.R. lines.

—Mr. John R. Cowell, the veteran Clerk of the Alberta Legislature, recently celebrated his 73rd birthday. Mr. Cowell has been Clerk since the election of the first Legislature sixteen years ago.

—The number of cities in the Province increased from 5 in 1912 to 6 in 1921, according to a report of the Department of Municipal Affairs. The number of towns rose from 26 to 54 during the same period; villages, from 75 to 119; municipal districts, from 55 to 167; improvement districts, from 90 to 215. Revenues have increased as follows: 1912, \$294,199; 1921, \$2,571,000.

MEDICINE HAT.—On February 14 the City Council by a vote of 4 to 3 decided to reduce Mayor Huckvale's salary from \$2,500 to \$2,250, and the aldermen's salaries from \$250 per annum to \$200.

CALGARY.—The following resolution was passed at the semi-annual convocation of the benchers of the Law Society of Alberta, held here: "That the Government be memorialised to make no further appointments to the honour of King's Counsel, except upon the recommendation to be made by a joint committee consisting of two Judges of the Appellate Division, two Judges of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court, and two elected Benchers of the Law Society of Alberta."

—At the annual meeting of the Alberta Wholesale Implement Association held here, reports from the various officers were received. The election of officers for 1922 resulted as follows: President, Mr. T. W. McKee; vice-presidents, Messrs. F. E. Spooner and D. A. Stringer; secretary, Mr. W. E. Hall; treasurer, Mr. W. S. Munroe.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The s.s. *Niagara* landed 485 passengers from Australasian ports. The ship brought 5,000 cases of butter, 6,000 frozen lamb carcasses, and 14,000 cases of onions for Vancouver. She discharged 2,000 frozen mutton carcasses at Honolulu.

—A property deal put through by the real estate firm of P. R. Brown and Sons is the purchase by Wm. N. O'Neil and Co., the glass merchants, of the two-storey brick building at the south-west corner of Yates and Langley Streets, for \$15,000.

VANCOUVER.—During 1921 no fewer than 29,092 automobiles crossed the boundary line into British Columbia. Of this number all but a few hundreds visited Vancouver. It is safe to assume that each machine carried, on an average, four persons each, so that in all 116,338 persons visited British Columbia by motor car from the United States within the year.

—Dr. Malcolm E. MacEachern is to be general superintendent of the Vancouver General Hospital and Director-General of the Victorian Order of Nurses for the purpose of organising a special survey of the nursing service in Canada. He will leave for Eastern Canada about May 1, when he will take up the work. He has been granted a year's leave of absence by the Board of the local institution.

—There are now 40,000 telephone stations in Vancouver proper. In the district surrounding, comprising Greater Vancouver, are 4,032 telephones, as follows: Collingwood, 1,074; Fraser, 1,285; Eburne, 662; Kerrisdale, 1,011.

Cedar log shipments from this port to the Orient have taken a jump forward during the past few weeks, and over 30,000,000 ft. have been booked on various steamers bound for Japan.

—Mr. Guy Cathcart Pelton, of Vancouver, has been made a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society. There are only two other Fellows of the Society in Canada.

PENITENTION.—Instructions have been issued by the Municipal Council for work to be commenced forthwith on the installation of an electric pumping plant to serve 450 acres of land on the Skaha Lake flats, which forms the southern portion of the Penitention district.

SUMMERLAND.—On March 13, fire swept through the main street of the town. Eight buildings were destroyed, and the loss is about \$100,000. The structures lost include Simpson and Gowen's, the Bank of Montreal, the office of the *Review*, the post-office building, and the Empire block, as well as several residences and smaller buildings.

NELSON.—On March 22, Mr. Kenneth Campbell, Liberal, was elected by a majority of 559 over Mr. L. C. F. McHardy, Conservative, at the provincial by-election held here. The figures were: Campbell, 1,054; McHardy, 494.

CRESTON.—"The importance of the exports of the Creston Valley," the Berry Bowl of British Columbia," is emphasised in the recent report of the local Board of Trade. The total export business last year amounted to \$643,300, an increase of almost \$250,000 on the best average year. Of the 1921 shipments, fruits, vegetables, and hay accounted for \$400,000 of the total, while forest products totalled \$242,700.

NANAIMO.—The site of the former provincial jail has been sold at public auction, and brought the sum of \$1,700. Dr. McPhee was the purchaser.

BRIDGING TWO OCEANS AND LINKING FOUR CONTINENTS.

Canadian Pacific Developments.

BUT a brief century ago, the little 160-ton brig *Jean* set sail from Greenock to Quebec in search of cargo, under the command of Captain Alexander Allan, the founder of the Allan Line, which on January 10, 1910, passed under the management of the Canadian Pacific.

In the annual report, for the year ending December 31, 1921, it is stated: "With the addition of the new ships constructed and purchased, the total tonnage of your fleet will be 4,38,004 tons—the largest in the history of the company; and the fleet, in numbers and in the character of ships in service, is in the opinion of your directors amply able to maintain the high reputation of the company on Atlantic, Pacific, and coastal routes."

When it is recalled that only 30 years have elapsed since the *Empress of India* inaugurated the Pacific service, in 1891, and that less than 20 years ago the company entered actively into the Atlantic shipping business by the purchase of 15 ships from the Elder Dempster Line in 1903, this is indeed a tribute to the popularity and efficiency of Canadian Pacific steamship services.

Rapid as has been the growth in the past, many records will be created during the present year. The number of new steamers making maiden voyages on the Atlantic and Pacific cannot, in the nature of things, be surpassed for many years to come, whilst the addition of these and other steamers purchased has rendered possible not only an improvement in existing services, but extensions to other British and Continental ports.

With the vessels now completing, the Canadian Pacific ocean fleet, having a gross tonnage of 404,000, will number thirty-five steamships, linking Canada with Europe, Asia, the Orient, and Australasia.

New Steamers.

Of the three magnificent new cabin steamers, each of approximately 16,000 tons, the *Montcalm* sailed on her maiden voyage from Liverpool in January; the *Montrose* leaves the same port for Quebec and Montreal on May 5, whilst the *Montclare*, now completing on the Clyde, is scheduled to follow on June 23.

The palatial 21,517-ton steamship, *Empress of Canada*, is due to leave the Clyde shortly to take up service between Vancouver and the Orient, where she will be joined a little later in the year by the *Empress of Australia* (21,498 tons) recently purchased by the company, and now being redecorated and generally overhauled.

Services.

The addition of so considerable an amount of tonnage during the opening of the St. Lawrence season enables the Canadian Pacific to extend its activities in all directions, whilst simultaneously improving existing services.

The outstanding event of the year will be the inauguration of an express service from Southampton on April 22, when the *Empress of Scotland* leaves for Quebec, followed by the *Empress of France* on May 3, both calling at Cherbourg on the day of sailing. The *Empress of Scotland* is not only the largest vessel in the Canadian Pacific fleet, but also the largest on the Canadian route, and one of the most luxurious vessels in service on the Atlantic. She has a gross tonnage of 25,037 tons, a length of 677 ft., and a breadth of 77 ft., and burns oil fuel, whilst her carrying capacity is 405 first-class, 180 second-class, and 690 third-class.

An auspicious beginning has been made in this new Canadian Pacific development, as both the *Empress of Scotland* and *Empress of France* are likely to sail for Quebec with a full complement of first-class passengers, in addition to which the former vessel has been selected to take out to Canada the band of H.M. Scots Guards. All picked men, the band will be two strong, under the charge of Lieutenant F. W. Wood, Director of the Brigade of Guards. During the summer season they will give a series of military concerts in the Dominion and Empire musical directors of the Great War Veterans.

The majority of the first-class passengers are tourists from the United States, who have been paying a visit to the connection with the tours organised by Mr. Frank C. C. New York, and many of them will for the first time visit beautiful St. Lawrence to Quebec. Here is the most famous hotel, Château Frontenac, the most famous hotel on the Continent, and one of the links in their chain of Canadian Pacific hotels extending from Atlantic to Pacific.

On her return voyage from Quebec the *Empress of Scotland* will call at Cherbourg and Southampton, before proceeding to Hamburg, inaugurating the route from that port to Canada on May 10, followed by the *Empress of France* on May 11.

In addition to the two *Empress* steamers, the service will be strengthened by two more steamers—the *Melita*, sailing on May 11, and the *Minnedosa*, scheduled to leave on June 22, both going to Quebec and Montreal, and carrying first and third-class passengers only.

Cross-Channel Development.

In connection with the Southampton route, an interesting development will take place with the sailing of the *Empress of Scotland* on April 22, for on that day a Canadian Pacific cross-channel service commences. In future it will be possible to travel by the luxurious liners—Southampton to Cherbourg, Hamburg, and vice versa—on the *Empress* steamer. Southampton to Cherbourg will be £3 to Hamburg £7, and the second-class £5 respectively. The cabin rate Southampton to Antwerp will be £4.1 fares, of course, include meals, and where necessary sleeping accommodation. Many tourists who have never had an opportunity of actually inspecting a big modern ocean liner will, it is expected, avail themselves of this latest Canadian Pacific development.

The Canadian Pacific is building new offices in the Canute Road, Southampton within the dock area of the L. and S.W. Railway Company, and, until these are ready, has arranged for temporary premises at 7 Canute Road.

Linking the Old World with the New.

The Canadian Pacific is the world's greatest transportation company. With over 19,600 miles of railway, it reaches practically every part of Canada and many parts of the United States. The opening up of this express steamship service from Southampton, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and London to Chicago, for instance, in eight days, or from Montreal with Canadian Pacific trains direct to Chicago. During the summer season only four days of the voyage are spent on the open sea, the journey up the Mississippi and St. Lawrence accounting for the remaining two days.

Continental Expansion.

In order to cope with the increasing business, the Canadian Pacific is moving from its present offices at 1 Rue S. Paris, to larger premises, and it is probable that a more modern building will be occupied in the near future in Hamburg.

Other Canadian Pacific offices are established at Brussels, Warsaw, Christiania, and P. who wish to go to Canada, the United States, Australasia, can obtain the most complete information from these countries.

Liverpool-Glasgow and Belfast Services.

From Liverpool, Glasgow, and Belfast, the company maintains a first, second, and third class service to Canada.



MR. G. M. BOSWORTH.

Chairman, Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd.

BRIDGING TWO OCEANS AND

The Canada Pacific is the world's greatest transportation system. Not only does it own many ports of the United States, but it has also one of the largest fleets of ocean-going



EXPRESS ROUTE from SOUTH

EMPRESS of SCOTLAND
25,037 TONS

EMPRESS of FRANCE
18,388 TONS



MONTCALM
16,418 TONS

LIVERPOOL to

MONTROSE
16,400 TONS



TUNISIAN
10,743 TONS

GLASGOW-BELFAST

METAG
12,420



NIAGARA
13,415 TONS

EMPRESS of AUSTRALIA
21,498 TONS
(Completing)

VANCOUVER to THE

EMPRESS of JAPAN
5,940 TONS

MAKURA
8,075 TONS

LINKING FOUR CONTINENTS

A line of steamships, linked by cables or railway reaching practically every port in Canada and the United States, and connecting with the great lines of the world to Europe, Asia and Australia.

LONDON to CANADA & U.S.A.

VICTORIAN
10,687 TONS
(transferred to Liverpool Service)

MINNEDOSA
13,972 TONS

MELITA
13,967 TONS

SCANDINAVIAN
12,116 TONS

CANADA & U.S.A.

EMPERESS of BRITAIN
15,857 TONS

MONTCLARE
16,400 TONS

CANADA & U.S.A.

CORSICAN
11,438 TONS

ONTARIO & AUSTRALASIA

EMPERESS of CANADA
21,517 TONS.
(Completing)

EMPERESS of ASIA
16,909 TONS.

EMPERESS of RUSSIA
16,810 TONS.

MONTEAGLE
6,173 TONS.



BRIDGING TWO OCEANS, &c.

(Continued from page 61.)

Victorian. These vessels carry cabin and third-class passengers only. Until the *Montclare* is ready, the *Minnedosa* will continue to sail from Liverpool, previous to her transfer to Southampton.

The *Metagama* has been placed on the Glasgow-Canadian route to supplement the *Corsican* and *Tunisian*, whilst it is now planned to add the *Scotian* (10,417 tons), which is scheduled to sail from the Clyde on May 25. A regular weekly sailing of steamers carrying cabin and third-class passengers to Quebec and Montreal will thus be possible.

After a lapse of many years a direct service between Ireland and Canada has been re-established, the *Tunisian* calling at Belfast to pick up passengers the day following departure from Glasgow.

West Indies Services.

The inauguration of direct regular passenger service by the s.s. *Sicilian*, between St. John, Boston, and Havana, proved so successful that Kingston, Jamaica, was made a regular port of call. Recently the Canadian Pacific placed its large cargo ship, the *Montezuma*, in service between these ports, and this is to be extended in the spring to include the principal Caribbean ports. Commencing with the sailing from Montreal about May 15, the *Montezuma* will maintain a regular service to Bermuda, Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara, British Guiana.

Pacific Service.

In order to cope with the future expansion of business and the additional steamers now completing, the Canadian Pacific has put in hand a large new pier at Vancouver. It will be 800 ft. long, will carry four railway tracks, and will be equipped with all modern facilities for handling passengers and freight. When the *Empress of Canada* and *Empress of Australia* join the *Empress of Asia* and *Empress of Russia* on the route from Vancouver to the Orient, it is planned to operate a fortnightly trans-Pacific service. The schedule is to be so arranged that connection can be made with the trans-Atlantic *Empress* steamships to Liverpool, Southampton, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

A new route to the Orient will be inaugurated by the *Empress of Canada* and *Empress of Australia*, both of which will this winter touch at Honolulu on the west-bound voyage, eliminating the Nagasaki call in order to enable them to maintain the fast schedule.

The fine steamships of the Canadian-Australasian Line, the *Niagara* (13,415 tons) and *Makura* (8,075 tons), maintain a regular service from Vancouver to Honolulu, the Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia. It is not surprising that the all-round route by these liners, connecting with Canadian-Pacific trains and steamers across Canada and the Atlantic, should be growing in popularity every year amongst travellers from the Old Country to Australasia and vice-versa.

Cargo Steamers.

In addition to the fleet depicted in the diagram, which occupies our centre double page, the Canadian Pacific also owns and operates the following cargo steamers: *Bothwell* (6,723 tons), *Bosworth* (6,661 tons), *Holbrook* (6,555 tons), *Dunbridge* (6,550 tons), *Bolingbroke* (6,608 tons), *Moltisfont* (5,692 tons), *Montezuma* (5,038 tons), *Mattawa* (4,874 tons), *Methuen* (4,852

tons), and *Batsford* (4,782 tons), sailing from and to various ports.

Lake, River, and Coastal Steamers.

The Canadian Pacific also operates a large number of steamships on the coasts, rivers, and lakes of Canada.

It maintains a steamship service between St. John, N.B., and Digby, N.S., on the Bay of Fundy.

On the Great Lakes, the steamers *Alberta*, *Athabasca*, *Assiniboia*, *Keewatin*, and *Manitoba*, with a total tonnage of



THE DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY EXCHANGE OFFICE AT THE GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION SHED, QUEBEC.

16,000, ply during the open season between Port McNicoll and Owen Sound, on the eastern shores of Lake Huron, and the twin cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, at the western end of Lake Superior.

On the coast of British Columbia a Canadian Pacific fleet of steamers connects Vancouver, Victoria, and Seattle with various Vancouver Island and British Columbia coast points, and also with Alaska, whilst yet other vessels maintain services on the lakes and rivers of British Columbia.



THE CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTEL, CHATEAU FRONTENAC, AT QUEBEC, THE TERMINUS OF THE "EMPERESS" STEAMERS

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

CANADIANS AND THE CENSUS.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR, You may think it worth while to present certain facts to your readers which should allay the perturbation, not to say indignation, aroused among good Canadians by the belief, somehow acquired, that their right to bear that name was not officially recognised in the recent census, or that it was only accorded to them as part of a hyphenated name, English-Canadians or Scots-Canadians, etc.

The facts are these:—

Under the population schedule of the census classification is made under three heads:—

(1) Citizenship and nationality.—Everyone is a Canadian and is entered as such who was born in Canada or who is a naturalised citizen of Canada.

(2) Race.—Everyone is of Canadian race who was born in Canada, or whose father was born in Canada, or whose grandfather or more remote ancestor was born in Canada. The questions put under this heading are simply for the purpose of compiling a record of the number of Canadians of three generations or more in the country, which is surely of interest to those who follow its development.

(3) Racial Origin.—This has to do with "the basic ethnic stocks" from which we spring. It would be absurd—meaningless—to answer "Canadian" to this query, or to claim that Canadians have a "distinct racial origin." They are a distinct "race"—that is another matter—but the sort of race they are and will become depends largely on the original stock from which they derive, whether Latin or Anglo-Saxon or Scottish or Scandinavian or any other; and it hardly needs to be argued that our Government should keep itself informed in this matter and endeavour so to direct the current of immigration as to maintain a right balance in these racial strains, to the end that Canadians, as a nation, may be more and more justified in their pride of race and name.

It is difficult to see how Canadian nationality and race could be more explicitly and definitely recognised, or to account for the "protests" on their behalf which have appeared in both Canadian and English publications.

A CANADIAN.

Montreal.

PROHIBITION IN CANADA.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—Being a Canadian who knew Canada before and after the disturbing effect of Prohibition, I consider that intending British settlers need not be alarmed, as conditions as they are cannot, and will not, last long.

Such forms of experimental legislation, which all young countries undergo, are largely owing to inexperience and a desire to imitate some of their misguided elders. It was easy for the contagion of crank ideas and freak legislation to sweep across the forty-ninth parallel from the United States, but Canadians have too much sound common sense not to throw off the infection quickly.

British Columbia, as soon as the people realised what a useless and harmful humbug their "dry" laws were, threw them out in their Western style by a vote of two to one. Quebec, always to be counted upon for sane and rational legislation, never let the "dry" epidemic get a real foothold in that Province. The other seven Provinces of Canada are foundering along, each with its own particular brand of "dry" act, all of them different, but equally ineffective and generally disregarded. Signs are already to be seen that the Governments of most of these Provinces are looking for and ready to make a change in their liquor legislation, mainly for the following reasons:—

(1) The overburdened taxpayers will not any longer stand quietly by and see the barefaced "bootleggers" carry on their illegal traffic, filling their pockets with millions of dollars which should go into the Provincial treasury and relieve taxation.

(2) The admitted failure of the present experiments to prohibit the use of liquor.

(3) The dangerous disregard for the law in general which has sprung up, because the people as a whole will not comply with this particular law which they do not believe in enforcing. Because it is class legislation the rich can secure all the liquor they require and the poor have to suffer the extortions of the "bootlegger" and ruin their health with his vile decoctions.

(4) The dangerous inroads the drug, or "dope," habit has made into many sections of the community as a substitute for liquor.

We have a certain class of person known as the "uplifter," whose habitat is mainly in Ontario, and owing to narrow-

minded, sanctimonious, tradition and upbraiding, took great umbrage to his soul in a parish reputation for lighting what was called the "demon rum." If the work of "uplift" had been sincere and along the lines of improving and peace-loving mankind, you would find the "uplifter" now lighting the "demon lamp"; but this is not so, as there is no self-regarding heaven and glory to be had in so doing.

The "uplifter" of today is the modern Pharisee or Sadducee, or perhaps a cross between the two; time, and the inevitable funerals will direct wonders on the patriotism and righteousness of this cult.

Another trouble is that we have, with a few exceptions, a flabby and docile Press in Canada, who mistake the drudge of the "uplifter" for the voice of the people; but gradually, as time goes on, the Press is putting some of the facts before the people, and voicing the opinion that the present condition of things and such obviously pernicious legislation cannot be maintained, and any change will be for the better.

There is little doubt that when the people of Canada come to know the facts and realise the situation, they will handle it as they do most things—speedily, effectively, and well. Class legislation of this nature, which is an outrage on the freedom of the subject and a denial of the private rights of the individual, will, before long, fade away from the various Provincial Statute Books.

That the saloon will not come back is almost certain, but in all probability we will see properly equipped and respectable hotels and restaurants with licences to sell beer and wines, and hard liquor of good quality will be sold by Government vendors at reasonable prices to responsible customers who will not abuse the use of it.—Yours truly,

NOT YET, BUT SOON

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—I was surprised and gratified to see from your journal that the teetotal movement had made such good progress in Canada.

It must be very gratifying to Mr. Johnson ("Pussyfoot," as he is called) to have seen such great results from the devotion of his life work. It is sad he was not accorded a more friendly and cordial reception in England, but time will change even here.

What a pleasant prospect to see one of our Dominions, such as Canada, emerging from the trials and temptation of youth into a full, vigorous and robust manhood, as a young nation carefully preparing the way for future greatness by absolutely prohibiting the use of intoxicants, and, also, let us hope, that injurious narcotic, tobacco.

As a parent of a young family, who in all probability will have to seek a home and career later on overseas, I am comforted to know of the conditions in Canada, and hope they may yet be made more steadfast and secure.

I will watch with interest further correspondence in your columns.—Yours truly,
A PARENT.
Gravesend.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—The letters appearing in your last few issues *re* Prohibition in Canada, owing to the requests of an intending emigrant to be told what he is to expect when landing there from the "dry" legislation passed, cause me to suggest that the main points to be borne in mind are:—

(1) That legal dryness does not exist in the two Provinces of British Columbia and Quebec.

(2) That Prohibition exists in all the other Provinces, and that in these Provinces these legal enactments have brought about class distinctions; for it is well known that people with money on the one hand, and a reckless disregard for the law on the other, can and do get all the alcoholic stimulant they require. The quality is often dangerously bad for the health, and the disregard for the law induced by this legislation has the tendency to create a like disregard for other legal enactments.

The "dry" laws have certainly brought into being a large class who are making fortunes by smuggling, etc., the banned liquid, while the noxious character of much of it brings in its train the evils that everyone knows to exist when "firewater" is drunk.

CANADIAN.

London

—*—

Sir Auckland Geddes completed a four-day visit to Vancouver on April 5. He addressed many gatherings in Victoria and Vancouver, and was received with much enthusiasm. The constant theme of his speeches, says the Vancouver correspondent of *The Times* was the elimination of international suspicion and of the causes of friction, the further cementing of Anglo-American relations, and the restoration of confidence in the commercial future.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Canada's Great Need.

"Canada's great need is a spiritual awakening. This nation must bring itself to a realization that there are more things that matter in national life than material considerations. No nation ever rose to greatness or retained greatness on so uninspired a fabric. There is need of a stronger moral fibre, a more potent conception of the moral forces at work in the world, and a greater unity of ideals, if we are to march forward."

—*Montreal Star*.

The Railway Policy.

"The policy of giving the National Railway a fair trial is probably without an alternative at this time, since the roads will not be accepted by a private company and their operation cannot be abandoned. It is a case of making the best of a bad bargain."

Mrs. Asquith in Canada.

"When Margot and others of her mistaken views about the mental development of Canadian and American audiences address them as they would address intelligent people in England, they will receive the attendance and appreciation which Mrs. Asquith was so conspicuously denied here."

—*Ottawa Journal*.

Speaker Lemieux.

"The selection of Mr. Rodolphe Lemieux as Speaker of the House of Commons is a very happy act. Mr. Lemieux is that all too rare thing, a cultured mind in politics. Nurtured on the precepts of Laurier, he shared Sir Wilfrid's love of books, his veneration for the British Constitution, his admiration for the great figures of the British Parliamentary story. In the House a quarter of a century, he is perhaps our greatest living Commoner, a splendid Parliamentarian, steeped in Parliament's traditions, and proud of its meaning and past."

—*Ottawa Journal*.

Prohibition in Ontario.

"Here and there a temperance advocate may be found who has been gulled by the propaganda of the liquor interests and such organisations as the Liberty League. But just as many persons have been agreeably surprised by the good the law has brought to the community. . . . Ontario can point to a better law administration than is possible in the United States owing to the difference in the system of government. The prohibition law is here to stay, and any political party that flirts with wine and beer amendments and other schemes for whittling down the law is going to get hurt."

—*Toronto Star*.

More People and Increased Production.

"Canada must have more people and an increase of production if we are ever to do more than stagger along under the cost of administering a country of such magnificent distances and so sparsely settled. We must get away from the idea that the immigrant takes something away from us, instead of bringing something to us, that he displaces the livelihood of someone who is already here. Far from that, he makes work for others besides himself if he is the right kind of immigrant and is placed in the right position when he comes. Canada must let down the bars and people the country or sink to a very inconsiderable position among the peoples of the earth."

—*Winnipeg Tribune*.

Brief and Breezy.

"Canadians, report says, suffer in New York. Especially those accustomed to the pleasures of home in Montreal."

—*Ottawa Journal*.

"We notice in the news that certain gentlemen of the Saskatchewan Legislature have been appointed to sit on a standing committee. The English she's a fine language."

—*Manitoba Free Press*.

"Mrs. Pankhurst has decided to reside permanently in Canada, thereby providing an effective answer to those who claim that this country is not bearing its just share of the burden of Empire."

—*Manitoba Free Press*.

"Canada is so full of organisations these days that a wayfarer man may be pardoned for believing there is some truth in the venerable saying: 'The devil always tempts dissatisfied men to organise.'"

—*Toronto Telegram*.

"For the first time in history Canada is now making its own blotting paper. Heretofore all the blurs and blotches that the Canadian nation has made have been treated with foreign blotting paper."

—*Edmonton Journal*.

"From the viewpoint of skill, money can do something by turning sport from a pleasure into a calling, but for sheer unalloyed enjoyment and keen wholesome rivalry, the amateur games must always be given first place."

—*Winnipeg Tribune*.

"It would be wiser for France to curb her publicists and her fiery orators in their anti-British propaganda than to lean on the broken reed of a formal alliance. Neighbours who make faces at one another in the back-yard do not come round to the front door to shake hands just to show their friendliness."

—*Montreal Star*.



Watch Bracelets

THE Watch illustrated is representative of the Company's comprehensive stock of reliable yet inexpensive Watch Bracelets. This Watch has been produced to meet the present demand for an inexpensive and accurate timekeeper, and carries the Company's usual guarantee. Illustrations and further particulars free upon request.

Swiss Lever Watch, fully jewelled, in 9 CARAT GOLD CASE on moire silk strap. £6 : 10 : 0

The
Goldsmiths & Silversmiths
Company Ltd.

Only one address. No branches.

112 Regent St., London, W.1.

WEEKLY CONDUCTED PARTIES TO CANADA

The Salvation Army Parties provide exceptional facilities for men, women and children travellers by sea and land.

LOWEST RATES.

1st, 2nd, and 3rd CLASS.

Expert disinterested up-to-date advice about conditions in all countries. Splendid opportunities for women settlers. Assisted passages in approved cases.

Apply—COMMISSIONER LAMB, Migration House, 3 Upper Thames

Street, London, E.C.4.

12 Pembroke Place, 137 Sauchiehall Street, 54 St. Nicholas Street.

Liverpool.

Glasgow.

Aberdeen.

ONTARIO

IS THE LEADING PROVINCE OF CANADA IN
Population, Manufactures, Mixed Farming,
Mineral Production, and Fruit Growing.

FARMING. For Prosperous and Progressive Farmers, Old Ontario is second to none of any Province or State of equal size on the Continent of America. Established farms can be bought at very reasonable prices, on easy terms.

MINING. Ontario has the greatest Gold Mine in the Western Hemisphere and is the Empire's main supply of Nickel. Cobalt's wonderful Silver Mines constitute one of the richest mining camps ever discovered.

TIMBER. There are 125,000 square miles of Forests in Ontario, rich in marketable timber, and possessing inexhaustible resources in pulpwood.

WATER POWERS. Ontario has magnificent water powers, aggregating 6,000,000 horsepower, and possesses in the Hydro-Electric Power Commission one of the largest public ownership organizations of its kind in the world.

FRUIT GROWING. The "Fruit Belt" of Southern Ontario is one of the most beautiful, fertile, and prosperous fruit-growing countries in the British Empire.

MANUFACTURES. Ontario is the chief manufacturing Province in Canada. There are between six and seven thousand factories and the yearly output is valued at nearly one thousand million dollars.

For information and free booklets write:
Agent-General for Ontario, 163 Strand, London, W.C.2.

Is "Canada" in your local library or reading room? If not why not?

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

CANADIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, IN LONDON.

A Report on Progress and Activities.

A Report of Progress, embodied in the first bulletin of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, states that since the inception of the Chamber practically all the work of organisation has been completed, and the Chamber now stands ready to lend its fullest possible assistance toward the solution of any question affecting trade relations between Canada and the United Kingdom.

The organisation of sub-committees, with the necessary chairman, is completed, and these committees, as well as the Executive Council, are now functioning.

The Chairman of the Committee on Transportation, Post and Telegraph, Mr. Peter Hurd, M.P., gives notice that any problem or difficulties arising in connection with transportation between Canada and the United Kingdom, if submitted to the Chamber, will be fully investigated and pressed to a final settlement. The Chamber, through this Committee, has already approached the Postmaster-General with a view to securing more advantageous cable rates via Imperial, especially the securing of a deferred rate.

The Chamber is also giving attention to such problems as Empire Settlement. It is announced that arrangements will shortly be completed for affiliation of the Chamber with the Association of the British Chambers of Commerce.

The arrival of the new Canadian High Commissioner, Hon. P. C. Larkin, is of great interest to the Chamber, and a deputation will shortly wait on him to present the Chamber's point of view.

The increasingly large number of enquiries for information and personal interviews which the Chamber are receiving, is, it is stated, indicative of the great necessity which existed and which is now being met by the Chamber. Cordial relations exist between the Chamber and the trade departments of the respective Governments, and also with the trade organisations in both countries. It must, therefore, be evident that the Chamber is in the best position to obtain information and trade facilities which individual firms would find relatively difficult to secure by their own efforts.

— * * —

"DIRECTORY OF PAPER MAKERS."

We have received from Messrs. Marchant, Singer, and Co., 47 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3, a copy of their "Directory of Paper Makers of the United Kingdom" (5s. net, by post 5s. 6d.) for 1922, which, by the way, is the forty-sixth year of publication. This year's edition continues all the features which have made former issues useful. Among its contents are alphabetical lists of paper makers, lists of subsidiary trades, such as paper enamellers, surfacers, gummers; paper makers' agents and representatives in both London and the provinces; London wholesale and retail stationers; and also of mills, numerical, alphabetical, and by counties; classification of makes of paper with makers' names; trade designations; actual watermarks and trade names; addresses of firms; details of paper trade customs, sizes of papers, and a list of paper trade publications. The whole comprises a very useful volume for ready reference.

— * * —

PREFERENCE FROM JAMAICA.

The Jamaica Legislature last week passed the Tariff Bill giving preference to Great Britain and Canada. This ratifies the Canada-Jamaica Reciprocity Treaty. English machinery (says the Kingston correspondent of the *Morning Post*) is now given preference over American; the preference list is extensive.

— * * —

Canadian Explosives.—A dividend has been declared of 12 per cent. for the quarter ended March 31 on the 7 per cent. Cumulative Preferred shares, payable April 15 to holders of record March 31.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

An Old Established Quebec Industry.

The boot and shoe industry in Quebec is one of the oldest established in the Dominion.

In 1672 the first factory was established under the Jesuit missionaries when the country was under the protection of France. In the year 1671 one-third of all the boots and shoes required by the population were made by the pioneers.

A tannery for tanning the skins of ox and moose was established in what is now the city of Quebec in 1670.

This industry, which appeared to appeal so strongly to the early settlers, has continued to grow, until now it has become one of the important industries of the Province.

From 1885 to 1890 might be set down as the initial period for the establishment of the great factories for fine shoes. It is the industry dear to the Canadian heart, because it is one of the very few Canadian industries completely financed by Canadian capital, thus giving Canadians complete control of the manufactured output.

Up-to-date Factories.

The boot and shoe factories are well equipped and thoroughly up-to-date in processes and methods. Many of the companies in this great industry have excellent factories, with complete modern mechanical equipment, manned by operatives of great skill.

During the past five or six years plants have been extended, and there has been a continued effort towards a greater measure of standardisation than there was formerly.

Some of the latest improvements made in the machinery for manufacturing boots and shoes have been invented and brought into use by Canadian manufacturers.

The Canadian Army contingents were supplied entirely by boots manufactured in Canada, and the Canadian-made trench boot was accepted by the British authorities for active service, and orders were placed in the Dominion for Imperial stores. In addition to the boots and shoes supplied to Great Britain in the years 1918 to 1920, Canada exported to the Allied countries boots and shoes to the value of £686,463.

The shoe factories of Quebec are producing fine shoes, the equal of those made in any part of the world, and at moderate cost. The footwear is made from materials of the best quality, and the workers are noted for their efficiency in workmanship and integrity generally.

Export Trade.

With an excellent home market—for 95 per cent. of the boots and shoes used in the Dominion are of Canadian manufacture—the output has so increased that this industry is prepared to undertake an extensive export trade.

The Canadian factories make all the best lines of dress footwear for men, women, and children, in practically all leathers and in a full range of widths and sizes, and even in combination lasts; staple lines in a wide variety of lasts, styles, and grades; the heavier shoes for farming and heavy work; smart summer footwear with canvas uppers; low-priced shoes of a good quality; sporting shoes of all kinds, including high-grade riding boots, hockey, football, tennis, golf, and baseball boots. The Canadian hunting boots are well known, as are the fisherman's footwear, boots for the logging men, projectors, and, most unique of all, the larrigans, moccasins, and shoe packs. There is a large output of goloshes, rubber boots, tennis, and other sports shoes with rubber soles. The felt shoe industry has a large output, making everything from the overshoe for the cold climates to the most dainty boudoir slippers. Any class of footwear that can be made in any country either is already being made in Canada or can easily be made in the Canadian factories.

The competition between factories is keen, and ensures to purchasers a close price when ordering goods. The coming season is certain to bring to the Quebec boot and shoe factories a large export trade.

In 1912 the United Kingdom imported from Canada boots and shoes to the value of

£144. In 1913 to the best and now a part of the United Kingdom from Canada were valued at £209,100, showing a 40 per cent. increase in the value of the boots and shoes exported, in normal trade, the value of the boots and shoes exported in 1913 was £209,100.

Montreal and the southern portion of Quebec, where the largest and the finest boot and shoe factories are situated, have excellent transportation facilities. Goods can be loaded into ocean-going ships direct from most of the factories, without the expense of handling twice. The United Kingdom demands the natural export market for Quebec manufactured boots and shoes, the United States being her keenest competitor in this industry.

All that is required is a strong Imperial trade policy to make this industry one of the most valuable in Canada's oldest Provinces, and at the same time place on the British market articles second to none.

— * * —

MONTREAL HARBOUR, Improved Rates and Facilities.

The Harbour Commissioners announced last month a general reduction of wharfage rates for the Port of Montreal, averaging 15 per cent., to become effective on May 1, on the regular opening of navigation.

While many other ports have been compelled to increase their rates, it is expected (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) that this reduction will enable Montreal to retain the lead which was established last year, especially as regards grain exports. The reduction of charges means considerable advantages for British vessels coming to Montreal this season, which is expected to be an unusually busy one for the port.

The Harbour Commission is also making arrangements to extend the accommodation for the tramp steamer class, which proved inadequate last year during the congestion of the port for vessels looking for grain cargoes, when many tramps were compelled to move to several different elevators before securing a cargo, thus incurring heavy towage expenses, which caused much complaint and threatened to disrupt the tramp business. The Commission is therefore building a new jetty in connection with two harbour elevators especially designed for the accommodation of tramps which are principally looking for grain cargo. The jetty will provide two berths, each 500 ft. long, and arrangements are being made to load vessels from either or both elevators at the same time, which will make it possible for four vessels to complete their lading every twenty-four hours.

It is hoped that by these arrangements, in conjunction with the reduction of wharfage rates, Montreal this season will again take the lead over Continental ports in the export of grain, as was the case last year, when 140,000,000 bushels were shipped.

At the same time, a sharp reduction in the charges for coal is announced in order to encourage the importation of British and American, as well as Nova Scotia, coal. Harbour work in preparation for the early opening of navigation is practically completed, although there is little sign yet of the ice moving out.

— * * —

NEWFOUNDLAND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

In accordance with the findings of the Customs conference recently held in London, under the auspices of the British Board of Trade, with regard to the unification of the Customs regulations throughout the Empire, Newfoundland has already adopted new regulations as to invoices, travellers' samples, and baggage.

Copies can be had from the High Commissioner, 58 Victoria Street, London.

Colonial Bank — A dividend of 10 per cent. (annual), subject to income tax, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, has been declared upon the "A" shares and the "B" shares.

Ordinary shares, for the half-year ended December 31. For the second half of 1920 the dividend was at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

A Comprehensive Banking Service

Our 350 Branches give us direct representation in every Province in the Dominion and place us in a position to offer merchants, manufacturers and individuals every possible banking accommodation. We also have Agents in all the principal Cities in America.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1865.

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.

LONDON OFFICES: 6 PRINCES STREET, E.C.2, 26 HAYMARKET, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November, 1921) \$152,625,386.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital, £5,000,000.

Paid-up Capital, £1,100,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,100,000.

Head Office: EDINBURGH.

London Office: 37 NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.4

WILLIAM CARRIDGE, General Manager; GEORGE A. HUNTER, Secretary.

T. C. RIDDELL, Manager; DUGALD SMITH, Assistant Manager.

The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken, and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London retired on terms which will be furnished on application.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4 p.c., 1938, 90; 4 p.c., 1922, 107½.
Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 87; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 77½; 2½ p.c. Ins., 1947, 80; C.T.R. 3½ p.c. Reg., 1938, 82; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 78½; 4 p.c. Reg., 1940-60, 84½; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 100.
Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 85½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1953, 90½; 5 p.c., 1888, 100.
Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Ins., 1935, 89½; 4 p.c. Ins., 1946, 87½; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1950, 74½; 3½ p.c., 1947-8, 74.
Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c. Red., 1954, 69; 4½ p.c. Ins., 1934-64, 84.
Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 77; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 85½; 4 p.c., 1888, 95½.
Saskatchewan.—4 p.c. Reg., 1951, 84½; 4 p.c., 1949, 83; 5½ p.c., 1944-34, 107.

Municipal.

Calgary.—5 p.c., 1933-44, 93.
Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1923-33, 96½; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 96½.
Hamilton.—4 p.c., 1930-40, 87½.
Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 59½; 3½ p.c., 1942, 63½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 75; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 83½; Maisonneuve 5 p.c., 1952-3, 101½.
Ottawa.—4 p.c., 1926-46, 86½.
Quebec.—4½ p.c., 1953, 90½.
Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1938, 82; 5 p.c., 1941-61, 88½.
Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 98½; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 78½; 4½ p.c., 1948, 85½.
Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 70; 4½ p.c., 1953, 84½.
Victoria.—4½ p.c., 1962, 72.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 87½; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 81½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 90.

Railways.

Alberta and Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c. Bds., 92½.
Algoma Cent. and Hudson Bay.—Stamped, 8.
Atlantic and N. West.—5 p.c. Bds., 92½.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 84.
Buffalo and Lake Huron.—Ord. 81; 5½ p.c., 1st Perp. Bds., 85½; 5½ p.c., 2nd, 87.
Calgary and Edmonton.—4 p.c., 75½.
Can. Northern.—4 p.c., 1930, 94½; 4 p.c. Perp., 69½; 4 p.c. Man., 1930, 97½; 4 p.c. Alta., 1938, 79½; 4 p.c. Gtd. Dom., 1934, 99½; 5 p.c. Land, 97½; Alta. 3½ p.c. Bds., 71½; Ont. 3½ p.c., 1961, 73½; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 81½; Pac. 4½ p.c. Term., 1950, 88½; Que. 4 p.c. Perp., 68½; Western 4½ p.c. Alta., 74½, 92.
Can. Pac.—1963; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 74½; 4 p.c. Perp. Debs., 79½; 6 p.c., 10-yr. Notes, 101.
Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 1942, 79½.
Grand Trunk. 30½; 4 p.c. Guar., 75; 1st Perp., 161; and 7½; 3rd, 80½; Borrd. Cap. 5 p.c. Debs., 80½; 8 p.c. 4 p.c. Debs., 75½; Gt. Western Cap. 5 p.c. Perp. Debs., 80½; Western 4 p.c., 1950, 76½; Western Dollar Bds., 84.
Grand Trunk Pac. 3 p.c., 1964, 67½; 4 p.c., 1955 A, 74½; 4 p.c., 1955 B, 74½; Lake

Superior 4 p.c., 1955, 75; 4 p.c. Debs., 31.
Branch 4 p.c. Sask., 1930, 89.
Gt. Northern.—4 p.c., 1934, 93½.
New Brunswick 5 p.c. Bds.—1934, 95½; Perp. 4 p.c. Gold Bds., 76½.
Ontario and Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 95.
Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c. Debs., 91½.
Qu' Appelle.—4 p.c. Debs., 71½.
Quebec and Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 67.
Quebec Central.—Cap., 90; 3½ p.c. and Mt. Debs., 64.
St. John and Quebec.—4 p.c., 75½.
Toronto, Grey, and Bruce.—4 p.c., 72½.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland Dev.—5 p.c. Debs., 61; 8 p.c. and Debs., 106½.
Bk. of Montreal.—Lond. Reg., 49.
Brit. Empire Land.—Ord., 2½.
Brit. Empire Trust.—Pf. Ord., 12½.
Calgary and Edmonton.—4½.
Can. Bk. of Commerce.—40½.
Canada Co.—20½.
Can. Land and Irrig.—1½.
Can. Nthn. Prairie Lands.—34½.
Hudson's Bay.—6 17-32; 1937, 92½.
Land Corp. of Can.—6½.
Royal Bk. of Can.—Lond. Reg., 44.
San Antonio Land.—6 p.c. Bds., 16 7-16.
Trust and Loan of Can.—16½.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction.—432; 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 87.
B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 64; Pref. Ord., 61½; 5 p.c. Perp. Pref., 68; 4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 71½.
Can. General Elect.—Com., 99½.
Cedars Rapids.—5 p.c. Bds., 105.
Cities Services.—Com., 22½.
Kaministiquia Power.—Cap., 85½.
Montreal St. Rly.—4½ p.c. Debs., 1922, No. 1, 4600, 108½.
Montreal Trams.—5 p.c. G. Bds., 96.
Montreal Light H. and Power.—97.
Montreal Water.—4½ Prior Lien G. Bds., 95½.
Shawinigan Water.—5 p.c. Bonds, 111; 5½ p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 106½.
Toronto Suburban Rly.—4½ p.c. Debs., 72.
Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 87½.
Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 70.
West Kootenay Power.—6 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 92½.
Winnipeg Elect. Rly.—4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 80.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 51½.
Can. Collieries.—5 p.c. A Inc. Debs., 12½.
Dom. Iron and Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 78½.

Mines

Mont Nickel. Ord., 20½; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22½; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 18½; 8 p.c. Debs., 110½.

Miscellaneous.

Benson and Hedges (Can.). 8½ p.c. Debs., 91½.

Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—Com., 7½; 7 p.c. Conv. Pref., 8½.
Can. Car. and Foundry.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 53; 6 p.c. Bds., 106½.
Can. Fairbanks Morse.—6 p.c. Pref., 69½.
Can. Westn. Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 62; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 11½; Com., 7½.
Can. Westn. Natural Gas.—Com., 6.
Cockshutt Flow.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 47½; Com., 8.
Can. Steamship.—Com., 17½; Voting, 17½.
Furness, Withy.—29½; 5 p.c. Pref., 8 7-16.
Imp. Tob. of Can.—20½; 6 p.c. Pref., 19½.
Marconi of Can.—8½.
Penmans.—5 p.c. G. Bds., 102.
Riordon Pulp.—6 p.c. Debs., 93.
Simpson (R.).—6 Cum. Pref., 85½.

—* *—

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS). Ten Days Ending March 31.

Canadian Northern.—\$1,551,700; decrease, \$363,532.
Canadian Pacific.—\$4,342,000; decrease, \$482,000.
Grand Trunk.—\$525,324; increase, £102,526.

—* *—

MINING PRICES.

TORONTO, April 1.

Dealing in mining shares has been active, but after the recent strong rise, some of the stocks have been subject to profit-taking, with the result that their prices are somewhat lower than a week ago. The Montreal Mining Exchange was opened for business last Tuesday. The sessions are to run co-incidentally with both the Montreal Stock Exchange and the Standard Mining Exchange in Toronto. At present the new Exchange has some seven or eight members.

GOLD MINES.—Argonaut, .56; Atlas, .23; Dome Lake, .11½; Dome Mines, .27; Hattie, .181; Hollinger, .945; Huntton, .10; Keora, .15; Kirkland Lake, .46; Lake Shore, .235; McIntyre, .2040; Moneta, .15; Newray, .13; Porcupine Crown, .26½; Porcupine V.N.T., .31; Schumacher, .50; So. Keora, .39½; Teck-Hughes, .55; West Dome, .13.
SILVER MINES.—Beaver, .21; Crown Reserve, .20; La Rose, .38; McKinley-Darragh, .22½; Mining Corp., 1.02; Nipissing, 6.45; Temiskaming, .35.

—* *—

REAFFORESTATION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

In order to encourage reafforestation in Nova Scotia, Mr. Frank J. D. Barnjum, of Annapolis Royal, N.S., has offered a cash bonus of \$2 an acre to the farmers of Nova Scotia for every acre of spruce or pine seedlings planted by them on their farms the coming spring of 1922. No one farmer is to be paid a bonus on more than 100 acres, so as to distribute the plantings as widely as possible over the Province. The location and method of planting must be approved by the Government forester of Nova Scotia. If one is appointed, otherwise by Mr. Barnjum's forester, to ensure satisfactory results.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents

THE LONDON MARKET.

THREEMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

Cash Settlement Day, Thurs., May 4.

Settlement Day, Thurs., May 4.

Wed., April 26. Thurs., April 27.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has been on a good scale, and the tone of markets has been increasingly confident. Threemorton Street is feeling the effect of an easier money market, and there is also a hopeful temper in evidence regarding the outcome of the Genoa Conference. Investment values still tend forward under the lead of the gilt-edged group, which stands at the highest of the present movement, and often at high price records. A belief in a more encouraging Budget showing, accompanied probably by a reduction of at least 1s. in the income tax, has emphasised the forward tendency of this group.

Home rails have moved in sympathy with Government securities, and after a pause are showing renewed strength under the lead of the principal trade lines, which have been assisted by the improving character of trade reports in several directions. Argentine rails have displayed recurrent strength, and other South American rails have also shown spottily to advantage.

In the foreign market the influence of the Genoa Conference has also been felt, though the Continental group has at times been disposed to take up a waiting attitude. Mexican loans have again displayed strength on the impending Conference to discuss Mexican national finance, but quotations are under best. The mining market has hung fire, but oil shares have revived somewhat, and rubbers have hardened with the raw material. Industrials have advanced strongly in places.

Canadian securities, though not very vigorous, have been steady, with firmness in places. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have shown to advantage. The 3½ per Cents. have risen to 117 to 78½, while the Fours and the 4½ per Cents. have each gained ½ at 85 and 100 respectively. Canadian municipal issues have also been firm.

In the railroad group Canadian Pacifics have advanced well to 161 on Wall Street advices, but Grand Trunks have been idle apart from the Guaranteed Fours, which have further rallied to 74.

Hudson's Bays among land shares, after dullness on the quarterly land sales figures, have taken a turn for the better, and are higher on balance at 65-32. Lower-priced land issues have been steady.

Industrials show a good majority of gains. Dominion Steels have risen 2 to 26½. Canadian Cars have advanced 2 to 24½, and the Preferred, at 53½, is 3 up. Canadian General Electrics exceptionally have further eased 1 to 99½. Canada Cements have gained 2 at 64½. The Preferred, at 99½, is rather weaker. Lake Superiors show a rally to 124. Spanish River Pulp Pref., at 92, is 2 better, but Shawinigan Water has not moved.

Brazil Tractions have been a strong feature, rising to 44, and Mexican Traction issues, moving with other Mexican securities, registering several advances of 3 to 6 points. Canadian mining shares have again received a fair amount of attention.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, April 2.

You will have gathered from my recent letters that the upward price movement which commenced in February has been continued during March, market conditions last month, both as regards activity and price trend, being much more encouraging than for a good many months past. The improvement was well maintained during the last week of the month. The passing of the Lyall dividend had little effect, as it had been generally anticipated, and, on the other hand, there were several very encouraging factors. These included the publication of the annual reports of the Canadian General Electric Co., Steel Co. of Canada, and Quebec Ry. The

first, despite lessened profits, revealed something of the great strength of the concern, the second was unexpectedly good in view of the fact that the year reviewed was probably the worst the Canadian steel industry as a whole has ever encountered, and the third for the first time showed a surplus.

As a result of the week most of the active stocks have advanced in price. Lake of the Woods gained 10, Riordon Pref. 7, B.C. Fishing 5, Dom. Canners 4½, Dom. Glass 4½, Can. Steamships 2, and the Pref. 2½. Asbestos 2½, St. Law. Flour 2, and there were many smaller advances. On the other hand, Can. Gen. Electric lost 4½ on the announcement that the company is to make an issue of \$3,000,000 6 per cent. 20 yr. debentures, Lyall lost 4 on the passing of the dividend, Ames-Holden Pref. lost 2, and Toronto Ry. 1½.

During the past few days markets have been brisk with prices trending upwards. On Thursday Quebec Ry. was the leader, the paper stocks were mostly active and strong, and Steamships issues both advanced. On Friday the feature was a sudden advance in the milling stocks, Ogilvie and Lake of the Woods both moved up 10 points, and St. Lawrence Flour 3½, all these reaching new high prices for the year, Maple Leaf advanced 2½, B.C. Fishing made a notable gain of 5½, and Dom. Canners 2½. The advance in the price of some of the principal flour milling shares during the past month has been most striking. Ogilvie, for instance, has risen 23 points, Lake of the Woods 12, and Maple Leaf and St. Law. Flour 8½ each.

The traction stocks, which had been easier on Friday, stiffened on Saturday, when Quebec Ry. was again the most active stock, rising 1½. Toronto Ry. regained 1 point, and Brazilian advanced fractionally, but Detroit sold off 2½. Atlantic Sugar was notably active, but eased ½. The milling stocks continued active and strong, though St. Lawrence sold off 1½. Apart from Brompton and Abitibi the papers were quiet. There was some trading in Steamships Common, and the Voting Trust certificates, and investment buying is said to have been responsible for an advance of a point in Steel of Canada.

Quite a feature of recent trading has been the renewal of interest in industrial shares, and in the bond market there are signs that industrial bonds are about to receive a larger share of attention from the investing public. As I have reported before, the feeling is growing that a number of Canadian enterprises have now passed the worst of the depression, and confidence in them is increased by the liquid strength shown by their financial statements.

Among prices at the close of business on Saturday Abitibi was 40½; Ames-Holden Pref. 16; Asbestos Corp. 50½, Pref. 78½; Atlantic Sugar 23; B.C. Fishing 30; B.E. Steel 8½, 1st Pref. 62½; Brompton 24½; Can. Car. 22½; Can. Cement 60; Can. Gen. Elec. 89½; C.S.S. Lines 16½, Pref. 43½; Voting Trust 16; Cons. Smelting 20; Dom. Bridge 70; Dom. Canners 32; Dom. Glass 63½; Dom. Textile 138½; Howard-Smith 65; Lake of the Woods 160; Laurentide 82½; Lyall 27; Montreal Power 88; Ont. Steel 40; Ottawa Power 81½; Price Bros. 37½; Quebec Ry. 23; Riordon S. Pref. 13; Shawinigan 103½; Spanish River 70; Pref. 85; St. Law. Flour 81½; Steel of Can. 66; Tor. Ry. 62; Wayamack 50; Winnipeg Ry. 36.

A statement issued by the chairman of the committee of creditors of the Riordon Co., Ltd., reports that as a result of the operations of the Kipawa and Hawkesbury Mills, the former of which has been operating continuously since it resumed on October 20 last, the company's bank loans, which were secured, have been reduced by \$803,277; also all accrued back wages have been discharged. The committee has arranged that all creditors' claims will bear interest from November 10, 1921.

The passing of its dividend by the Lyall Construction Company is attributed in general to the fact that construction work is dull at present, and in particular to the fact that the Federal Government has not pro-

vided in its estimate for the construction of work on the cotton dam at Capreol, Ont.

The issue of debentures announced by the Canadian General Electric Co. is to be the purpose of liquidating back advances. It represents a big departure in the company's financing, as hitherto the company has had no bonded indebtedness other than a small mortgage obligation on property which has been purchased. The preferred shares have therefore been the cheapest of the company's securities.

★ ★

MINING NOTES.

A report from Kirkland Lake to the Montreal Star, calling attention to prospects in the development stage which may become producers before long, mentions in the opinion of the Argonaut mine at Beauport Lake. This property is now being equipped with a mill, and is expected to be producing gold before the end of this summer. The report continues: "In the intervening territory between the producing mines of the Kirkland Lake district and the Argonaut Gold are a number of properties which promise also to figure conspicuously in the current year's developments. The Bolden Gold Mines and the King Kirkland stand out as leading properties in this respect, followed by such others as the Elstons-Dundas, Lebel, Oro, Queen-Lebel, Moffat Hall, Wood-Kirkland, Lebel Lode, and so on, while just north of Kirkland Lake the Goodish Gold Mine seems to be on a fair road to success, with an equally favourable outlook in the southern part of the field. Kirkland Lake, from Swastika eastward through Teck Lebel and Gauthier townships, seems to be on the eve of extremely widespread developments, this even extending eastward through Larder Lake and into the Province of Quebec."

McIntyre-Porcupine Mines has declared a dividend of 5 per cent., payable May 1. It is expected that the permanent \$5 certificates, which are to replace the company's old \$1 par value shares, will be ready for delivery about April 15. Current reports state that high operating efficiency has been established at the mine, the result being a striking increase in the productivity of the labour employed. Also, the new milling equipment, which is to be ready for operation within a short time, will bring the capacity of the plant to 800 tons daily, and will make it possible to produce gold at the rate of around \$8,000 daily, or at the rate of close to \$3,000,000 a year, as compared with a little over \$2,000,000 annually in recent years.

On the Porcupine Peninsula property a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 200 feet, at which level a drift is being driven along a quartz vein from 18 to 20 feet in width. Assays taken across 18 feet are stated to have shown a gold content of from 87 to over 100 per ton.

It is believed that operations will soon be resumed on the Porcupine Crown property, which, with the Thom-on-Krist, is now under control of the North Crown Company.

The discovery of an ore body 30 feet wide at a depth of 200 feet is reported at the White Rock Gold mine, at West Shining Tree. It is said that a good deal of free gold can be seen.

It is announced that the Mining Corporation of Canada has commenced cross-cutting at the 300-ft. level on its Hailybury Frontier property in South Lorrain. The Corporation has also secured the Crompton property, close to the Keeley.

The plant being set up at the King-Kirkland Gold Mines will be ready by May 1, and will enable operations to be carried to a depth of several hundred feet. Some good ore has been developed at 100 feet, but it is not intended to undertake extensive lateral operations until a depth of 100 feet is reached.

At the annual meeting of the McKimley-Darragh-Savage Mines of Cobalt, the mine superintendent explained that the principal reason for closing down the mine was that silver could not be profitably mined at present price. The 100,000 tons of ore already stoped could be milled, he said, at a small profit. The average value of the ore on hand was 6 oz. to the ton, and he thought that the mine could only be profitably reopened if it were when silver was worth 75 or 80 cents.

Rich new silver strikes are reported at the Keno Hill, from Dawson, in the

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires Cable Address, Canadian.

Australia.

D. H. Rosa, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O. Melbourne. Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. Cable Address, Canadian.

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 99 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. Cable Address, Canadian.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 214 Rua do Janeiro, Office, Rua Gonçalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Cable Address, Canadian.

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. Cable Address, Canadian.

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai Cable Address, Canadian.

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Teniente Rey 11, Havana, P.O. Box 1380. Cable Address, Cantracom.

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. Cable Address, Cancomac.

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. Cable Address, Watermill.

India and Ceylon.

H. A. Chisholm, c/o H.M. Trade Commissioner for India and Ceylon, P.O. Box 683, Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2 Milan. Cable Address, Canadian.

Jamaica.

G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. Cable Address, Cantracom.

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; Office, 51-B Main Street, Yokohama. Cable Address, Canadian.

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. Cable Address, Canadian.

South Africa.

W. J. Ezan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. Cable Address, Cantracom.

Straits Settlements.

P. W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. Cable Address, Canadian.

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, K.W.1. Phone Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. Cable Address, Sleighting, London.

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. Cable Address, Cantracom.

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Building, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. Cable Address, Cantracom.

A. B. Mudiman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. Cable Address, Canadian.

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. Cable Address, Cantracom.

United States.

F. Hubbl, 1463 Broadway, New York City. Cable Address, Cantracom.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Mullin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Røntum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Østergade, No. 4, Christiansia, Norway. Cable Address, Nostume.

TRADE ENQUIRIES. Opportunities for British and Canadian

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's office, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

A Canadian firm, in a position to export large quantities of automobile asbestos brake linings, are desirous of getting into touch with important buyers in the United Kingdom.

A Canadian association, manufacturing high-grade steel caskets and wooden coffins in all varieties, also undertakers' accessories of all kinds, have a capacity for exporting upon a large scale, and are desirous of getting into correspondence with United Kingdom importers.

An Ontario firm have a quantity of flax, fibre, and tow for sale, and invite correspondence from importers.

A manufacturing concern in Ontario wish to hear from importers of vegetable oils and lubricating greases.

A firm in Ontario enquire for importers of gypsum wall board, gyproc board, and gyproc finishing plaster.

A Canadian company, manufacturing boiler grates, would be glad to arrange with some United Kingdom firm in a position to carry stock, for representation. The company also manufacture mining cars and a wide range of castings.

A Canadian company, manufacturing abrasive wheels and grinding machinery, are able to offer supplies for export, and would be glad to get into touch with United Kingdom buyers interested.

A Canadian firm seek importers in the United Kingdom of mocassin slippers made by the Huron Indians.

A Quebec firm enquire for importers of sawn birch.

An Ontario firm of manufacturers enquire for importers of extension curtain rods, nickel-plated utensils, and curtain-pole ends.

Other Enquiries.

The High Commissioner for India is asking for tenders, to be delivered in London by April 25, for the supply of timber for making packing-cases—for which Canadian spruce is suitable. The specifications can be seen at the office of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*, 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

H.M. Trade Commissioner at Winnipeg reports to the Department of Overseas Trade the receipt of an enquiry from Vancouver for supplies of electric light meters; that a Western Canadian company are desirous of securing quotations from the United Kingdom for the supply of black iron pipes of the highest grade, in sizes 1 in., 2 in., and 3 in., suitable for air brake connections on electric street cars; and that a Western Canadian company are desirous of obtaining from U.K. manufacturers samples and quotations of trolley retriever cord, known as No. 9 weatherproof.

BALDWIN'S CASE SETTLED.

The solicitors for the plaintiff in the case of *Farncombe v. Sperling and Co.*, in connection with the shares of Baldwins, Ltd., announce that 99 per cent. of the shareholders supporting the action have accepted Messrs. Sperling's offer to settle all matters in dispute on the original contract on the following terms: The shareholders have the option of retaining their shares and receiving by way of damages 3s. 6d. per share, or of transferring their shares to Messrs. Sperling on payment of 4s. 6d. per share. In both cases the shareholders retain all dividends paid by Messrs. Baldwins, Ltd., up to date.

A little more than a year ago the Confederation Life Association put into effect a new departure in the life insurance business in Canada, by which applications for amounts not exceeding £200 on single lives are considered without medical examination. The mortality in this class of business during the year was most satisfactory, and was lower than the mortality shown in the medically examined business during the same period. The directors have consequently decided the amount should be increased to £400, and the age limit extended.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA. C.P.R.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Thursday, April 20.—*Metagama*.
Friday, April 21.—*Montcalm*.
Friday, April 28.—*Minnedosa*.
Friday, May 5.—*Montrose*.
Friday, May 12.—*Empress of Britain*.
Southampton to Quebec or Montreal.
Thursday, April 20.—*Scandinavian*.
Saturday, April 22.—*Empress of Scotland*.
Thursday, April 27.—*Scotian*.
Wednesday, May 3.—*Empress of France*.
Thursday, May 11.—*Melita*.
Thursday, May 18.—*Empress of Scotland*.

* Three-class steamer. † New steamer.

Glasgow to Quebec or Montreal.

Wednesday, April 19.—*Metagama*.

Friday, May 5.—*Tunisia* (via Belfast).

Friday, May 12.—*Corsican*.

Vancouver to China and Japan.

May 6.—*Empress of Japan*.

May 18.—*Empress of Russia*.

June 15.—*Empress of Asia*.

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: May 19, *Niagara*; June 16, *Mokura*; July 21, *Niagara*.

Canard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, April 20.—*Albania*.

Thursday, May 4.—*Saturnia*.

Thursday, May 25.—*Albania*.

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, June 1.—*Andania*.

Thursday, June 13.—*Antonia*.

Thursday, July 6.—*Andania*.

* New steamer.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, April 22.—*Canada*.

Saturday, April 29.—*Regina*.

Saturday, May 6.—*Megantic*.

Saturday, May 13.—*Cemopic*.

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, April 28.—*Poland*.

Friday, May 19.—*Vedic*.

Southampton to Halifax.

Saturday, April 29.—*Caronia*.

* New steamer.

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to Montreal and Quebec.

Thursday, April 20.—*Manchester Brigade*.

Thursday, April 27.—*Manchester Producer*.

Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due by the direct mail steamers from Canadian ports as follows:—*Montcalm*, April 16; *Canada*, April 18. Letters only are due via New York, by the *Coronia* and *Adianto*, April 16; *Aquitania*, April 18; *Lapland*, April 19; *Homeric*, April 22.

A YEAR'S BUILDING.

Construction returns from thirty-five cities in Canada, according to MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., show that the total value of buildings erected in 1921 was \$95,715,214, as compared with \$99,832,413 in 1920. Toronto led with \$23,878,221; Montreal was second with \$21,381,273, and Winnipeg third with \$5,580,400.

—* * *

In a pamphlet entitled "The Natural Resources Question" W. Everard Edmonds puts forward a strong plea for "the completion of Alberta's status as a Province of Canada."

Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, announces that capital expenditure this year for replacements and new construction will amount to over \$12,000,000, says the Ottawa correspondent of the Central News.

Among the contents of the "Handbook of Travel and Overseas Information," issued by the British Passenger Agents' Association, are: "Open-Air Life in Canada," by Sir George McLaren Brown; "Canada as a Playground," by a Canadian; "Canada and Farmers with Capital," by Mr. J. Obed Smith; "Imperial Sentiment and Settlement," by the Agent-General for Ontario; and "Social Conditions in Newfoundland," by Sir Edgar Bowring.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL
\$25,000,000 (1921)

Head Office: TORONTO.

RESERVE FUND
\$10,000,000 (1921)

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President.
RT. HON. SIR THOMAS WHITE, K.C.M.G., | SIR JOHN AIRD,
Vice-President, | Vice-President and General Manager.
H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

Over 520 Branches throughout CANADA and NEWFOUNDLAND.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

BARBADOS.....Bridgetown. CUBA.....Havana. JAMAICA.....Kingston.
MEXICO.....Mexico City. ST. PIERRE et MIQUELON.....St. Pierre.
BRAZIL.....Rio de Janeiro. TRINIDAD.....Port of Spain.
UNITED STATES.....New York, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), and Seattle.

Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

LONDON OFFICE - - - 2 LOMBARD STREET, E.C.3.
CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager. A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office:
TORONTO.

Capital and Reserves - \$14,000,000

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER,
President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT,
General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73 CORNHILL, E.C.3.

S. L. JONES, Manager.

A Foreign Exchange Department is conducted at which all enquiries as to Canadian, United States, and other Exchanges will be courteously answered. Cable or Mail Transfers effected to, and Accounts Opened at any of the Bank's complete system of Canadian branches. Deposits Received at interest. Travellers' Credits Issued. Orders Executed on the London, Glasgow, and New York Stock Exchanges.

New York Agency - 51 Broadway.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1727.

Paid-up Capital - £2,000,000
Rest and Undivided Profits - £1,241,777
Deposits - £40,740,031

Head Office - ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Cashier & General Manager: A. K. WRIGHT.
Secretary: J. B. ADSHEAD.

London Office - 3 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.2.

ALEX. DICK, Joint Managers.
WM. WHITE, Joint Managers.

Glasgow Office -

ROYAL EXCHANGE SQUARE & BUCHANAN STREET.

THOMAS LILLIE, Agent.

175 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT SCOTLAND.

Banking Business of every description transacted. Deposits received at interest repayable at call or at notice. Drafts, Circular Notes, Letters of Credit and Cable transfers issued - available throughout the world. Foreign Exchange. Accounts opened and Agency business undertaken for Foreign and Colonial Banks and other financial establishments. Correspondence invited.

"CANADA" SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

INCLUDING POSTAGE AND QUARTERLY INDEXES.

	Per Annum.	6 Months.	3 Months.
The United Kingdom	356	206	103
Canada or Newfound- land	37 6 or 9	21 6 or 5 20	10 9 or 2 60
All Other Countries	396	226	113

Cheques and P.O. Orders payable to THE CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., L.

To the Publisher of "CANADA," 110 St. Martin's Lane,
London, W.C.2.

In connection with export trade matters, "Canada's" Trade Enquiry Department will be pleased to furnish, as far as possible, information desired by Canadian manufacturers. This department is in touch with the buying community, and is in a position to render service on points of difficulty that confront many Dominion producers. Communications, which will be treated in confidence, should be marked "Trade Enquiry Department."

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817

Paid up Capital \$22,000,000. Rest \$22,000,000. Undivided Profits \$1,501,646. Total Assets (October 31, 1921) \$517,403,162.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, Bart., *President*. SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., *Vice-President*.
 R. H. ANGUS, Esq. LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O. C. R. HOSMER, Esq.
 H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq. D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq. WM. McMASTER, Esq.
 LT.-COL. HERBERT MOLSON, C.M.G., M.C. HAROLD KENNEDY, Esq. H. W. BEAUFIER, Esq.
 G. B. FRASER, Esq. HIS HONOUR HENRY COCKSHUTT. I. H. ANDERSON, Esq.
 E. W. BEATTY, Esq., K.C. SIR LOMER GOVIN, K.C.M.G. GEN. SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Branches & Agencies throughout Canada & Newfoundland; also at New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Spokane in the United States, and at Mexico City.
LONDON OFFICES - - - 47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.2.
London Committee:—Sir THOMAS SKINNER, Bart., P. R. S. BALFOUR, Esq.
PARIS AGENCY: Bank of Montreal (France), 8 Place Vendôme, Paris.
Paris Comité Consultatif:—M. Le Sénateur Gaston Menier. W. F. Benson, *Manager*.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Bank has reciprocal arrangements with leading banks covering all countries, and is, therefore, in a position to offer favourable competitive rates for business in all parts of the world. With its numerous Branches it offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a General Banking Business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Mexico and France.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

Executors and Trustees. Assets under Administration, \$280,172,980.25.

Directors: Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., *President*; Huntly R. Drummond, *Vice-President*; Hugh A. Allan; R. B. Angus; Hon. C. C. Ballantyne; E. W. Beatty, K.C.; C. W. Dean; Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E.; Hon. Sir Lomer Govin, K.C.M.G., M.P.; A. P. Hogg, C. D.; Thomas Horsburgh, Kellie; William McMaster; Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C.; Sir Augustus M. Nanton; Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.; Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, *General Manager*, H. B. MacKenzie.

The Company undertakes, for Executors, Trustees, or Owners in the United Kingdom, the management and realization of Assets in Canada, including payment of any taxes.

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney in the investment of moneys, care of securities, listing of dividend, rent, etc., etc., and the sale of properties.

Head Office, Montreal (Cable Address, "Royallrust").

Branches throughout Canada.

Inquiries solicited. Reference may be made to the Bank of Montreal's London Branches for further information regarding the Company.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Established 1832.

GENERAL OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.

CAPITAL	...	...	...	...	\$9,700,000
RESERVE FUND	...	...	...	...	\$19,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS over	...	...	...	...	\$225,000,000

Special facilities are available to the public through the branches of this Bank for the transaction of business with Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and the United States at Boston, Chicago, and New York.

329 BRANCHES IN ALL.

LONDON BRANCH, 55 OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2. E. C. MACLEOD, *Manager*.

QUEBEC

CANADA.

THE PROVINCE OF PROSPERITY.

Vast natural resources and an industrious, thrifty, and enterprising population have brought unexampled prosperity to this Province.

No province of the Dominion offers more startling opportunities for the investor. Immense water powers, now running to waste, will produce electricity for industrial purposes in unlimited volume. Vast forests will supply an enormous cut of timber and wood pulp; rich mineral deposits hold out alluring opportunities to the prospector; extensive tracts of fertile land induce the domestic farmer and the foreign settler. No province of the Dominion offers more varied and game of the Province are among its most valuable assets. The Province is a land of opportunity and incomparable sport. Quebec is the Sportsman's Paradise, the Holiday-maker's Elysium, and a land of opportunity for all.

For further particulars apply to—

Lt.-Col. P. PELLETIER,

Agent-General for Quebec.

38 KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.**WHEN IN CANADA**

You will find the Managers and

Staffs of our Branches willing and ready to help you in your banking transactions. They will be pleased to have you call on them.

We have over 600 Branches covering Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and there is a Savings Department at every Branch.

**THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.**

DEPOSITS: 380 MILLION DOLLARS.

London Office: PRINCES STREET, E.C.

Transcontinental Railway Company, 1921, operating expenses, \$36,036,470.

British Canadian Trust.—A dividend has been declared at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary shares for the year ending 1921.

Standard Bank of Canada. A dividend has been declared for the quarter ending April 30, at 3 1/2 per cent., being at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock, payable on and after May 1 to shareholders of record as of April 17.

Canadian Northern Railway. The directors announce that the earnings of the company are insufficient to enable them to declare any interest to be payable on the 5 per cent. income charge convertible debenture stock on May 2.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

A Profitable Canadian "Straddle." Opportunities are frequently presented to those who keep a watchful eye on the Official List published by the Stock Exchange of performing various profitable financial feats. A "straddle" is a useful operation at all times, and one of these can be accomplished now in the Canadian market. We have the highest respect for the securities of Newfoundland, and should not in the ordinary way counsel a sale of such superlative Colonial investments; but when the dealers on the Stock Exchange are unwilling or unable to adjust quotations to changing investment conditions, investors owe it to themselves to benefit from such a state of affairs. Newfoundland 4 per cent. Consolidated stock of 1930 is now beginning to benefit from the fact that it is practically a short-dated security, and it is quoted at 85-88 (last marking 87½). On the other hand, New Brunswick 4 per cent. Registered stock, 1940, is quoted at 78-81 (last marking 79½). On the basis of the last markings, which both obviously represent purchases, the respective yields are £4 11s. 2d. per cent. and £5 0s. 4d. per cent. *Prima facie*, there is no sufficient justification for such a difference in these times when long-dated securities are becoming increasingly popular owing to the belief that we have seen the end of the long period of high money rates. Whilst the Newfoundland stock is now reflecting purchases for the capital increment which will materialise in fourteen years, the New Brunswick issue, owing to its remote maturity, is not influenced by that factor, but solely by its assurance of over twenty-five years interest yield on the capital employed of 5 per cent.

But First Catch Your Hare. Actually there is more in this exchange than a mere gain in interest received. Postulating that it is acted upon by a holder of £1,000 of the Newfoundland stock, this on the lowest market quotation—85—would produce, say, £850, which, if reinvested in the New Brunswick stock, would purchase at the highest quotation—81—just about £1,050 stock, on which the interest would amount to £42 per annum, as against the £40 on the other security, whilst the growing favour for long-dated issues is almost sure at no distant date to lift the New Brunswick quotations to an equal level with that of the Newfoundland security, whose comparatively early maturity is likely to be an increasing disadvantage. Those who are prepared to hold the stock to the date of maturity will derive a capital increment on their capital of £200, equal to 23 per cent., as compared with—assuming that the stock was purchased in the neighbourhood of 90-£100 on the Newfoundland stock, or equal to 10 per cent. From the profit on redemption of the New Brunswick stock must, of course, be deducted the £50 loss on the sale of the Newfoundland security, making the net ultimate profit on the transaction £150, equal to 17 per cent., plus a gain in income of one-twentieth of the present amount for twenty-seven years. It is advisable to administer a caution to anyone contemplating what looks like a very profitable operation. Everyone knows the old cookery book injunction for jugging a hare—first catch your "pussy." In these times, with markets swept bare of stock, quotations do not always mean that any particular stock is available at any given moment. It is much more probable that the reply to an order to purchase a stock will be that it is not immediately obtainable. Before, therefore, giving an order to sell the Newfoundland issue it would be well to test the market, and if necessary place a firm order with a bank or broker, who can usually secure the stock if the purchaser is prepared to exercise the necessary amount of patience. As to the Newfoundland issue, in the present temper of the market there is little fear of the price running away, and action in this can be deferred until the stock selected for the "straddle" has been secured.

The Toronto correspondent of *The Times* reports a formidable movement among Liberal members of the Dominion House of Commons to curtail the powers of the Civil Service Commission and to restore control over appointments to members of Parliament.

The Hon. J. E. Perrault, the Quebec Minister of Colonisation, states that the Province will not attempt to get new settlers from abroad this year, but will concentrate its efforts on repatriation of English and French Canadians from New England, several thousands of whom have already returned.

Estimates for the Dominion Department of Immigration for the current fiscal year show an increase of \$344,000. Items which are increased are: Immigration outside service, \$620,000 to \$640,000; immigration contingencies, \$870,000 to \$1,170,000; Chinese immigration, salaries and contingencies, \$32,000 to \$35,000; exhibitions, \$90,000 to \$115,000; relief of distressed Canadians, \$6,000 to \$20,000.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

In his annual report to the shareholders, Mr. A. L. Dymont, President of the Canadian General Electric Company, points out that it is unavoidable that in years of general depression the profits even of this company must reflect to some extent the prevailing business conditions. As *Canada* has often pointed out, the continual development of hydroelectric power in the Dominion, a process which, as far as can be seen, will continue in probably increasing measure for many years to come, is a highly important factor in the present and future prosperity of this strong and aggressively managed company, but when trade conditions are slack and building and other construction operations are at a low ebb, the demand for electrical installations, equipment, and appliances, the manufacture of which forms a considerable part of this company's business, must be in less demand. The financial statement, which appears on another page, shows that profits for 1921 were \$1,707,530; from this \$401,831 was set aside for depreciation, and interest payments absorbed \$599,416, leaving \$706,693 as net profit for the year. Adding this to the undivided profits as at the end of 1920, the total available for disposal was \$4,384,704. The regular dividends of 7 per cent. on the Preferred shares and 8 per cent. on the Ordinary shares were paid during the year, taking \$927,078, and leaving a balance of \$557,726 at credit of profit and loss account. The surplus account contains a rather unusual feature, which deserves notice. The Canadian Appraisal Company, as a result of a complete itemised appraisal, reported the net appreciated value of the company's buildings, plant, and equipment to be more than \$12,000,000 in excess of their valuation in the company's books. With the approval of the auditors the book values of the company's fixed assets have been written up by \$4,000,000. This amount was carried to the surplus account, and then, even after allowing for the 20 per cent. stock dividend distributed to the shareholders last summer, the reserve account amounts to \$7,000,000, and the surplus shown in the balance sheet to \$7,557,726.

Thus it seems that in the value of fixed assets there is still an equity of about \$8,000,000 for which no credit is taken in the balance-sheet. There is a somewhat similar situation in respect of patents and goodwill. Although these still figure in the balance-sheet at the nominal valuation of one dollar, Mr. Dymont points out that under this heading the company really owns a considerable portion of the share capital of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, and of the Canadian Radio Corporation. The company's working capital position is still one of great strength, as current assets exceed current liabilities by \$5,524,834.

We have received the prospectus of an interesting new industrial enterprise in Canada, the Red Star Refineries, Ltd., which has been incorporated and organised in Canada for the purpose of distilling and refining gasoline fuel oil and other petroleum products from crude oil. According to the prospectus, the company is to establish its plant in Montreal on a site having a deep water frontage on Montreal harbour, and crossed by the Canadian National Railway lines and by Notre Dame Street. This site provides space for a plant of 10,000 barrels daily capacity, and this will be installed in units of 1,000 barrels. It is stated that arrangements have been made by the company with responsible oil-producing interests in Texas which will ensure a constant and ample supply of crude oil, which will be delivered to Galveston through pipe lines, and thence by tank steamers direct to the company's wharf at Montreal, thus economising the cost of transportation. As the result of a survey of conditions made by an American firm of engineers who make a speciality of oil refineries, Montreal is reported to be one of the best possible locations for a refinery, both in regard to a steady supply of crude oil, and as an excellent market for the disposal of the product.

The company calculates that 80 per cent. of the product can be marketed for spot cash on production, and that, allowing for selling costs, its operations should yield a net profit of \$3 per barrel, which would show an earning power in excess of \$1,000,000 a year from even a 1,000 barrels per day production. The company's capitalisation consists of \$1,000,000 in 8 per cent. Cumulative Preferred shares of \$10 each, and \$2,000,000 in Common shares of \$10 each. There is no bond issue, and the Preferred shares therefore constitute the company's premier security. Of the Preferred shares, 25,000 are being offered for subscription in Montreal, with a bonus of 40 per cent. Common stock.

The King has approved of the Toronto Scottish Regiment, Canadian Militia, being shown in the Army List as allied to the 14th (County of London) Battalion the London Regiment (London Scottish).

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquiry is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

J. R.—Lord Strathcona died on January 21, 1914, at the age of 64. He was appointed Canadian High Commissioner in London in 1890.

A. H. C.—The Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons in the new Parliament is the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, and the Deputy-Speaker Mr. W. M. German.

X. X. X.—A new regulation is to come into effect in Quebec on July 1, under which the alcoholic strength of beer will be reduced from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent.

S. S.—In further reply to your recent enquiry, we are now advised that the valuation suggested to you by your correspondent—viz., \$30 an acre, is considered to represent about the fair selling value of the property, and that you should be able to secure it by awaiting for a reasonable time an opportunity for sale. In case of sale you would probably have to accept a proportion—perhaps one-half—of the price in cash, and, for the balance, a first mortgage on the property, but it is suggested that, in view of the location of the property, you would probably be able to sell the mortgage should you desire to do so.

J. A. M.—In British Columbia bachelors, spinsters, widows, and widowers without dependents have to pay Provincial income tax on that part of their incomes in excess of \$1,200 per annum. To married men a further exemption of \$300 is granted, and there is an exemption of \$200 for each dependent child. Thus a married man with three children would only have to pay tax on any income in excess of \$2,100 per annum. An exemption of \$200 is also allowed for each dependent relative, such as father or mother or other close relative. Life insurance premiums may be deducted from the taxable income up to one-sixth of the amount of the gross income of the taxpayer. The income tax is at the rate of one per cent. on income in excess of the exemptions and up to \$2,500; two per cent. between \$2,500 and \$3,500; three per cent. between \$3,500 and \$4,500; four per cent. between \$4,500 and \$5,000; and so on in progression. The procedure is much the same as in regard to the Dominion income tax—that is to say, the individual taxpayers are responsible for making returns of their incomes, and are liable to penalties for neglecting to do so or for making false returns.

SEOR.—We cannot undertake to foretell what the eventual outcome of the matter may be. Briefly, we believe the situation is that while the company's assets are very valuable, its financial position is so encumbered and involved that new financing to secure working capital would be difficult, if not impossible, even if trade conditions were such as would warrant operations on a large scale, which does not appear to be the case at present. Obviously, the company's creditors are largely in control of the situation, and it appears that they consider that in the policy of giving the company time gradually to improve its position lies their best chance of recovering their claims. If they unite in continuing this policy until trade conditions improve, the company may work itself gradually back into a solvent or, eventually, even a prosperous concern, but the shares at present would seem to represent rather a long shot. Our mention of them several months ago, to which you allude, was because they could then be bought at such a bargain-counter price that a speculation in, say, 100 shares could not entail more than a very small loss, while any clearing of the situation might easily result in doubling their value. You will note that the price of the shares is now more than double what it was then.

H. N.—The *Vancouver Province* and the *Victoria Times* would probably be the most suitable papers for your purpose. You could see copies of these at any time at the Canadian High Commissioner's Office, 19 Victoria Street, or the office of the Agent-General for British Columbia, 1 Regent Street.

C. J.—There is certainly room for more British women teachers in the Western Provinces of Canada, but of course in the normal school is a necessary qualification, though this is sometimes dispensed with in the case of those possessing University degrees. Salaries vary considerably between urban and rural schools.

BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR APRIL.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

Chambers's Journal, as usual, contains an abundance of well-written articles on a variety of interesting subjects. Life in other countries is represented by "A Few Notes on Southern California," "Some Central African Customs," and "Changes in Bird-Life in New Zealand," while students of astronomy will welcome Professor George Forbes's article on "Cloud-Spots Among the Stars." In his series, "The Seven Lamps of Advocacy," Judge Parry demonstrates the usefulness of "The Lamp of Wit," and recounts many amusing anecdotes of its skillful employment. The fiction is admirable, including contributions from Alan Sullivan, John S. Margerison, and C. M. A. Oman.

Under the title, "Theodora's Lions," in the *English Review*, Austen Harrison sketches the political crisis at home and the European problem; while Alexis Aladin discusses "The Position in Russia," and C. H. Douglas writes on "The World After Washington." Wyndham Lewis contributes another article on "The Credentials of the Painter"; and the contents of *Theatre-Craft* include "The Contemporary Theatre," by Hernon Ould, "The New Amateur Movement in Manchester," by A. E. Garrett; and "The Art of Robert Edmund Jones," by Ilorace Shipp.

Various subjects of special interest from an Anglo-American point of view are dealt with in the *Landmark*. Donald Holman writes on "China, Washington, and the Future," Dr. Raymond Turner on "Are American School Histories Now Too British?" and "An Englishwoman" on "The Modern English Girl."

"The Joyous Venture Called 'Life,'" is the title of an inspiring article by Dr. W. T. Grenfell in *Toilers of the Deep*, the organ of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen.

Features of *United Empire*, the journal of the Royal Colonial Institute, are the full text of Mr. L. S. Amery's paper on "Emigration Within the Empire," and of Sir Philip Lloyd Gream's address on "Empire Trade Development," and the annual report of the Council. Among the articles are "Women as Empire Builders," by Arthur Grimble, and "The Canadian Soldier on the Land," by E. L. Chicanot.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 849. April 15, 1922.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line there after. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FRUIT FARMS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Four Farms, beautifully situated in Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, comprising altogether about 1,000 acres, including 200 acres of apple orchards in best apple-growing region in Canada. Excellent shipping facilities by water and rail. Only 70 miles from Halifax. Farms will be sold together or separately. Owner's commodious and modern house in beautiful grounds with garage and stabling available. Good fishing, hunting, and sea bathing in neighbourhood. Apply, Estate, Sir Frederick Borden, Canning, Nova Scotia.

HOUSE WANTED.

DISCHARGED SOLDIER (ex 1st Division Canadians) wants to rent small house or self-contained flat. Moderate rent; suburbs preferred. Box 565 CANADA, 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH THE BEST OF THE various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jonhall."

A. J. Brown, K.C. **W. R. L. Shanks.**

G. H. Montgomery, K.C. **G. P. Vanier.**

R. O. McMichael, K.C. **G. A. Coughlin.**

W. F. Chipman, K.C. **F. B. Common.**

E. O. McMichael, K.C. **H. B. Balfour.**

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Traction Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Adair Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

CHAUVIN, MEAGHER, WALKER, STEWART & CREPEAU, 232 St. James Street, Montreal. Que.

H. N. Chauvin, K.C. **T. S. Stewart.**

J. J. Meagher, K.C. **H. Crepeau.**

H. E. Walker, K.C.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 111 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors and Trustees, Merchants' Fire Chambers, Toronto. (Cable address: "Wilco, Toronto.") Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC

COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIRECTORS.

A. E. DYMENT, President.	STEPHEN HAAS, Vice-President.
GEORGE W. BEARDMORE.	J. J. ASHWORTH, General Manager.
H. C. COX.	SIR JAMES LOUGHEED, K.C.M.G.
COL. THE HON. SIR J. S. HENDRIE, C.V.O.	W. L. MATTHEWS.
F. GORDON OSLER.	SIR WILLIAM MACKENZIE
SIR HERBERT HOLT.	W. G. ROSS.
	W. D. ROSS.

Assistant General Manager—J. A. BREMNER.
Secretary—W. H. NESBITT.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED, AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES submitted to the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of the Company in Toronto, on Tuesday, March 28th, 1922.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1921.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Capital Assets—		Capital Stock—	
Land, Buildings, etc., at Toronto,		Common—Authorised ...	\$18,000,000.00
Peterboro, Bridgeburg, Stratford,		Preferred " ...	2,000,000.00
Montreal, Branch Offices, and Power			
Plant at Nassau	\$11,861,241.87		\$20,000,000.00
Machinery and Tools	7,505,075.93	Common Issued	\$10,800,000.00
Patterns and Drawings	1,012,161.60	Preferred—Authorised and issued	2,000,000.00
Patents, Contracts and Goodwill	1.00		
Total Capital Assets	\$20,377,480.40		\$12,800,000.00
Current Assets—		Mortgage Obligations on Properties Pur-	
Inventory of Raw Mate-		chased	61,250.00
rial, Supplies, Work in		Contingent Liabilities	194,458.90
Progress and Finished		Current Accounts and Bills Payable	8,330,321.18
Materials, including ex-		Dividend on Common Stock Accrued paid	
penditures on Contracts		January 1st, 1922	215,914.00
(less collections on		Reserve for Depreciation	5,405,164.03
accounts)	\$8,677,682.46	Surplus per Account Annexed—	
Accounts Receivable (less		Reserve	\$7,000,000.00
Reserve for Doubtful		Profit and Loss	557,726.13
Accounts)	3,963,518.40		7,557,726.13
Mortgages Receivable	79,500.00		
Investments	822,670.69		
Cash on hand and in Banks	577,697.57		
Prepaid Insurance Pre-			
miums, etc.	116,284.72		
Total Current Assets	14,237,353.84		
	\$34,614,834.24		\$34,614,834.24

A. E. DYMENT, President.
STEPHEN HAAS, Vice-President.

With our Report to the Shareholders dated 14th March 1922, appended hereto.
PRICE, WATERHOUSE AND CO., Auditors.

CONSOLIDATED SURPLUS ACCOUNT.

Profit for the year ended 31st December, 1921, before providing for Depreciation and Interest on Borrowed Capital...	\$1,707,339.66
Less—Reserve for Depreciation of Plant and Equipment	\$401,830.90
Interest on Borrowed Capital	599,416.60
	1,707,339.66
Net Profit for the year	\$706,092.16
Add—Undivided Profits as at 31st December, 1920	778,672.28
	1,484,764.44
Less—Dividends paid: 7 per cent. on Preferred and 8 per cent. on Common Stock...	927,038.31
Balance at credit of Profit and Loss, 31st December, 1921	\$557,726.13
Reserve	\$5,000,000.00
Add—Portion of Appraised Depreciated Values of Plants reported by Canadian Appraisal Company, Limited, in excess of Book Values, taken up in Accounts as referred to in Report, less unabsorbed balance of honorarium granted to late President at General Meeting of Shareholders on 21st March, 1921...	3,800,000.00
Less—Stock dividend of 20 per cent. to Common Shareholders	
Reserve Account, 31st December, 1921	7.00
Surplus per Balance Sheet	\$7.

The full report of this Company for the year 1921 can be obtained from the Registrar, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2 Lombard Street, E.C.3, or from Messrs. Sparling & Co., Basilidon House, Moorgate, E.C.2.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES
IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner.—HON. P. C. LARKIN, 19 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 8360.)
 Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, MR. J. OBEY SMITH, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—MR. F. C. WADE, K.C., British Columbia House, 13 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 260.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 67 Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 239.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—MR. W. C. NOXON, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, 36 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—THE HON. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUND-
LANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A.

Archibald, Mabel E., Wolfville, N.S.—
 Carlton Mansions, 39 Bedford Place.

B.

Baird, H. P., Toronto.—Hotel Russell.
 Bright, N. M. and Mrs., Niagara Falls.—
 Hotel Victoria.

C.

Chase, Mr., Mrs. and Miss, Wolfville, N.S.—
 Thackeray Hotel.

PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS

Gentlemen and Ladies. First class throughout.
 APRIL 13—FRENCH MOROCCO, Marrakech, 127 gns.
 Rabat, Fez, etc. (surgely by Auto.). 34 days
 APRIL 12 (EASTER)—ITALIAN 5 weeks 93 gns.
 CITIES 3 weeks 69 gns.
 MAY 26—ITALIAN & SWISS LAKES 3 weeks 49 gns.
 JULY 4—TYROL & OBERRAMMERGAU 4 wks. 79 gns.
 Programmes from—MISS BISHOP, F.R.G.S.,
 159 Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.19.

Cockshutt, Frank, Brantford.—c/o Agent-
 General for Ontario.

Cleaver, Harry, Montreal.—c/o Montreal
 Star Office

Corrigan, F. S. and Mrs., Toronto.—Hotel
 Kubens.

Cotton, W. L., Mrs. and Miss, Charlottetown.
 Ivanhoe Hotel.

E.

Edwards, George, Toronto.—Strand Palace
 Hotel.

Elliott, Miss C. B., Clarence, N.S.—Carlton
 Mansions, 39 Bedford Place.

I.

Friedman, B., Regina.—Imperial Hotel.

G.

Gillham, A. R., Montreal.—Ritz Hotel.
 Glassey, William, Halifax.—Imperial Hotel.

H.

Heintzman, Mrs. G. C., Toronto.—Carlton
 Hotel.

Hickman, A. E., St. John's, Newfoundland.
 c/o High Commissioner for Newfound-
 land.

Hunt, S. R. and Mrs., Toronto.—Carlton
 Hotel.

I.

Idler, May, Montreal.—c/o Bank of Montreal,
 Waterloo Place.

K.

Kerr, Mrs. K. R., Toronto.—Imperial Hotel.
 Kneeland, E. W. and Mrs., Winnipeg.—
 Claridge's Hotel.

L.

Ledingham, J., Newfoundland.—West Kil-
 bride, Ayrshire.

Letellier, Mr. and Miss L., Quebec.—
 Grosvenor Hotel.

Mac Mc.

McBride, J. U., Westmont, P.Q.—c/o Bank
 of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

McCann, W. S., Ottawa.—c/o Bank of Mon-
 treal.

McKim, J. Meredith, Toronto.—56 Kingsway,
 W.C.2.

MacLaren, K. F., Toronto.—Savoy Hotel.

ROBERTS & SHORT

NAVAL, MILITARY,
 SPORTING AND CIVIL
 TAILORS.

4 & 6 BURY STREET, ST. JAMES',
 LONDON, S.W.1 (Opposite St. James' Theatre)

M.

Mara, Miss, Victoria.—Ladies' Empire Club,
 69 Grosvenor Street, W.

Marshall, A. R., Victoria.—University
 College.

Merler, Major D. A., Vancouver.—c/o H.
 Skeig and Co., 9 Pall Mall.

Myerson, J. J., Montreal.—8 Grove End
 Road, St. John's Wood.

N.

Normandin, O. and Mrs., Montreal.—
 Charing Cross Hotel.

O.

Owen, Lieut.-Col. Stanley, Montreal.—Lang-
 ham Hotel.

P.

Paradis, Hon. Philippe, Montreal.—Hotel
 Victoria.

Powell, W. R., Halifax.—Imperial Hotel.
 Pratte, Gaston, Quebec.—Berner's Hotel.

LADIES' HAND BAGS in Great
Variety.

GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING
 CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.

Fancy Articles of Every Description.

T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and
 Cutlery Specialists.

76 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

R.

Reid, R. G., Mrs., and R. G. jun., St. John's,
 Newfoundland.—New Metropole Hotel.

PORTRAITS.

MACKLEM,

16 Brook St., New Bond St., W.1.

Photographers to
 their Excellencies

The Lord and Lady Byng of Vimy.

Tel.: Mayfair 4980.

Robinson, Janet F., Bobcaygeon, Ont.—
 Carlton Mansions, 39 Bedford Place.

Robinson, Jean, Arnprior, Ont.—c/o High
 Commissioner for Canada.

Ross, Dr. Hugh, New Glasgow, N.S.—23
 Upper Woburn Place.

S.

Samuel, Sigmund and Mrs., Kathleen, and
 Lewis, Toronto.—64 Porchester Terrace,
 W.2.

Shaw, Miss R. L., Montreal.—Glenmore,
 Walton-on-Thames.

Smith, Capt. Ralph, Simcoe, Ont.—Berner's
 Hotel.

Standish, Miss Ira, Toronto.—Imperial
 Hotel.

Strathy, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, and Frances E.,
 Toronto.—Barton Mills Rectory, Milden-
 hall, Suffolk.

Stuart, Misses, Montreal.—c/o Royal Bank of
 Canada.

Symington, Mrs. Graham, St. Thomas, Ont.
 —94 Cornwall Gardens.

T.

Tod, George and Mrs., Toronto.—Inglewood
 House, Inglewood Road, N.W.6.

Tougas, Mrs. R., Montreal.—Charing Cross
 Hotel.

V.

Vrooman, Dr. J. P., Nanapanee, Ont.—Strand
 Palace Hotel.

W.

Walker, Sir Edmund, Lady and Dorothy,
 Toronto.—Hyde Park Hotel.

Walwyn, Dr. W. M. L., Toronto.—St.
 James's Palace Hotel.

Wilson, S. Franklin, Toronto.—Kensington
 Palace Mansions, De Vere Gardens.

—* *—

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE.

"Sally" continues to draw large audi-
 ences to the Winter Garden Theatre, and
 visitors to London will find an evening at
 this theatre most enjoyable. The whole of
 the acting is good and the music charming.

—* *—

The Dominion Senate has appointed a
 committee to continue the investigation into
 the oil shale deposits of New Brunswick.

A new chemical reaction which can be em-
 ployed for making dyestuffs from coal tar
 products has been discovered by Professor
 Maitland C. Roswell in the course of his re-
 search work in the chemical laboratory of
 the University of Toronto (says the Toronto
 correspondent of *The Times*).

The Canadian Aluminium and Brass Com-
 pany has been incorporated, with head-
 quarters at Windsor, Ontario. It is the
 intention of the new concern to manufacture
 aluminum and brass castings. Most of their
 products will be used by motor industries
 in the Border Cities.

COUNTY LINE
 TO CANADA
 Fortnightly Freight Steamers

from LONDON, LIVERPOOL and Havre.
INTERCONTINENTAL
 TRANSPORT SERVICES, LIMITED.

Lowest Rates

in connection with

CANADA S.S. LINES, C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.R.

Japp, Hatch & Co., Ltd., London & Liverpool.

General European Agents.

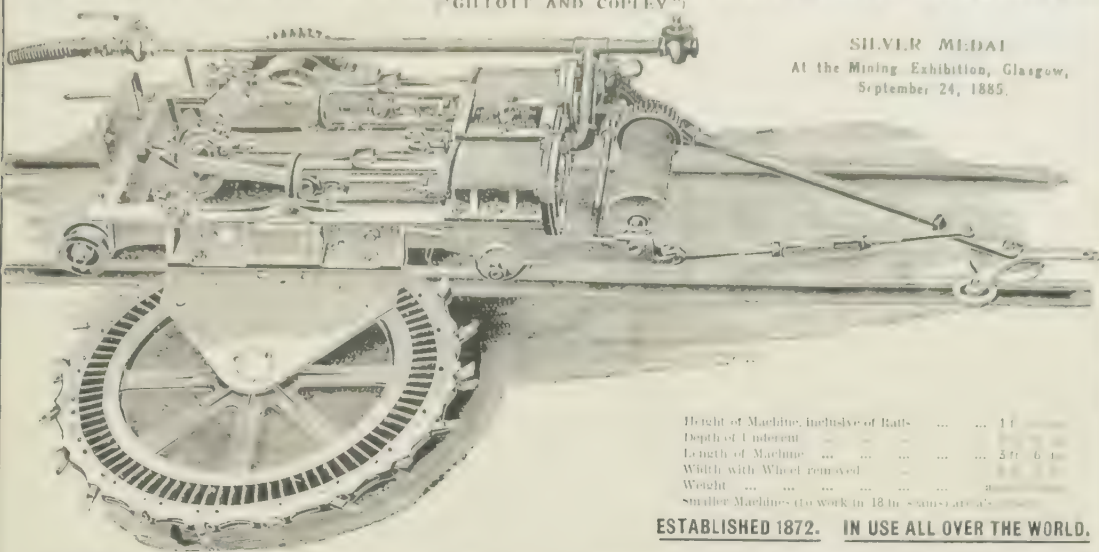
Phone: LONDON: Avenue 9070.
 LIVERPOOL: Bank 318.

GILLOTT'S IMPROVED ROTARY COAL CUTTING MACHINE.

(GILLOTT AND CO. LONDON)

SILVER MEDAL

At the Mining Exhibition, Glasgow,
September 24, 1885.



Height of Machine, inclusive of Rails	... 11
Depth of Undercut	... 11
Length of Machine	... 3 ft. 6 in.
Width with Wheel removed	... 11
Weight	... 11
Smaller Machines (to work in 18 in. seams) are also	

ESTABLISHED 1872. IN USE ALL OVER THE WORLD.

JOHN GILLOTT & SON, Lancaster Works, Barnsley.

Make a Speciality of

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY; MACHINES FOR COAL HOLING; MACHINES FOR FIRECLAY HOLING, HARD OR SOFT MACHINES TO TAKE OUT A PRICKING BETWEEN TWO COALS. The only machines in successful operation and giving profitable results.

Will cut from 20 yards per hour in hardest Coal or Fireclays. Is made almost wholly of Steel. Amount of work guaranteed. Is lighter, more portable, durable, and compact, and will do more and better work than any other machine. 20,100 yards holed in 28 in. seam of Coal, including all stoppages, and producing 12,500 tons of Coal. We had 17 of our machines at work at the Colliery where this was done.

INSPECTIONS MADE WITH VIEW TO WORKING MACHINERY AND APPROXIMATE RESULTS GIVEN.

ASK FOR CIRCULAR "B."

Regular Sailings to St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S.; also Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, U.S.

MANCHESTER LINERS, LTD.

Direct ST. LAWRENCE Sailings, MONTREAL and QUEBEC, Ss. "MANCHESTER BRIGADE," Thurs., April 20; "MANCHESTER PRODUCER," Thurs., April 27; "MANCHESTER DIVISION," Thurs., May 4 and weekly thereafter. MANCHESTER to ST. JOHN, N.B.—Ss. "MANCHESTER IMPORTER," Thurs., April 20. MANCHESTER to PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE and NORFOLK Va. (via ST. JOHN N.B.) Ss. "MANCHESTER IMPORTER," Thurs., April 20.

For further particulars of freights, insurance rates, sailing dates, etc., apply to Owners, 108 Deansgate, Manchester.

CUNARD to CANADA

Magnificent New Fleet of Oil-burning Liners.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Albania	...	Thurs., April 20
Sardinia	...	Thurs., May 4
Albania	...	Thurs., May 25
Tyrrhenia	...	Thurs., June 8

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Andania	...	Thurs., June 1
Antonia	...	Thurs., June 15
Andania	...	Thurs., July 6
Antonia	...	Thurs., July 20

Southampton (via Cherbourg) to Halifax, N.S.

Caronia	...	Sat., April 29
---------	-----	----------------

For Rates of passage and further particulars apply Cunard Line, Cannon Building, Liverpool; 4 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; 221, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

OFFICES AND AGENCIES EVERYWHERE.

WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE

TO

CANADA.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

CANADA	...	Sat., April 22
REGINA	...	Sat., April 29
MEGANTIC	...	Sat., May 6
CANOPIC	...	Sat., May 13

WHITE STAR LINE

Bremen-Southampton-Cherbourg to Quebec and Montreal.

	From Bremen.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
POLAND	Apr 26 June 7	Apr 28 June 1
Vesta	May 1 June 1	May 1 June 1

For Rates of Passage, etc.,

Apply to WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE, No. 1 Cockspur St. S.W.1. and 28 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3, London. For American and Transport Agency, 9 Rue Serpente, Paris; West India House, 25 Abchurch Lane, London; and Union Chambers, 63 Temple Row, Birmingham; 33 James St.

RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN "CANADA."

Per page, in ordinary position	£20
Prospectuses and Balance Sheets	£25
Per inch, single column (3 columns per page)	14 -
Per inch, broad column (2 columns per page)	21 -

Personal Paragraphs, Wedding Announcements, etc. minimum 3 lines 7 6. per line thereafter 10 in words.

Rates for Special Position Pages and other spaces, quoted on application. Advertising space in "CANADA" is let subject to the proviso that the may refuse or omit insertions or cancel serial orders at their discretion.



Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways.

The World's Greatest Transport System.

Comprising over 50 per cent. of the railways in Canada, the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways, with the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, form the greatest and most far-reaching transport system in the British Empire, serving all the great ports and principal cities in the Dominion, and connecting the important industrial districts of the East with the ever-expanding agricultural sections of the Western Provinces.

"The National Way" from Coast to Coast.

"The CONTINENTAL LIMITED."

The Train de Luxe across Canada.

MONTREAL — OTTAWA —
WINNIPEG — EDMONTON —
VANCOUVER — VICTORIA —
PRINCE RUPERT.

Atlantic to Pacific in 4 days
11½ hours.

Leaving Montreal 9.0 p.m. daily.
Leaving Vancouver 7.45 p.m.
daily.



"The INTERNATIONAL LIMITED."

Known the American Continent over as "The train of superior service."

MONTREAL — TORONTO —
DETROIT — CHICAGO.

Leaving Montreal 10.0 a.m. daily.

Most Modern Equipment.
Unexcelled Roadbed.

7 hours 40 minutes to Toronto.

14 hours to Detroit.

23 hours to Chicago.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.

Quickest dispatch for merchandise, valuables, &c.,
to Canada and U.S.A. Money Orders issued
payable in dollars and cents.

RAIL TICKETS AND THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

issued to Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton,
Calgary, Vancouver, Chicago, Detroit, St. Paul and
all principal points in Canada and United States.

Write for full information and illustrated pamphlets to:—

CANADIAN NATIONAL-GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS:

LONDON, E.C.3 ... 44-46 Loadenhall Street.
LIVERPOOL ... 20 Water Street.

GLASGOW ... 75 Union Street.
MANCHESTER ... 7 Brazennose Street.

Wm. PHILLIPS, European Manager, 17-19 COCKSPUR STREET S.W.1.

CANADA'S CHILD IMMIGRANTS.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 850. Vol. LXVI.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

LONDON and MONTREAL.
SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1922.

Price 9d.
(20 CENTS.)

COMMERCE
MANUFACTURES
EXPORTS
SEASIDE
FINANCE
EMIGRATION
AGRICULTURE
SOCIETY
POLITICS
LITERATURE
SPORT



Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TRANSPORT SYSTEM.

"THE CONTINENTAL LIMITED."

The Train de Luxe across Canada.

MONTREAL—OTTAWA—WINNIPEG—
EDMONTON—VANCOUVER—
VICTORIA—PRINCE RUPERT.

Atlantic to Pacific in 4 days 11½ hours
Leaving Montreal 9.0 p.m. daily.
" Vancouver 7.45 p.m. "

"THE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED."

*Known the American Continent over as
"The train of superior service"*

MONTREAL—TORONTO—DETROIT—
CHICAGO.

Leaving Montreal 10.0 a.m. daily.
Most Modern Equipment. Unexcelled Roadbed.

7 hours 40 minutes to Toronto.
14 hours to Detroit.
23 hours to Chicago.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.

Quickest dispatch for Merchandise, valuables, &c., to Canada
and U.S.A. Money Orders issued payable in dollars and cents.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY

CANADIAN NATIONAL-GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS.

17-19 Cockspur Street, LONDON, S.W.1. | 20 Water Street, LIVERPOOL.
44-46 Leadenhall Street, LONDON, E.C.3. | 75 Union Street, GLASGOW.
7 Brazenose Street, MANCHESTER.

WM. PHILLIPS, European Manager.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD.

"Canada's Commerce Carriers."

STEAMSHIP SERVICES

IN CONNECTION WITH

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

from MONTREAL and QUEBEC in Summer; HALIFAX, N.S., and ST. JOHN, N.B., in Winter,

to LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, CARDIFF, SWANSEA and NEWPORT, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEST INDIES, CUBA, BRITISH GUIANA, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, INDIA, EGYPT, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and JAVA.

Also from VANCOUVER, B.C., to JAPAN, CHINA, JAVA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDIA, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

LIST OF AGENTS:

UNITED KINGDOM—

The Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., Liverpool, London, Cardiff, &c.
Anchor Donaldson Line, Glasgow.

THE ORIENT (Joint Service with Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co.)—

Butterfield & Swire, Hong Kong, China and Japan.

Holme, Ringer & Co., Nagasaki.

Wurui Shokwai, Moji and Shimonoseki.

Smith, Bell & Co., The Philippines.

INDIA, EGYPT, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & JAVA (Joint Service

with British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.)—

Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta, Bombay, Colombo, Karachi.

Adamson, Gilfillan & Co., Singapore.

Islay, Kerr & Co., Ltd., Penang.

Boulevard, Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Port Swettenham.

MacLaine, Watson & Co., Java.

The English Coaling Co., Ltd., Port Said.

Agents of B.I.S.N. Co. at all other Ports.

BRITISH WEST INDIES—

Gardner Austin & Co., Barbados.

Geo. Huggins & Co., Trinidad.

Sandbach, Parker & Co., Demerara.

Curry & Sons, Nassau, Bahamas.

Jamaica Fruit and Shipping Co., Kingston, Jamaica.

Belize Estate and Produce Co., Belize, British Honduras.

CUBA—

Messrs. Lamborn & Co., Havana, Cuba.

CANADA—

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., Montreal, Quebec,

Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Vancouver, B.C.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND—

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., Melbourne and Sydney, Wellington and Auckland, N.Z.

R. B. TEAKLE, Manager,
Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.,
230 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Wm. PHILLIPS, European Manager,
Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.,
17-19 Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

OFFERS FOR SALE

FARMING AND GRAZING LANDS

IN THE PROVINCES OF

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, AND ALBERTA

ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

Valuable business and residential sites for sale at Fort William, Winnipeg, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria, etc.

Full information at the Company's Offices, Winnipeg, Canada, or 1 Lime Street, London, E.C.3.



CANADA GARAGE, BOULEVARD PORTE DE MENIN, YPRES.

Capt. H. H. CHANTER, M.C.,
13th Batt. Royal Highlanders of Canada,
Late O.C. Canadian War Graves Section,
BELGIUM

Telegraphic Address:
"Graves," YPRES.
Telephone: YPRES 45

Visitors met at any Port, viz., CALAIS, BOULOGNE, OSTEND, etc., by car and conducted to any cemeteries, or battle areas, at lowest possible cost. Photos of graves taken.

Every comfort considered and reliable information given. Best hotel accommodation arranged. Prompt and courteous service guaranteed.

Under entire Canadian Management.

Letters and enquiries can be addressed c/o "CANADA"
110 St. Martin Lane, London, W.C.2. Telephone
Regent 3450

The Shaftesbury Foundry LTD.

PROCESS ENGRAVERS,
ELECTROTYPERS, and
STEREOTYPERS

62 Neal Street, Shaftesbury Avenue,
LONDON, W.C.2. Telephone: GERRARD 2457.

CANADA

No. 850.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1922.

Vol. LXVI.

9^D

WEEKLY

CANADA'S BIGGEST CITIES.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF A PORTION OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

Photograph: Department of Immigration and Colonisation, Ottawa.



MONTREAL, CANADA'S COMMERCIAL METROPOLIS, LOOKING S.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL
FOR ALL INTERESTED IN THE DOMINION.

PRICE 9¢ (on 20 CENTS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (see page iv).)

OFFICES OF "CANADA":

ENGLAND: 110 St. Martin's Lane, LONDON, W.C.2 (close to Trafalgar Square).

CANADA: 4 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Telephone: London: 3450 Recent.

Telegram: "Canada Newspaper, London." Cable: "Chinook, London."

Cheques and P.O.O.s to be made payable to the Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter.

Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

In the absence of an expressed agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all articles published in "Canada" belongs to the Canada Newspaper Company, Ltd.

We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs of interesting Canadian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned.

Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for (not forwarded).

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

PAGE

CANADA'S BIGGEST CITIES (Illustrations).....	77
CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.....	80
DISBANDED MEN AS SETTLERS.....	81
BRITISH WOMEN SETTLERS.....	81
OBITUARY.....	82
PEREIRA PERSONAL.....	83, 84
CANADA'S CHILD IMMIGRANTS.....	85, 88, 89
FROM EAST TO WEST.....	86, 87
CORRESPONDENCE: PROHIBITION IN CANADA.....	90
FINANCE, TRADE, AND BUSINESS.....	92, 93, 94, 97, 99
STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.....	94
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.....	98
CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.....	100

BRITAIN'S PLEDGED WORD.

CONSISTENTLY, for many years past, *Canada* has pointed out the injustice done to the Dominion by the embargo on the importation of Canadian store cattle into Great Britain, and has urged its removal. Now, when the matter is about to be freely considered by the British House of Commons, we think it necessary to point out plainly an aspect of the question which has been brought about by the mishandling of the matter by successive British Governments, and which is not fully realised on this side of the Atlantic. We hope that it will be given due weight by Members of Parliament in their final consideration of the matter.

Originally the embargo was based on the suggestion of fear of disease—an injurious and unsustainable stigma which the Canadian authorities and breeders deeply resented. That imputation was a bad mistake; it has now been completely removed by repeated admissions by responsible members of British Governments. Had it never been made, had the imposition and continuance of the embargo been frankly admitted to have been due to trade influences

and to domestic policy, the matter would have been regarded by Canada as a British domestic concern which Canadians would have deplored, but would hardly have claimed the right to interfere with. The imputation of disease not only gave Canada the right, but forced her to protest. Canada's point of view was strongly represented on several occasions—so strongly, indeed, that it had two direct consequences. One was the straight pledge given by the then British Minister of Agriculture, at the Imperial Conference of 1917, that the embargo would be removed after the war. The other was the appointment of the Royal Commission on the subject last year. Moreover, when Mr. Meighen was in England last year he was so definitely assured by the British Government that it would be removed that he felt able to inform his countrymen that he had received a pledge to that effect. To say that the subsequent repudiation of these pledges and the fruting of the Royal Commission, by the refusal of the British Government to remove the embargo, have created a worse impression in Canada than even the reason originally alleged for the embargo itself is no overstatement. It has been felt to be a deliberate breach of that good faith and honour which have hitherto been confidently expected of the British Government and the Mother of Parliaments.

That such an impression should be created is, perhaps, the worst blow that could be struck at the sentiment which binds the British Commonwealth of Nations. It supplies a text and an argument which is gladly made use of, to the injury of the British connection, by those in Canada who may wish for ulterior motives to suggest that Canada's interests are made subservient to British political expediency, and that a pledge given at a time of dire stress is revoked with facility when domestic policy renders such a course expedient.

A lie given a good start is hard to catch with the truth, but an irritating and injurious fact—ever though brought about by a fortuitous series of circumstances—is even more deadly. Had the true reason for the maintenance of the embargo, viz., domestic policy, been straightforwardly given from the commencement, without imputation of disease, had no pledge been subsequently given for removal, Canada would still have the right to claim equality of treatment with the Irish Free State. As it is, Canada now anxiously waits to see whether Britain's pledged word, scorned by successive Ministers of State, will be implemented by the British House of Commons.

—* *—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The promised Bill "to make better provision for forthcoming British settlement in the Oversea Dominions" was introduced by Mr. Amery at Westminster last week. There is nothing unexpected in its character. This year up to £1,500,000, and during the next 14 years up to £3,000,000 per annum, may be expended by the British Government, in conjunction with any Oversea Government or with a private organisation, in carrying out a development or land settlement scheme, or a scheme for assisting prospective settlers in respect of passages, special training, etc.

The Bill has been well received. It is to be hoped that it will have an early passage through Parliament, and that the Oversea Dominions, on their part, will pass the legislation necessary for co-operation with the Mother Country in this manner.

* * * *

Western Provinces' Resources. It is to be hoped the Dominion Government will spare no effort to settle the vexed question of the control of the natural resources of the Western Provinces. Mr. Mackenzie King's offer to the Prairie Premiers, it will be remembered, was of an alternative character. On the one hand, he suggested, as the shortest and simplest way of settlement, that the transactions of the past should be ignored and a fresh start should be made;

on the other, that an accounting should be entered into by an independent tribunal.

The former scheme, which Mr. King himself favours, has been approved only by the Premier of Alberta. The Premiers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan hold strongly that past transactions cannot be ignored, and that compensation must be granted for the resources alienated in the past for the general advantage of Canada. Whether the latter two Provinces are determined to stand out for a continuance of their subsidies is not clear; but the Premier of Alberta, while declaring that Alberta will co-operate with her sister Provinces as far as possible, says that the Province may find it necessary to deal separately with Ottawa on the basis of a reference of the whole subsidy question to an arbitration tribunal.

* * *

Diversified Farming.

The need for more diversified farming is at present being impressed upon Western Canadian farmers. The

Hon. George Hoadley, Alberta's Minister of Agriculture, in advocating greater attention in this direction, declared that the man on the land who did not raise his own food in the shape of butter, eggs, meat and milk, was not a true farmer. His predecessor in office, Mr. Duncan Marshall, who is now Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture, has been emphasising the same point. "The only safe way to farm," he added, in an address at Calgary, "is to occupy and use just the amount of land the farmer and his family can till. The secret of successful agriculture is the smaller farm."

Western newspapers, too, have been noting the fact that statistics derived from the American census reinforce the conclusion that one-crop farming does not produce as rich and prosperous a farming community as diversified farming. "The census," says the *Winnipeg Tribune*, "proves that intensive farming for a specialised crop produces the richest country side; that diversified farming, especially stock raising and dairying, mixed with grain growing, produces the highest level of general prosperity; that reliance on a single grain, cotton, tobacco, range cattle or sheep, produces the lowest level of general prosperity; and that between the above two classes of farming, the gap tends to widen."

* * *

British Markets For Canadian Farmers.

Mr. Marshall is also strongly convinced that the markets of Great

Britain are the natural markets for the Canadian producer. "The best prices obtainable are to be found there," he says, "and with the establishment of a cold storage Merchant Marine that will carry our products across the Atlantic, particularly butter, eggs, poultry, grain and cattle, farming productivity in Canada will increase tenfold in the course of the next few years."

Amplifying the point more particularly as regards the cattle trade, Mr. Marshall said:—

If we can get our live cattle into the British market—we already have our wheat there—if we establish a ferry service once more to carry our products there, then we will develop agriculture on the prairies and bring prosperity to all. We must develop trade to insure the men on Western farms of a continuous market. What the farmer wants is not peak prices for his produce, but to be assured of a market when it is produced. When we secure these things, then the question of immigration will right itself, for it will be impossible to keep people from Great Britain and the United States from coming here.

The contention is a reminder of how vital the removal of the embargo is to the Western farmer.

* * *

The First Scottish-Canadian.

Scotsmen have been so much identified with the development of Canada that it is not surprising that we should have to go back a long way to discover the first Scottish-Canadian. He seems to have been no other than Abraham Martin, after whom the historic Plains of Abraham at Quebec—granted to him by Champlain in 1617—were named. "*Dit Peccassais*" is affixed to his name in the Jesuit records, and he was undoubtedly of Scottish descent, although he was possibly born in

France. His wife was French, and his daughter was married to Médard Chouart, who in 1638 set out with Radisson in search of fur, and of the great Western sea of which the Indians had told.

Martin, who was not only a farmer, but a carpenter as well, has a further claim to fame from the fact that he was the first "King's Pilot" on the St. Lawrence. For this reason a monument, by Henri Hébert, the French-Canadian sculptor, is being erected by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in memory of Martin. Appropriately enough made of granite, it takes the form of a pillar, surmounted by a globe supported by thistles, and bearing the lily of France rising out of the sea.

* * *

A Poppy Bordered Highway.

There are few motor roads so picturesque as the 80 miles between

Calgary and Banff winding as it does among the foot-hills of the Rockies, skirting the Bow River, and running through the magnificent grandeur of forest and mountain that characterises the Rocky Mountains Park. If a project that has been set on foot in Calgary is carried out the route will be made still more striking. The Kiwanis Club proposes, with the assistance of the Auto, Rotary, and Gyo Clubs, and other Calgary organisations, to sow the borders of the road, for the greater part of its length, at least, with Iceland poppy seeds. The operation is to be carried out by 60 automobiles, each with three or four persons on board, who will be responsible for a mile of the road.

Those who have seen the Iceland poppies starring the banks at the C.P.R. hotels at Banff and Lake Louise will appreciate alike the beauty and the practicability of the proposal.

* * *

The Canadian Railways' Activities.

The Canadian railways, true to the faith that built them, are accustomed to take long views of their own interests. The extent of their activities beyond the mere handling of present traffic, overseas as well as on land, is surprising to people in older countries where railways have not great scope for extraneous enterprise. In any line of effort that will contribute to the economic upbuilding of the Dominion, the railways are sure to be found active co-operators, where they are not leaders bearing the burden of the work.

The Canadian Government has lately started a modest propaganda to interest British manufacturers in industrial opportunities in the Dominion. In this kind of enterprise the railways are old hands, and it may safely be said that nobody has a better or more intimate view of the industrial field in Canada than they command, or is better able to advise British industrial capitalists seeking factory locations in the Dominion (points out the *Canadian Export Pioneer*). To the manufacturer or exporter in Britain seeking representation in Canada or information regarding trade possibilities in that market, the Canadian railways, again, are exceptionally well qualified to afford assistance, and it should be noted that they are just as ready and willing to do this as to co-operate with the British manufacturer, who realises that his best course for participating in the Canadian market is to put up a branch factory there. It is obvious that the traffic staffs of the railways in Canada have a most thorough knowledge of the whole business community in all parts of the country, and may, therefore, be expected to handle business enquiries successfully when all other means have failed.

The High Commissioner for Newfoundland has arranged for 300 barrels of seed potatoes to be sent out to the Dominion. A large quantity was sent last year also.

Sir Lomer Gouin announced at Ottawa that on November 27 last the Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty, former Dominion Minister of Justice, was appointed counsel in the reference to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of the Labrador boundary dispute between Canada and Newfoundland. A recent *Statute* was authorised to compensate for his retaining and his services in the drafting and preparation of the case, and, in addition, an allowance of \$200 per day while engaged upon the account. The sum of \$8,350 has been paid him up to date.

"CANADA TO-DAY," 1921-22.

Praise from British and Canadian Press.

"A glance through its pages soon proves that it is entitled to the claim of being the leading standard reference book to the Dominion."—*Merchant Shipper*.

"Anyone desiring an attractive account of all the Canadian Provinces and life in them will find a veritable mine of information in this publication, and they could not invest half-a-crown to better advantage."—*Overseas*.

"For anyone interested in Canadian affairs, whether politician or writer, manufacturer, sportsman, or settler, the volume must be of great interest; to the prospective migrant to the Dominion it will be a mine to be quarried for the material on which his future may be built."—*United Empire*.

Canadian Comments.

"The leading standard reference book on the Dominion of Canada."—*Victoria Times*.

"It may be well described as a Canadian book of knowledge. . . . The publication will be found to be a most useful reference book, and is an advertisement of Canada of great value."—*Halifax Herald*.

"Replete with information which must be useful to the intending settler, to the traveller, and to the investor, as well as to all residents who are interested in the general development and welfare of the Dominion."—*Halifax Chronicle*.

"Everything necessary for an intelligent understanding of the Dominion is treated of. . . . Though the publication is intended primarily as a guide book for intending emigrants and those living outside Canada who are interested in the Dominion, it will be found extremely valuable for Canadians themselves, as a cheap and handy work of reference."—*Hamilton Spectator*.

Obtainable through all newsgagents and booksellers, or direct from the Publishers, The Canada Newspaper Company, Ltd., 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. Price 2s. 6d. (by post 3s.).

* * *

"TOC H." IN CANADA.

The Rev. P. B. Clayton has just returned to London after a highly interesting and valuable three months in Canada and the States.

"I went out in January at the invitation of the Governor-General," he stated to *Canada*, "and the results are altogether beyond our expectations. My tour covered some 14,000 miles on land, and included total audiences of more than 50,000 in cities, schools, and universities. At Vancouver I received a cordial message of sympathetic interest in the work of 'Toc H.' in Canada from the patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales."

"There are now established five strong branches of 'Toc H.' in Canada—at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, and Vancouver, several of which will have houses open in the near future. Dominion headquarters are now established at Toronto, with Mr. J. M. McDonnell, the President of the Canadian Clubs of Canada, as secretary to the newly-formed executive; Mr. G. R. Larkin, the son of the High Commissioner, as hon. treasurer; and Major Frank Edwards as director. Major Edwards, in spite of the loss of both arms in the war, still rides and plays golf and billiards as well as most men."

* * *

Three hundred Barnardo boys were transferred this week from Stepney Causeway to the William Baker Technical School, which has been established at Goldings, Hertford. The beautiful mansion has been easily adapted to its new purpose. Ample recreation fields are included in the estate. About £15,000 is still required to cover the cost of the new school, and subscriptions to the special fund will be gratefully received by Rear-Admiral Sir Harry Stileman, director of the Barnardo Homes, at headquarters, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or £1, for 50 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

KERR. At private nursing hospital, Toronto, on March 25, to Mr. and Mrs. George Kerr, 20 Muriel Avenue, a son.

LINDSAY. On April 5, at the Montreal Maternity Hospital, the wife of Dr. Lionel M. Lindsay, a son.

REYER. At 655 Bimondfield Avenue, Montreal, on March 30, to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Reyer, a son.

SCOTT. At Red Harrow, Point Grey, Vancouver, on April 12, to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Scott (née Jean S. Melvin), a son.

MARRIAGES.

HAMILTON. ROBERTSON. On March 22, at Knox Crescent Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Dr. Dickie, Elizabeth W. Robertson, daughter of John W. Gibson, of Dunfermline, Scotland, to Fred Russell Hamilton.

REITH-LEND. MACDONALD. At Pentliten, B.C., on April 11, Frank, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Sutherland, 123 North Frederick Street, Glasgow, to Christie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Macdonald, Ardross, Morvern.

DEATHS.

KERR. At private nursing hospital, Toronto, on March 26, Flora McLean, beloved wife of George Kerr, 20 Muriel Avenue, Toronto, and loving daughter of Mrs. Beaton, 30 Elgin Street, S.1, Glasgow.

PATT. On March 20, at Knaulds, B.C., Horace John Paul (late of West Compton and Watson, Dorset).

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.**Canada and World Leadership.**

"Only a few years have passed since the day when so many people said that the prairie could not grow wheat, but to-day Canada is second among the nations of the world in the quantity she produces and first in quality. Russia has toyed with Communism and has fallen back to seventh place. Canada has kept on working, and the goal of world leadership is even now in sight."—*Montreal Star*.

Moulding Canada's Future.

"Contrary to expectations, Canada has not been receiving much of the immigration turned away from the United States by the new immigration law. This is a cause for congratulation, because our cities have no place for the alien colonies that make social problems for so many United States communities. We are going to be left to mould our own future, largely, and should take full advantage of it to press for a renewed rush of Anglo-Saxons or Northern Europeans to our shores."—*Toronto Mail and Empire*.

Immigration Needs.

"There is more talk to-day about immigration in Canada than there has been for years. There is pretty general consent that those who come in or who are brought in must be persons who will assist in the development of our vacant lands. The wealth of the country will thus be increased. Just at present the cities and towns have about all the people they can hold."—*Manitoba Free Press*.

"MacLachlanism."

"The mining industry in Nova Scotia is not now, and never has been, so prosperous that it will or can tolerate 'loafers on the job.' Those who will not work will go, and, if the mines are compelled to close there will not be a protesting voice from any part of the Province elsewhere than from the ranks of the would-be plunderers and wreckers. If the miners want to strike, if they think a strike would benefit them, let them strike. That would at least be manly, even if mistaken and regrettable. But it would not be MacLachlanism. It would not be cowardly, dishonest acceptance of wages under false pretences, knowing and intending them to be false."—*Halifax Chronicle*.

Prohibition in Alberta.

"If we are to have a Prohibition law in this Province, let it be enforced rigidly and impartially, and if the law is then found to be contrary to the wishes of the majority of the people they will make such a demonstration against it as will convince the Government of the necessity of taking some other course."—*Calgary Herald*.

Quebec and the West.

"We have a great deal of respect for the multitude of French-Canadians who, during the past century, have left their family homes to go and establish in the far West vigorous colonies that have remained inviolate against unlooked-for assaults by invading foreigners, and against the stupid fanaticism of the constituted powers. But to encourage others to leave the Province of Quebec to seek their fortunes in the West is quite another matter. . . . From the point of view of agriculture, family life, the Catholic and French teaching of the children, of true comfort, the West can offer practically nothing as compared with the Province of Quebec. . . . A hundred times better be a settler in Aibitibi or Madawaska than lose your identity further away, and amongst elements which are distasteful from more than one point of view."—*L'Evenement*.

Brief and Breezy.

"As to the quality of the moonshine seized, the Quebec inspector could only testify that after tasting it he went right and strangled a wildcat with his bare hands."—*Ottawa Journal*.

"Hatfield will be missed this summer if for no other reason than that we shall hear none of Vancouver's gibes at his puny efforts to compete with nature's voluntary Pacific coast offerings."—*Calgary Herald*.

"There is a lesson for reformers in general in the immense amount of effort required to clear the cattle embargo out of the way. The more preposterous a thing is, the more a certain type seems to cling to it, just because it is, and has been, and therefore should be."—*Winnipeg Tribune*.

"Race-track gambling is on the defensive everywhere in Canada. There are many good citizens who object no less strongly to the Dominion providing opportunities for legalised gambling at many points along the border than to the operations on the frontiers of the bootleggers who disgrace Canada."—*Toronto Globe*.

"The average European settler in Western Canada, if left free from propagandists, and surrounded by good Canadians, does not wish to bring up his family as an alien class, speaking only their ancestral language, ignorant and suspicious of Canadian institutions, with their old loyalties gone and no new ones to take their place."—*Vancouver Province*.

DISBANDED MEN AS SETTLERS.

By F. C. Wade, K.C., Agent-General for British Columbia, in a Letter to "The Times."

IN discussing emigration, there has been a marked tendency lately to emphasise the necessity of filling the great empty spaces of Canada and Australia, while not so much has been said about its necessity from the home point of view. Great as are the needs of settlement overseas, the menace of over-population in this country presents an even more serious problem, and one the solution of which will not brook delay.

In endeavouring to support 618 persons to the square mile, England and Wales are attempting the impossible. It is estimated that up to June, 1922, the number out of work will be 1,900,000. In the course of a year £100,000,000 has been expended in doles. It is now hoped to improve conditions by expending £2,000,000 annually on migration within the Empire.

The farmer and the farm labourer are the settlers who will always be welcome overseas. Unfortunately, among the thousands anxious to emigrate but few are trained agriculturists, and fewer still have means to secure the necessary experience and pay the cost of travel overseas. If some means can be devised by which only suitable settlers will be selected, which will at the same time bridge over the chasm between inexperience and trained ability, and which will furnish the means

military training and military pay. If a colonial were sent, say, to British Columbia, they could be set to work, cutting and grading roads, clearing farm land, and building houses, fences, and roads.

At the outset, every one of them would be given a small farm of 100 acres, confined on paying the first two years' services. Part of their time would be devoted to clearing their own land. As clearing proceeded, more land could be brought under cultivation each season. At the end of two years, they would have mastered all the rough methods of farming, and, as each farm would be under crop, they would have bridged the gulf between inexperience and practical knowledge, and there is good reason to hope that every one of them would emerge as an efficient farmer.

As to expense, the various Dominions and Colonies would be well advised to supply all the needed land at a nominal cost. British Columbia has already reserved 200,000 acres which she is prepared to hand over to the Imperial Government at a very moderate price, every dollar of which she is willing to reinvest immediately in improvements to benefit the settlers. Doubtless many other parts of the Empire are prepared to make similar offers.

The advances for migration purposes should, as far as possible, take the form of loans rather than grants. The land and improvements should afford ample security for advances. The Imperial and Dominion Governments would in this way become joint investors, receiving back in due time both capital and interest, with no depletion of their resources.

The whole problem on the financial side is one of organisation, and is capable of solution with little or no loss.

BRITISH WOMEN EMIGRANTS.

Thousands of Enquiries for Openings Overseas.

The second annual report of the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women states that during 1921 it continued to act as the Women's Branch of the Oversea Settlement Committee, and retains its unofficial and voluntary character. At the present time the question of the better distribution of British population is of paramount importance. While the Mother Country is over-populated and with a large majority of women, the Dominions have vast empty spaces and more men than women. The work, therefore, for which the society is responsible is one which should command the widest public support.

Although only 1,051 women have sailed under the society's auspices, other enquiries have been received from 6,802 women with regard to openings Overseas. It is evident from these figures, from correspondence, and from the experience gained at interviews, that a far larger migration of women would be effected if financial assistance could be given. Under present conditions the cost of the journey is prohibitive to the majority of women, thousands of whom would be willing to go and do the work most required of them in the Dominions.

The conditions of life in the Dominions are still but little understood by the majority of people in these islands. The picture painted is often unreal. Girls and women start on the new venture in many cases unprepared and with a light-hearted irresponsibility, which too often leads to unhappiness for themselves and for those among whom they have to live overseas. Not only does the society through its individual members and staff give up-to-date information as to openings for employment and conditions of life in the Dominions, but every settler is helped with all the varied arrangements for her long journey. She is given advice as to passports, luggage, clothing, where and how to book the passage, the names of hostels in London, Southampton, Liverpool, and other towns, as well as those across the sea.

Arrangements are made for the girls to be grouped together on board ship under the care of a conductress or matron, and the settler is ensured a friendly welcome on arrival in the new country through the introductions given by the society to its correspondents overseas. It requires little imagination to understand what a difference this personal attention makes to young women going away from home and friends for the first time, and the beneficial effect upon their health and future happiness.

Six conducted parties were despatched to Canada during spring, summer, and autumn months. The conductress travels only as far as the port of arrival. There the party is met by the Canadian immigration authorities, and put in charge of a train conductress, who escorts them to their ultimate destinations. She arranges by wire that those who leave the train at intermediate stations shall be met. Excellent third-class accommodation is now provided on the liners, and every care taken of the parties both at the ports of arrival and departure and on the journey.



CLEARING GROUND ON A NEW FARM IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

necessary for carrying on a scheme of emigration on a scale vast beyond anything hitherto known, a solution of a problem of stupendous difficulty and importance will have been reached.

I submit that a system of emigration can be devised which will approach very near to complete efficiency. Nor is it without precedent. After the Carignan-Salières regiment, which the French Government had sent out to Quebec in 1665, had finished its drive against the Iroquois, and was about to return to France, it was decided that those officers and men of the regiment who cared to do so might remain. As a result, over a thousand soldiers became heads of flourishing Canadian families. The soldiers of the Highland regiments received grants of land in Nova Scotia after the Battle of the Plains of Abraham in 1759, and "contributed many influential public business men to Canada."

Similarly, following upon the American Revolution, the British Government showed great statesmanship in providing for the United Empire Loyalists who crossed over into Canada by thousands because of loyalty to the Crown. Over 11,000 settled in the eastern townships of Quebec. Twenty-one townships were settled at the outset in Ontario, then Upper Canada. From Cape Breton to Lake Ontario these pioneers, over 30,000 strong, well and truly laid the foundation and determined the character of the great Canadian nation.

In 1859 two detachments of Royal Engineers were sent to British Columbia. Their work was continued for five years, and to them we owe largely the magnificent road system of British Columbia. When they were disbanded after five years' operations, many of them elected to remain in the country. Canada's latest and by far her greatest experiment in transforming soldiers into successful farmers is now being carried on by her Soldiers' Settlement Board, which has been responsible for establishing thousands of soldier-settlers.

The British Government is endeavouring to disband in part the greatest Navy and Army ever known in history. Under the new Estimates, the British Army loses nearly one-quarter of its personnel, and the Secretary of the Admiralty tells us that the Navy has been "scraped to the bone." What is to be done with all these splendid men?

I suggest that the Imperial Government, co-operating with the Governments of the Dominions and Colonies, should ascertain how many are being disbanded from the Navy and Army. These could be formed into land reserves and sent out for, say, two years, during which time they would draw

As regards the service women, during 1921, 2,470 applications were received, sifted, and dealt with at the society's office. Out of this number, 1,582 were approved and received the warrant book or voucher for sailing, 117 rejected as unsuitable, 337 withdrew their applications, and 434 lapsed or were ineligible. On December 31 the number of cases still requiring completion was 2,488.

The records for the year show that the sailings of the different war services are as follows: To Canada, 676; Australia, 405; South Africa, 182; British East Africa, 291; Rhodesia, 21; New Zealand, 193; India, 37; Egypt, 10; miscellaneous, 25. As with all who sail under the society's care, the ex-service women have been given information about the conditions of life overseas, help with the journey, and introductions to those whose welcome and interest at the other side of the world is of so much value.

— * * —

THE BIGNESS OF QUEBEC.

Mr. W. G. Mitchell, M.P., formerly Provincial Treasurer of Quebec, speaking on "Quebec, Past and Present," in Montreal, said the Province of Quebec included 703,653 square miles, or 462,000,000 acres, which meant about 18 per cent. of the whole of Canada. Quebec, he pointed out, was not only the largest Province of Canada, but was twice as large as Ontario or British Columbia, thrice as large as Alberta or Saskatchewan, twenty-five and thirty-three times larger than Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island respectively. In fact, Quebec constituted one-fifth of the whole area of Canada, and was almost a quarter the size of the United States or Australia. It was about three and a half times larger than Germany, France, and Spain, and six times larger than the whole of Great Britain and Ireland.

At the present time, however, he continued, the Province had only 2,432,251 people, although the territory was capable of maintaining many millions more. It was at the beginning of a great era of development, especially in water powers, while the great Ungava territory, as yet undeveloped, would later on, with the assistance of engineers and mineralogists, prove of immense value.

— * * —

A YOUNG NEWFOUNDLAND PATRIOT.

The following letter has been received by Lieut.-Col. T. Nangle, organiser of the Newfoundland War Memorial Fund, from a little boy at Twillingate, Darrell's Arm:—

"Dear Sir,—I am only a little boy, not quite seven years old. I go to school every day. I am in number one book, and I keep head of the class every day, and I had one dollar gave me for keeping head of the class, so I am sending it to you for the Beaumont Hamel Memorial. That is the spot where my father was killed, July the first, 1916.

"I am enclosing one dollar.

"Yours very truly,

"HARRY WHITE.

"Sir,—If you have got any Picture Books to spare, please send me some to look at some times. I am very fond of books."

— * * —

STRENGTHENING LIQUOR CONTROL.

The Hon. A. M. Manson, Attorney-General of British Columbia, announced at Vancouver, on his return from Ottawa, that Mr. Mackenzie King had promised to introduce legislation to supplement the Province's control legislation.

The Bill, he said, will have the effect of stopping all importations of liquor into British Columbia for all domestic purposes. It will provide that wherever a Province has Government liquor, and the Executive by Order-in-Council requests the Dominion, the Dominion Government will prohibit all importation for domestic purposes, except through the Government Liquor Control Board. This, states Mr. Manson, will put the full machinery of liquor importation in the hands of the Government and greatly simplify and strengthen the Provincial liquor administration.

— * * —

ONLY FOUR PASSENGERS KILLED.

Of more than 50,000,000 passengers carried on Canadian railroads during the year ending December 31, 1921, only four were killed and 240 injured, according to statistics contained in the annual report of the Board of Railway Commissioners. The total number of passengers carried during the year was 51,318,422. A total of 185,177 employees were engaged in railway work during that period, and of this number 91 were killed and 1,344 injured.

— * * —

The executive of the Nova Scotia district of the United Mine Workers have accepted the offer of Mr. Mackenzie King to convene the Gillen Conciliation Board for a new hearing of the wage dispute between the British Empire Steel Corporation and its employees. The personnel of the Board, however, is being changed.

SIR HARRY LAUDER ON CANADA.

Sir Harry Lauder, addressing the London Rotary Club last week, on his return from a tour of twenty-two weeks in Canada and the United States, said in Canada there was a loyalty that was wonderful, considering the distance from these shores and the proximity of the great Republic of America, where there was a reciprocity of ideas and a similarity of customs in national life. Yet between the United States and Canada there was a comradeship—a true comradeship—that constituted a symbol of friendship that was hard to beat. Who was there who did not believe that our Empire and the United States, standing together in confidence and regard, could carry the world with them in the realisation of its noblest dreams?

The appointment of Lord Byng of Vimy as Governor-General of Canada, he added, had been marked by much success. His appointment was an experiment that was fraught with great danger, for he was a soldier—pure and simple, straight from the battlefield, who now filled that high post. The war reaction was felt in Canada just as elsewhere; Lord Byng had proved himself a man of more than ordinary agreeableness and power, and Canada was showing her appreciation of him.

— * * —

NEW SASKATCHEWAN CABINET.

The new Saskatchewan Cabinet, sworn in at Regina on April 5, is as follows:—

HON. C. A. DUNNING.—Premier, President of the Council, Provincial Treasurer, and Minister of Railways.

HON. A. P. McNAB.—Minister of Public Works and Minister of Telephones.

HON. S. J. LATTA.—Minister of Education and Minister in charge of the Bureau of Publications and the King's Printer's Office.

HON. C. M. HAMILTON.—Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Municipal Affairs.

HON. A. J. CROSS.—Attorney-General and Minister in Charge of the Bureau of Child Protection.

HON. J. G. GARDINER.—Minister of Highways and Minister in charge of the Bureau of Labour and Industries.

HON. J. M. UHRICH.—Provincial Secretary and Minister in charge of the Bureau of Public Health.

There are three new Ministers, viz., Messrs. Cross, Gardiner, and Uhrich.

— * * —

OBITUARY.

'At Pictou, N.S.—Mr. George W. Atkins, a well-known lobster packer.

'At Montreal.—Mr. Henry P. Pepin (75), who was admitted a notary public in 1897; Major Philias Lescarbeau (73).

'At Ottawa.—Mrs. George H. Flood, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas McAvity, of St. John, N.B. At Toronto.—Rev. Sutherland Macklem (70). At Port Arthur.—Mr. A. V. Roberts (59), local manager of the Bank of Commerce.

'At Edmonton.—Mr. C. O. F. Wright, M.P.P. for Ribstone, brother-in-law of the Hon. Charles Stewart; Rev. D. F. Robertson, brother-in-law of the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen.

'At Vancouver.—Mr. W. G. Mackenzie (60), vice-president of the Wood Vengeance Hardware Company; Mr. Joseph V. McNulty (57), publisher of the *Pacific Coast Lumberman*; Mr. William S. Armstrong (65), a prominent contractor; Captain Daniel A. MacInnis (87), formerly harbour master. At Victoria.—Major James C. Britton, D.S.O. (38).

'In New York.—Mr. Robert Glasgow (46), formerly of Toronto, who edited "The Chronicles of America" and "The Chronicles of Canada," and who was appointed M.A. of Yale University.

The Dowager Countess of Derby (82), who died in London on Monday, was very popular in Canada during the Governor-Generalship of her husband, then Lord Stanley of Preston, from 1886 to 1888.

— * * —

CANADIAN CLUB OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, will be the guest of the Canadian Club of Great Britain at luncheon at 19 Stamford Place, London, W.1, on Monday next, at 12.45 p.m. for one o'clock sharp.

Owing to limited accommodation provision can only be made for members and one guest each, and will be arranged for those whose applications are in the hands of the Hon. Secretary not later than Friday, the 21st inst. Applications should be accompanied by remittance, payable to Mr. W. H. Rice, hon. treasurer; tickets, 5s. each. The luncheon will be attended by the usual Canadian Club observances and kept within an hour's limit.

— * * —

Application is to be made to the Dominion Parliament during the present session for an Act to incorporate the "Frontier University" with power "to acquire and hold property for the purpose of frontier education, and to confer degrees in all faculties and in such form and upon such conditions as may be from time to time provided by the governing body, and generally with all powers incidental to a University."

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Sir Robert Borden arrived at Plymouth on Monday from Canada via New York, and proceeded by the steamer *Rotterdam* to Boulogne.

The High Commissioner for Canada spent the Easter holidays as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Grant Morden at Heatherden Hall. Amongst the other guests were the Minister of Agriculture and Lady Griffith-Boscawen, the Chief Secretary for Ireland and Lady Greenwood, Lord Desborough, Sir William Mackenzie, Sir William and Lady Bull, Dr. and Mrs. W. L. McDougald, and Sir Clement and Lady Kinloch-Cooke.

Mr. Larkin has accepted an invitation to be present at the celebration of Shakespeare's birthday at Stratford-on-Avon this month.

General Pershing has accepted the honorary degree of LL.D. of McGill University, and will visit Montreal on May 12.

The Marquis of Huntly, Lord and Lady Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cockshutt, Mr. C. Gordon Cockshutt, and Mr. and Mrs. George Kidd were among the departures from Southampton by the *Olympic* on April 12.

Lord and Lady Shaughnessy and the Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy have returned to town from the Continent.

Lady Drummond is leaving Quebec by the *Empress of Scotland* on May 2 for a trip to England, Belgium, and France.

The Earl of Ilchester has been recently the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hosmer in Montreal.

Lord Ilchester, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Allan, and Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Shepard arrived from Canada by the *Adriatic* last Monday.

The arrivals on Tuesday by the *Canada* included Mr. and Mrs. A. Bowring, Mr. and Mrs. E. Braithwaite, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Goodhue, and Mrs. C. L. Ross.

The departures for Canada by the *Celtic* last Saturday included Mr. H. Bell-Irving, Lt.-Col. Beecher, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Esdale.

Mr. Eric Brown, of Ottawa, is staying at the Hotel Rubens.

Mrs. Julia W. Henhaw, C. de G., F.R.G.S., will give an illustrated lecture, under the patronage of H.R.H. the Princess Royal, on "Adventures in the Rocky Mountains," at Chandos House (kindly loaned for the occasion by Cora Countess of Strathford), on Tuesday next at 3 p.m. In the interval Lady Tree will give a recitation and Miss Priest will sing. The entertainment has been arranged by the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos in aid of St. Mary's Club for Working Girls. The Duchess of Rutland, Viscount and Viscountess Burnham, and Lord and Lady Cable are among the other patrons.

Mrs. Max Colyer-Fergusson, better known to the musical world by her maiden name, Edith Miller, is a native of Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, where her father was postmaster, and where as a girl she sang in the Presbyterian Church choir. In a recent sketch in the Winnipeg *Tribune*, the gossip writer who signs himself "The Wanderer," recalls hearing Edith Miller sing in Winnipeg a number of years ago



MRS. MAX COLYER-FERGUSSON
("EDITH MILLER")

after she had rounded off her education at Westminster Ladies' College, Toronto, had captured the gold medal at the Toronto Conservatory of Music, and had made a triumphant debut at Massey Hall, Toronto.

"Canada," he says, "was not large enough for the worthy ambitions of Miss Miller. Going to London, she found good friends in the late Lord and Lady Strathcona, she studied under the famous Mathilde Marchesi, of Paris, and coached with Randegger, who put his stamp of approval on the earlier tuition under that fine old maestro and friend of Patti's, Signor d'Auria. Climbing higher and higher still, Miss Miller was privileged to take instruction from M. Jean de Reszke, the first tenor-artist of the world, who had just sought retirement from the Metropolitan and other first-opera organisations of two continents. Following her studies with De Reszke, Miss Miller made her debut at Covent Garden Royal Opera in 1913. Prior to this Miss Miller had given concerts in London under the patronage of the King and Queen, had sung throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland, and was presented to the late King Edward in 1907, after singing at the Royal Amateur Orchestral Concert in Queen's Hall. Miss Miller made her last Canadian tour just prior to the death of King Edward.

"The girl who sang so charmingly in old Westminster Church, at the corner of

don't for a year in those two fashionable churches in New York and Boston, who contributed very ably to the columns of the *Tribune* for many years," concludes.

"The Wanderer," "married" Max Colyer-Fergusson on July 22, 1910. Colyer-Fergusson is now a resident in Canada, privileged to hear Edith Miller, remember her for as one of the idols of the concert stage, who, not quite heartily, the carrying for twenty years and the highest musical expression.

Sir J. Duncan O'Leary, Bt., has been admitted to the Freedom of the City of London through the Goldsmiths' Company.

Mr. Adam Brown, father of Sir George McLaren Brown, celebrated his 66th birthday at Hamilton, Ont., on April 3. He was in excellent health and spirit.

Mr. W. A. Wilson, general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, is to be one of two Canadian delegates to the forthcoming conference of world agriculturists in Rome.

Col. P. Pelletier, Agent-General for Quebec, is expected back in London today from his visit to the South of France and Aix-les-Bains, accompanied by Mme. Pelletier and her mother, Mme. Légaré, and Miss Boivin.

Mr. W. C. Noxon, Agent-General for Ontario, who injured a tendon of a foot while entering a taxicab at his offices, 163 Strand, was consequently unable to attend the Canada Club dinner to the Hon. P. C. Larkin. Mr. Noxon hopes to be able to resume his duties this week.

The Rev. Dr. H. H. Bedford-Jones has resigned the Principalship of Bishop's College University, Lennoxville. He succeeded the Rev. Dr. Parrock as Principal in April, 1920. Since 1900 Bishop's College University has had five Principals, four of whom have resigned, while the Rev. T. B. Waitt died in 1906.

Miss Margaret Lockhart, who has been attending La Casita School in Lausanne, Switzerland, has left Montreal with her mother, Mrs. F. A. L. Lockhart, for an extended tour through France, Italy, Belgium, and the British Isles. Miss Amy Mackenzie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Mackenzie, is accompanying them.

Mr. Gustave Boyer, M.P. for Vaudreuil-Soulanges, P.Q., has been appointed Senator for the division of Rigaud, P.Q., in succession to the late Senator Arthur Boyer, while Mr. F. E. Pardee, formerly member for West Lambton, Ont., replaces the late Senator John Milne, of Hamilton.

Mr. Boyer has been twenty years in the House of Commons, and has a reputation as an effective campaigner and organiser. Mr. Pardee, who was defeated in the December elections, was formerly Chief Liberal Whip. He was elected as a Unionist in 1917, but after the war went back to his old allegiance.

Mr. J. L. McNicol, of Hamilton, Ont., formerly assistant Paper Controller for Canada under the War Measures Act, has been appointed to the post of pulp and paper expert for the Siamese Government, with whom he has entered into a two years' contract. He is to establish and put into operation a complete pulp and paper mill for that Government, and will afterwards train the natives of Siam in the art of pulp and paper

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.
APRIL 22.—Football: Canadian Banks v. Croydon and Eleven. Croydon.
APRIL 24.—Annual Service of Order of St. Michael and St. George, St. Paul's Cathedral, 12.
APRIL 24.—St. George's Day Festival Banquet, Hotel Cecil, Earl of Derby presiding.
APRIL 24.—Sir Edmund Walker at Canadian Club luncheon, 16 Stratford Place, W., p.m.
APRIL 25.—Illustrated lecture on "Adventures in the Rockies," by Mrs. Henshaw, Chaudos House, 3.
APRIL 29.—Royal Academy Banquet.
MAY 1.—Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Scrutton, on "Law and Business" at University College, London (Gower Street, W.C.), 5-15.
MAY 4.—Rev. P. B. Clayton, on "Toc II, in Canada and the States," 123 St. George's Square, Pimlico.
MAY 4.—Church Army Fortieth Annual Meeting, Queen's Hall, Langham Place, 3 (Bishop of Lichfield in the chair), and 8 (Sir Robert Newman in the chair).
MAY 10.—Empire Press Union luncheon to Lord Northcliffe.

PURELY PERSONAL—continued.

Mr. J. P. Babcock, of Vancouver, is staying at the Hotel Cecil.

Acting-Sub-Lieut. W. R. Richardson, R.C.N., is posted to H.M.S. *Cornflower*.

Viscount Holmesdale has been visiting Col. and Mrs. C. W. MacLean, at Pointe Claire, P.Q.

Mrs. Semple, president of the Toronto Ladies' Swimming Club, is to attempt to swim the Channel this summer.

Mrs. J. H. and Miss Nesbit and Mr. J. D. Root were among the departures for Halifax by the *Canopic* on April 13.

Miss Kathleen White and Mr. Harold C. White, of London, Ont., arrived in England by the *Montcalm* for the latter's marriage to Miss Poppie Millard this week.

Mr. William Hugh Murray, of 15 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh, W.S., director of the London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company, Ltd., who died on September 24, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £132,727.

—* *—

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Brooks Johnston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. M. Johnston, of St. Louis, Mo., and Mr. J. Walton Killam, of Montreal, took place at St. Louis on April 5.

The marriage of Miss Gwendolen Holmes Hampson, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hampson, Montreal, to Mr. George Rutherford Caverhill, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Caverhill, is to take place on April 18, in Montreal.

The marriage of Miss Florence Jean Potter, daughter of Mrs. Potter, Outremont, P.Q., to Mr. Orrin Bain Rexford, son of the Rev. Dr. E. L. Rexford and Mrs. Rexford, Montreal, took place on Easter Monday at MacVicar Memorial Church, Montreal.

The marriage of Miss Ruth Olive Baillie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Baillie, Roslyn Avenue, Toronto, to Mr. Gordon Berkshire Heridge, son of the Rev. Dr. W. T. Heridge and Mrs. Heridge, of Ottawa, will take place on April 29 in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Toronto.

Mr. Roland Gilbert Christy, of Victoria, B.C., was married on March 28 to Isabelle Sophia, daughter of Mr. R. T. Elliott, K.C.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Kearns, Outremont, P.Q., announce the engagement of their daughter, Evelyn, to Mr. Robert Bolton Jones, son of Mr. C. S. Jones, of Dalmuir, Scotland. The marriage was to take place on April 19.

* *

The engagement is announced of Miss Frances H. Bardorf, daughter of Mr. C. F. Bardorf, Montreal, and Mr. Fred H. Goodchild, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Goodchild, Ottawa. The wedding is to take place in April.

* *

Miss Agnes McPhee, youngest daughter of Mrs. C. E. McPhee, of Kitsilano, B.C., was married at St. Paul's Church to Mr. Norman W. Lightfoot, son of the late W. H. Lightfoot, of Kent, England, and Mrs. W. H. Lightfoot, now residing in Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Wetherall, of Calgary, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Hilda Victoria, to Major Charles Horatio Hartt, son of Captain Charles Hartt, R.N., and Mrs. Hartt, of Rathmullen, Donegal. The marriage was to take place in Calgary on April 18.

A marriage will shortly take place between Mr. James Young, of Montreal, second son of the late James Young, and of Mrs. Young, of "Holmwood," Sutton, Surrey, and Anne Bryce, second daughter of the late James Murray Garden, advocate, Aberdeen, Scotland, and of Mrs. Murray Garden.

At St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Ont., Beatrice, daughter of Mrs. Seaborn, of London, Ont., and of the late Rev. William Minter Seaborn, was married to Mr. Llewellyn George Cronyn, of Montreal, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Cronyn, of Toronto, formerly of London. The bride was given away by her brother, Dr. Edwin Seaborn.

Miss May McDonald, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McDonald, of Winnipeg, was married last month at St. John's Presbyterian Church, Vancouver, to Mr. Gordon Bowser son of the late Mr. Edwin Bowser and Mrs. Bowser, of Redwin, N.B. Mr. Bowser is a cousin of Mr. W. J. Bowser, ex-Premier of British Columbia, and has made his home in Vancouver for the past ten years.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Loewen, Vancouver, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Eva Maude, to Mr. Harry Newton Woolton, M.C. (formerly 13th Batt. and C.F.A.), eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Woolton, of Victoria, B.C. Miss Loewen is a grand-daughter of the late Col. Falkland Warren, C.B., C.M.G., and is a niece of Sir Frank and Lady Barnard, of Victoria.

Miss Germaine Garneau, daughter of the late Hon. E. B. Garneau, M.L.C., and Mrs. Garneau, of Quebec, was married to Captain Frank Power, M.C., son of the late William Power, M.P., and Mrs. Power, of Montreal, at the St. Louis Chapel of the Basilica, Quebec, on March 6. Mr. E. Latourier Garneau gave his sister away, while Mr. Gerald Power accompanied his brother. Mr. and Mrs. Power afterwards left for New York and sailed by the *Arabic* for a trip abroad, in the course of which they will visit Egypt. On their return they will reside in Quebec.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane.—"The Enchanted Cottage" (Owen Nares).

GLOBE, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Mr. Pim Passes By" (Irene Vanbrugh, Dion Boucicault).

HAYMARKET, Haymarket.—"Quality Street" (Fay Compton, Hilda Trevelyan).

HIS MAJESTY'S, Haymarket.—"Cairo" (Lily Brayton, Oscar Asche).

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—"Loyalties" and "Shall We Join the Ladies?"

WINTER GARDEN, Drury Lane.—"Sally" (George Grossmith, Dorothy Dickson, Leslie Henson).

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road.—"Running Water."

Varieties.

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.

MASKELYNE'S Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.

PALACE, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Co-optimists." ("Pierrotic" entertainment.)

PAVILION, Piccadilly.—"Fun of the Fays."

PRINCES, Shaftesbury Avenue.—Harry Lauder.

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

BEAVER HUT, Strand.—St. Dunstan's Exhibition.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE.—Princess Mary's wedding presents (11-4).

The marriage of Major William Harold Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., of Montreal, to Miss Gladys Croden, of London, Ont., took place on April 8, at the First Methodist Church, London, Ont.

* *

The engagement is announced of Miss Emma G. Harris, daughter of the late Mr. George Harris and Mrs. Harris, of Montreal, to Mr. George Marshall, of St. Andrews, N.B. The marriage will take place quietly this month.

* *

The engagement is announced of Miss Margaret Agnes Damer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Damer, Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver, and Mr. Charles John Oram, of Halifax, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Oram. The wedding will take place in Halifax this month.

* *

The marriage of Miss Mary Lucille Jeffery, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Jeffery, to Mr. William Robert Gratton Holt, youngest son of Sir Herbert and Lady Holt, Montreal, was to take place yesterday, April 21, at the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal.

* *

The marriage of Miss Norah Cooke, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Cooke, Toronto, to Mr. Robert Michael Wiles Chitty, son of Sir Thomas Chitty, London, England, will take place next Wednesday at St. Simon's Church, Toronto.

The engagement is announced in Toronto of Miss Margaret Hilda Wise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wise, to Captain William Hendrie Hay, M.C., eldest son of the late Major John D. and Mrs. Hay. Captain Hay is a nephew of Sir John and Lady Hendrie of Hamilton, Ont., and of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Braithwaite, of Montreal. The marriage is to take place this month.

CANADA'S CHILD IMMIGRANTS.

THE value of a Canadian immigrant is largely estimated according to his economic worth on entry and the likelihood of his becoming an early revenue-producer.

Accordingly, the important sections of immigration records are considered to be the statistics of adult entrants and the wealth they are possessed of at time of entry.

This outlook attaches rather undue importance to the immediate present, and does not give marked consideration to that greater building for the future. Thus the introduction of children, who possess the greatest possibilities of assimilation and citizenship-making, and are the greatest factors in the future development of the Dominion, is not generally considered the important feature it really is in the yearly immigration total, and there would be no such movement if it were not for certain charitable organisations to which it has hitherto mainly been relegated.

In the British Isles there are thousands of children, sprung of good working class stock and possessed of fine qualities, who

humbleth with the life in Canada.

note that in the last year of

even one child becoming a public charge. An immigrant

had a creditable reputation in the

Canada may be taken from the fact

came to the Dominion in the past ten

at the same period, 118,599 applications from people

either to adopt or employ these wards.

Fully 75 per cent. of the boys have been adopted, and many are prosperous. In many cases, with few exceptions, proved valuable citizens, and some have become prominent in Canadian life. There are several cases of clergymen, doctors, lawyers, merchants, school teachers, etc., who made their first appearance in Canada as immigrants of a benevolent society, and it is noteworthy that ten times of these former immigrant boys enlisted in the Canadian Army, many making the supreme sacrifice and those who survived winning a wide variety of honours, including the A.C.

In view of the splendid results already achieved, and thousands of fine citizens Canada has added to her population in this manner, it is gratifying to know that the work is still continuing and the Dominion building to that great future looks to it. It is a praiseworthy movement from all aspects, working to mutual benefit, and Canada could have no surer or more loyal citizens in the years to come than the immigrant children of the British Isles who arrive today.

— * —

TO FURTHER OVERSEA SETTLEMENT.

Text of British Government's Bill.

The following is the text of the "Bill to make better provision for furthering British settlement in the Oversea Dominions," which was presented to the British Parliament last week by Mr. Amery, it being backed by Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir Alfred Mond, and Dr. Macnamara:

1. (1) It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Government of any part of His Majesty's Oversea Dominions, or with approved private organisations either in the United Kingdom or in any part of such Dominions, to formulate and co-operate in carrying out agreed schemes for affording joint assistance to suitable persons in the United Kingdom who intend to settle in any part of His Majesty's Oversea Dominions.

(2) An agreed scheme under this Act may be either:—

- (a) a development or a land settlement scheme;
- (b) a scheme for facilitating settlement in or migration to any part of His Majesty's Oversea Dominions by assistance with passages, initial allowances, special training, or otherwise;

and shall make provision with respect to the contributions to be made, either by way of grant or by way of loan or otherwise, by the parties to the agreed scheme towards the expenses of the scheme.

(3) The Secretary of State shall have all such powers as may be necessary for carrying out his obligations under any scheme made in pursuance of this Act:—

Provided that—

- (a) the Secretary of State shall not agree to any scheme without the consent of the Treasury, who shall be satisfied that the contributions of the Government or organisation with whom the scheme is agreed towards the expenses of the scheme bear a proper relation to the contribution of the Secretary of State; and
- (b) the contribution of the Secretary of State shall not in any case exceed half the expenses of the scheme; and
- (c) the liability of the Secretary of State to make contributions under the scheme shall not extend beyond a period of 15 years after the passing of this Act.

(4) Any expenses of the Secretary of State under this Act shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament:

Provided that the aggregate amount expended by the Secretary of State under any scheme or schemes under this Act shall not exceed £1,500,000 in the financial year current in the year of the passing of this Act, or £3,000,000 in any subsequent financial year.

On the Canadian Pacific liner *Montcalm*, sailing from Liverpool on April 21, there will be a party of approximately 600 boys from Mr. Egan's Homes, Goudhurst, Kent, whose destination is Toronto.

The school children of British Columbia have undertaken completion of the Peace Arch Park. The Canadian National Park will contain three and one-half acres, and be planted with a sample of practically every flower and tree of Canada. Many children from other Provinces of British Columbia have sent contributions for the park. The names of every contributor will be inscribed on a tablet of Honour and placed in the park corner.



NEARLY READY TO LAND.

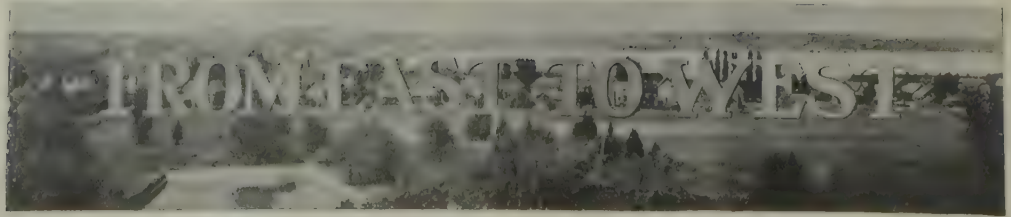
Photograph: Canadian Pacific Steamships.

are growing up in depressing atmospheres and undesirable surroundings, with prospects that are utterly hopeless, into a future that will not bear consideration. Many are orphans and others homeless from other unfortunate circumstances, all to be classed in their native country as superfluous and unwanted before they have attained the status of maturity. Inherently they are of the best citizenship material, with infinite possibilities if taken in the pliable and plastic state. Their only salvation is to be taken from their discouraging environment and permitted to develop their natural qualities in a newer, richer ground. Canada offers to such bright prospects, and the Dominion has need of such potential citizens.

The work of transplanting these children and settling them out in fresh soil has to a great extent fallen to certain benevolent societies, the Salvation Army, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Church of England Society, and the Catholic Immigration Society, working under the supervision of the British and Canadian Governments. The work has been in progress now some fifty years. The first organised party arrived at Quebec from Great Britain in 1869, and since then parties of healthy girls and boys have come to Canada every year, with the exception of two years during the war period. In these 52 years approximately 73,000 children have come to Canada through agencies approved by both the British and Canadian Governments.

The children, who at the time of entry may be of any age from three to eighteen, are all carefully selected by the agencies and approved by the regular immigration authorities. They must themselves declare a desire to emigrate, and no child is compelled to do so against his will. They are received in Canada at homes of the various agencies, and from there are sent out to foster parents or to situations on farms previously arranged. They are carefully supervised in their new homes, which are visited frequently and unexpectedly by Government inspectors, and should there be any dissatisfaction on the part of the child, or his foster parents or employers, he is sent back to a receiving home until other satisfactory arrangements can be made.

Whilst the younger children usually go to foster parents, the older youths and girls are apprenticed as farm labourers or domestic servants. As is to be expected from such unpromising beginnings, these children are largely to be found among the



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons, the Hon. Jacques Bureau, Minister of Customs and Excise, said that since its inception in June, 1920, the sales tax had yielded \$54,223,145 in revenue.

—Ottawa aldermen have increased their salaries from \$300 to \$500 a year. Last year the controllers' salaries were raised from \$1,800 to \$2,500 a year. The city tax-rate has been struck at 28 mills on the dollar.

The Federal Treasury was enriched by \$1,833,071 in coal royalties from Dominion lands from April 1, 1906, to March 31, 1921. During the same period, coal royalties from school lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta totalled \$183,810.

From September 1, 1905, to December 31, 1921, the Federal Government sold 5,538,878 acres of land in Saskatchewan for \$10,619,107, and school lands in the same Province, with an acreage of 1,457,274, for \$26,907,218. In Alberta, during the same period, the Government sold 3,044,318 acres for \$11,773,264, and 954,082 acres of school lands for \$13,204,209. The money collected from the sale of school lands is held in trust for the Provinces.

TORONTO.—The Ontario mothers' pension scheme, which now is steadily expanding, will call for disbursements this year of \$1,400,000. This is twice the amount which the Board operating the plan spent last year, when the scheme went into active operation. There are now 3,075 widows and 9,500 children under the provisions of the Act. One widow and family in every 1,000 are being aided under the terms of the mothers' pension legislation.

—Arrangements have been completed for the erection here of an immense automobile manufacturing plant, to cost more than \$3,000,000, and to employ, when completed, about 3,500 persons. The new industry will be known as the Dupont Motor Company, and will be owned and financed entirely by Canadians. The plant will be located at Leaside, in the north-eastern section of the city. It will cover an area of 23½ acres.

HAMILTON.—Completing arrangements for the handling of Niagara's fruit crop this year under improved conditions, Mr. T. J. Mahony, president and manager of the Niagara Peninsula Growers, Ltd., and officials of the Grand Trunk Railway, have been on a tour of inspection from Burlington to the Niagara River, for the purpose of establishing improved facilities for the shipment of fruit.

BRANTFORD.—A gift of \$3,000 from Mr. E. L. Cockshutt, for the improvement of the athletic field at Mohawk Park, has been offered to the Parks Board unconditionally.

WELLAND.—The ratepayers have voted favourably for a fixed assessment of \$40,000 for the Empire Cotton Mills. The adoption of this by-law means a \$200,000 extension, to employ an additional 300 hands.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The Quebec Board of Trade at its annual meeting elected the following officers: President, Mr. A. J. Welch; vice-presidents, Messrs. F. G. Tanguay and Septimus Barrow; treasurer, Mr. W. J. Banks.

MONTREAL.—In the financial year ending March 31 the Collector of Customs reports a drop of \$18,609,617 from the collections of the previous year. "These reductions in Customs revenue do not mean so much that Canadians are buying more Canadian made goods," he says; "they simply reflect the general drop in business throughout Canada and throughout the world."

An important addition to the head office of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, in the Dominion Square, will be commenced this summer, giving the building footages on Dominion Square and Dorchester and Mansfield Street.

At the annual meeting of the Corporation of Professional Engineers of Quebec, officers were elected as follows: President, Mr. A. R. Déary, M.E.I.C.; vice-president, Mr. K. B.

Thornton, E.E., M.E.I.C.; hon. secretary, Mr. Frederick B. Brown, M.Sc., M.E.I.C.

—The senior padre of the 4th Division, Lieut.-Col. the Rev. A. M. Gordon, D.S.O., M.C., has been appointed assistant minister to the Rev. Dr. Duncan, of the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul. Lieut.-Col. Gordon went to the front as soon as hostilities were declared.

—All the residue of the estate of the late Hon. Sydney Fisher is to form a fund, known as the Fisher Trust Fund, for the advancement of agriculture and education in his home county of Brome, Que.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—On March 30 Premier Foster stated that a new temperance law had been drafted, but a caucus of the supporters of the Government in the House showed that a sufficient majority could not be commanded at the present time to ensure the passing of such a measure through the Legislature.

—Mr. John D. Palmer, of this city, has been chosen leader of the Conservative party at a large convention here, at which every county in the Province was represented. He is one of New Brunswick's leading business men, being president of the Hartt Boot and Shoe Company, of this city. Mr. Palmer is not a member of the Legislature. He was born at Rexton, Kent county, 46 years ago.

—A total of 73,712 pupils attended the 1,973 public schools, taught by 2,142 teachers, in New Brunswick during 1921.

ST. JOHN.—Building in St. John has taken a turn for the better. In the first quarter of the present year permits issued totalled \$83,500, as compared with \$25,000 for the first three months of 1921.

—Plans are being discussed for the erection of a home, costing between \$200,000 and \$250,000, intended eventually to care for all the Protestant orphans of the Province.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Interest is being evinced by Mr. Henry Ford in a scheme for the establishment of an assembling plant in the Maritime Provinces for foreign export. The *Mail* gives as the reason for the establishment of the plant the fact that in the month of December 20,000 automobiles were shipped by the Ford Company from Halifax to Australia.

—The city tax rate is \$3.10 on the \$100 for 1922-23. Last year it was \$3.51. Total taxable property is valued at \$50,431,200, which, at the rate of \$3.10, would give a revenue of \$1,842,360.

SHELBURNE.—Mr. William Bush, believed to be the oldest man in Nova Scotia, perhaps the oldest man in Canada, celebrated his 105th birthday on March 17 at his home at Jordan Ferry.

LUNENBURG.—On March 28 the fishing schooner *Mahaska*, a prospective contender for next fall's racing honours, was launched from the yards of Smith and Rhuland here.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Manitoba Medical College, commencing with the 1922-23 term, will again become a "Grade A" institution. The term will be extended to 36 weeks, from September to June, and the necessary number of paid professors will be engaged. This will give Manitoba medical students class standing recognised as such in all medical colleges, including Toronto, McGill, and the great colleges of Britain, the United States, and Europe.

—International plasterers in Winnipeg will retain the wage schedule incorporated in the Union's agreement drawn up last year, viz., \$1.07½ per hour.

FROM EAST TO WEST

Mr. A. W. McLmont, vice-president of the Manitoba Power Company, Ltd., announces that the company has awarded contracts aggregating \$825,000 to Canadian manufacturers for electrical and hydraulic equipment for the new power development at Great Falls.

—Commemorating its 50 years of service, Knox Church, the mother Presbyterian institution of Winnipeg, and the foremost pillar of Presbyterianism in the West, has arranged a series of events to celebrate the occasion. When the Rev. Dr. George Bryce organised the first congregation half a century ago it had 11 members.

TEULON.—A Board of Trade has been organised here, with as president, Mr. G. H. Watson; vice-president, Mr. F. E. Langdale; and secretary, Mr. J. Ruiz.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—Anticipating that between 3,000 and 3,500 men will be required for seeding operations on the farms of Saskatchewan this year, plans are being formulated by the Provincial Government employment officials to provide this help to the farmers. The estimated number of men required is about the average of the past few years. Present indications are that farm wages during the spring months will range from \$30 to \$35 a month. The Provincial Government is going ahead with its programme for bringing out more girls and women from the Old Country as domestics.

—The record price obtained for a single animal in the auction ring of the Regina Fair was set when "Mars Avon Third," a two-year-old shorthorn bull bred by the Southview Stock Farm at Prince Albert, was sold to Mr. J. A. Mitten, a Chicago man, who owns a ranch at Walburg, Sask., for \$1,100.

SASKATOON.—For the sixth time, Colonel James McAra, of Regina, was re-elected president of the Saskatchewan Command, G.W.V.A., by acclamation at the Provincial Convention here. A resolution to permit election of hon. members to the Association from among men who had not seen service was voted down by a large majority.

PRINCE ALBERT.—The new Bishop of Saskatchewan and Mrs. Lloyd were the recipients of an enthusiastic welcome on their arrival here—the See city of the diocese, where they will resume active work in community life after a temporary absence for several years. Mayor Davis tendered a civic greeting.

TURTLEFORD.—Soldier settlers of Northern Saskatchewan, centring at Turtleford, held a big mass meeting here on March 20 to consider their problems. The results were encouraging and far-reaching. A strong branch of the Great War Veterans Association was organised, having as president Mr. Wm. McKenzie.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The total enrolment of the pupils in Alberta schools for 1921 was 124,328, of whom 62,957 were boys and 61,371 were girls, according to the annual report of the Department of Education. The figures on total enrolment show that school attendance increased from 28,784 in 1906 to 135,750 in 1920.

—Extensions of three of Alberta's Northern Railway systems, to the extent of 39.5 miles, will be made this year at a cost of \$1,006,000 for actual construction, and \$514,456 for maintenance and equipment. Necessary Bills for these purposes were passed by the Legislature. The lines to be extended are the Lacombe and North-Western Railway and the Central Canada and Edmonton, Dunvegan, and British Columbia Railways. All lines will be extended a distance of from 11 to 15 miles from their present termini.

The Provincial Legislature has passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the Dominion Government should re-value all farm stock and equipment now held as securities by the Soldier Settlement Board in the case of soldier farmers, this to be on the basis of present-day prices.

CALGARY.—Mr. Gerald Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, was greatly impressed by the coalfields at Drum-

heller and the Crowfoot during a recent visit in connection with the threatened strike of District 18.

Present indications point to an increased number of soldier settlers going on the land this spring, according to the local superintendent of the Soldier Settlement Board. Scores of applications have already been made with a view to purchasing land this spring through the scheme.

On April 1 Mr. T. Shaw was declared elected to Parliament as an independent candidate in West Calgary, the appeal of the Hon. R. B. Bennett, the Conservative candidate, of his election, having been dismissed. Mr. Shaw was declared elected in a recount by a majority of 16. An appeal is likely to be made to the Supreme Court of Canada.

—One of the largest real estate deals recently recorded here was the purchase by the Bank of Toronto of 30 ft. of frontage on Eighth Avenue West. The price is reported as over \$60,000.

—Mr. Dan Whitney says that one result of the present Liquor Act has been the destruction of decent hotels in the Province. He urges that hotels should be given licenses for the sale of light beer and wines.

LACOMBE.—This spring will see work commenced on the erection of a new business block on the corner of Barnett Avenue and Railway Street.

—Deposits of lead and silver have been found five miles south of town. The samples brought in have been tested and show 5 per cent. silver. It remains to be seen if these deposits will prove valuable enough to carry on an extensive mining programme.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Nearly 400,000 fruit trees, berry bushes, and fruit tree seedlings have been brought into British Columbia so far this year for planting out on new orchard land, according to Dr. Warnock, Deputy Minister of Agriculture. These include: Fruit trees, 51,765; fruit seedlings, 214,750; raspberry and blackberry bushes, 2,730; ornamental trees, 22,191; herbaceous plants, 9,523; bulbs, 82,491.

—The fox farm established in Saanich, near here, will produce fur equal to any produced in the East, states Dr. W. G. Church, animal pathologist of the fox research station, Prince Edward Island, who came to investigate local fox conditions. Dr. Church says he does not think there is anything in the claim that the Atlantic sea breezes are of such a quality that they alone can produce the best furs.

VANCOUVER.—A number of Protestant churches in this city are appealing to the Court of Revision against payment of any further taxation on church property. Some time ago the Roman Catholic Bishop of Victoria was successful in the Courts in his contention that church property in that city was not taxable, and the decision carried with it the pronouncement that no taxes could be levied on church property in any part of British Columbia, subject to the provisions of the Municipal Act. It is believed the matter will be carried ultimately to the Privy Council. The land used for church purposes in Vancouver is assessed at \$500,450 and the improvements at \$038,950. The land is taxed at its full value and the improvements at half. The annual taxation amounts to about \$30,000.

VERNON.—Sales of fruit and vegetables, amounting to \$2,209,903, were made by members of the Okanagan United Growers' Co-operative Selling Agency of fruit growers in the Okanagan Valley last year. This is an increase of \$150,000 over the previous year. In addition, 610 cars of apples shipped and in cold storage, on which returns have not been received, are to be added to the sales total.

SUMMERLAND.—On March 13 eight buildings, destroyed, with an estimated loss of \$100,000, by fire, which out here and swept through the main street of the town.

PRINCE RUPERT.—A concentrator is to be erected at the head of Bute Inlet. Improvements in the property owned on Tatlayoko Lake. Improvements in the property will total a cost of \$450,000 when the concentrator is ready for operation.

Canadian Citizenship
Child Migrants for the Day



A BERNARDO ROY OF TEN.



SKIPPING ON BOARD.



ON THE
AN INTERESTING



BOYS FROM THE FATHER HUDSON'S HOMES, BIRMINGHAM,
ON THE "MINNEDOSA."



SETTLERS' WIVES AND CHILDREN



IMMIGRANT CHILDREN IN NEW BRUNSWICK

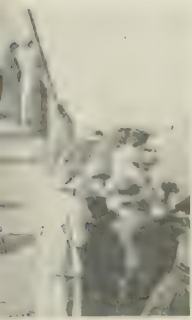


IMMIGRANT CHILDREN



TWO L.

The Migration of the "Mak" to the West



ADA:
OUNGSTERS.



A SWING ON BOARD.



ON THE WAY TO JOIN THEIR PARENTS



THE V. S. IN A. N. S. C.



PARNADO BOYS ON THE "SCANDINAVIAN



SCHOOL CHILDREN IN A. C. N. S. V. L. N. C.



H. SETTLERS.



THE SCANDINAVIAN SCHOOL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

PROHIBITION IN CANADA.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—Having read with great interest some of your correspondents' views on "dry" Canada, I am presuming to write to you as one who has recently returned from the Dominion, and who also knew it before this "reform" era.

Some of your correspondents who write supporting the present conditions seem to be hazy about what they really are. I take it that their idea is that a sort of millennium exists in general, but I would point out that there are nine Provinces in Canada, each with a different liquor law, consequently there are nine different brands of "millennium" to choose from. Surely it is only honest and fair to let those about to emigrate to Canada have a clear-cut idea of the position and facts of the case in each of the nine Provinces.

The hectic zealots who stay over in England and laud Prohibition for the other fellow in Canada surely have given the situation very careful consideration, and they would be the first to admit the fairness of publishing a clear-cut and concise statement of conditions.

Russia started out to reach the millennium through Bolshevism, and now admits hopeless failure, having entirely overlooked the element of human nature. Canada, too, will fail in trying to establish a second-hand Prohibition policy which she got from the United States, for just the same reason. That is Canada's business, and people here in England have nothing to say.

Wherever you go, the various laws dealing with Prohibition are ridiculed, and the topic of how effectually to circumnavigate them often comes up in conversation.

No one in Britain can visualise the real conditions and the absurdities. You cannot legally have beer and wines at your meals in any hotel, club, or restaurant in Canada save and except Quebec. In British Columbia you can procure all the "hard" liquor you want, but no beer and wines. In the rest of the seven Provinces it is practically illegal to think of having a drink unless taken medicinally and procured by way of a doctor's prescription for each bottle from an apothecary's shop.

"Bootlegging," or dealing in liquor, is generally discussed and admitted to be by far the most profitable business in Canada. The bootleggers are not rude, rough men, but would be classed as merchants, or exporters, and are rapidly becoming a wealthy and powerful class. Apparently, the business has reached such proportions that I heard it suggested that, owing to their wealth, influence, and position they should receive recognition by way of several appointments to the Senate Chamber at Ottawa.

The teetotaler of this country is synonymous with the "up-lifter" of Canada or the "Pussyfoot" of the United States, and I must say that both seem to be about as popular as a skunk at a garden party, or a rabbit on an Australian sheep run. The consensus of opinion appears strongly to be that present conditions cannot last long, as there is too much "cant and humbug" about the whole business.

Having known the Canadians during the war and admired their splendid and efficient work, it is quite unlikely they will consent to become a State-weaned, State-reared, State-shepherded nation, and it is quite safe to let them work out their own salvation in their own time and way. Meanwhile, it is apparently only fair to keep intending settlers fully and honestly informed about what stage of "dryness" each Province is in, and what the real conditions are, and I sincerely hope your Canadian correspondents will do this.—Yours, etc.,
Cambridge.

A FRIEND OF CANADA.

—* *—

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF EMIGRANTS.

Steamship booking agents are receiving from official sources copies of a roster of approved medical practitioners whose medical certificates may be required by the Immigration Service of Canada and all other Oversea Dominions, it being pointed out that certificates from medical practitioners not on this roster cannot be accepted in future.

In sending intimation to this effect, Mr. J. Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration for Canada, says that it is desirable, so far as emigration to Canada is concerned, that the following points be carefully noted and considered:—

(1) A medical certificate is not necessary for any emigrant or any other person before leaving the Mother Country for Canada provided such person is not an immigrant—(a) receiving financial assistance under Sub-sec. (h) of Section 3 of the Immigration Act; (b) an unaccompanied woman; (c) a person who has any doubt about being able to pass the medical examination at the port of landing.

(2) In any of the three cases last mentioned, the booking agent should write to the nearest Canadian Government emigra-



BY APPOINTMENT



**For Motoring,
Picnics, etc.**

REGENT Plate
mounted glass
flask with four
Regent Plate
Beakers, contained
in a solid leather
case.

£5.5.0

Illustrations and particulars of
luncheon and tea baskets, motor
cases, etc., sent free upon request.

**The
Goldsmiths & Silversmiths
Company Ltd.**

ONLY ONE ADDRESS. NO BRANCHES.

**112 Regent Street,
LONDON, W.1.**

tion agent, asking him for instructions and a medical certificate form which is to be used in such cases by any medical practitioner on the roster.

(3) It must be clearly understood that the only place where entry to Canada is guaranteed is at the port of landing in Canada; that the giving of any such medical certificate as above mentioned does not relieve the emigrant of further medical examination before embarkation, nor does it guarantee admission to Canada.

(4) If the medical certificate so obtained by persons who have a doubt as to their being able to pass the medical examination in Canada, shows the applicant to be in good mental and physical health, the case need not be referred again to a Canadian Government emigration agent. The matter of admission to Canada then—and always—depends upon examination on arrival at the Canadian port. Medical certificates will still be required for unaccompanied women and those who are so financially assisted. Where any medical certificate shows that an applicant or any of his or her dependents are not in good mental or physical health, the case should be referred at once with full details to the nearest Canadian Government emigration agent, and the booking deferred until the booking agent is further advised by such emigration agent.

(5) It is very essential and advisable to remember that a medical certificate is not necessary before any passenger can be booked to Canada, unless the passenger is an intending immigrant and belongs to one of the three classes mentioned in Paragraph 1. In other words, an ordinary passenger has nothing to do with the Emigration Service, and if an immigrant can comply with the Immigration Law of Canada and the Regulations regarding mental and physical health, he need not (except in the special cases above mentioned) be so examined by any medical practitioner on the roster.

—* *—

The annual report on the Indians of Canada states that they are as a class self-supporting, and the proportion indigent and in need of assistance is smaller than the corresponding class among the white population.

The Bishops of London, Chester, and Southwark have sent a letter to all the incumbents in their dioceses calling attention to the service of Intercession and Thanksgiving for the Church's Work Overseas which will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on Rogation Tuesday, May 23, at 8 p.m. The preacher will be the Bishop of London.

IMMIGRANTS CANADA NEEDS.

Farmers with Money and Farm Labourers.

Addressing the third annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women, at Ottawa, the Hon. Charles Stewart, the Minister of Immigration, emphasised the need for closer co-operation between the Provincial and Federal Governments in immigration matters.

In view, he said, of the offer made by the Federal Government to return the natural resources to the Prairie Provinces, the problem of securing suitable settlers became one of vital importance to the Provinces. A large programme of immigration encouragement could not be embarked upon at present in view of the unemployment situation. The immigrants needed were farmers with capital and farm labourers.

Mr. Stewart said he was satisfied that there must be greater supervision and selection of immigrants overseas before embarkation. The Government was not going to be stampeded into getting numbers when quality was the paramount need. The Provinces would be asked to appoint official delegates, both men and women, to confer with the Federal authorities on immigration matters.

A CHAMPION FISHING SCHOONER.

The schooner *Bluenose*, champion of the North Atlantic fishing fleet, made a profit of \$6,386 during her first year, it is announced from Halifax.

She cost \$35,580 to build. Her fishing voyages last summer netted \$1,862, and her profits on two freighting trips to the West



THE "BLUENOSE" WINNING THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Indies were \$2,020. In the Nova Scotia fishermen's races and the international races, she won prizes amounting to \$5,000, of which \$2,503 was profits.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister of Canada, replying to a message of congratulation to a century of peace between Canada and the United States, has telegraphed to President Harding as follows: "To render enduring the spirit of amity and goodwill between the nations is the highest contribution that can be made to the world's progress towards peace" (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent).

CANADIAN RELIEF EXPENDITURE.

For the repatriation of ex-soldiers and their dependents during the past year, \$81,911 was expended by the Dominion Government under Governor-General's warrants. Construction works in Dominion parks to provide employment for workless men entailed a cost of \$81,991; emergency relief and relief to unemployed, \$300,206; and to the Department of Soldiers' civil re-establishment for assistance to unemployed ex-soldiers, \$519,348 was granted.

Canadian farmers will be interested in the statement made by the Madrid correspondent of the *Daily Express* that an experiment to show the fecundity of a grain of wheat has just been concluded at the Official School of Agriculture at Valladolid, with the result that one grain produced in a year 322,000 grains.

AMERICANS AND CANADIAN PULPWOOD.

Quebec Premier's Protest.

The Hon. I. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, who has just returned from New York, is again asserting the independence and dignity of Canada in dealing with the United States (says the *Toronto correspondent of The Times*).

Referring to the possible imposition of an American duty on pulpwood cut from Quebec Crown land, Mr. Taschereau pointed out that nearly a million cords of pulpwood were cut yearly from freehold property in Quebec, which meant that 10,000 acres of forest lands were taxed for the benefit of American mills. He asked what would Americans do if the Ottawa Government should prevent them from getting supplies from paper mills in Canada. In view of the character of the Fordney Tariff and the high freight rates against Canada on the American railways, he suggested that the Canadian Government would be tempted to levy an export duty on pulpwood cut from private lands.

"In the face of such an attitude," said Mr. Taschereau, "there is no reason to ask if Ottawa will agree that Canada shall be considered as a fief of the United States."

CANADIAN RAILWAY DEFICIT.

Government's Amalgamation Policy.

The total deficit on the National Railways last year was \$50,673,934, the Hon. W. C. Kennedy, Minister of Railways, informed the House of Commons on April 10 (says the Ottawa correspondent of *The Times*). This is a slightly smaller loss than last year, when the deficit totalled \$67,000,000.

In addition to the loss on the national lines, there was a net deficit on the Grand Trunk Railway of \$15,072,000, making a total loss to the National Treasury of \$72,000,000. The Grand Trunk had an operating surplus of \$4,372,000, but fixed charges increased from \$14,000,000 to \$19,000,000, due to the inclusion of a full year's interest on the Guaranteed Stock and to increased interest on Government loans and new issues.

Mr. Kennedy's statement showed that during the year the National-Grand Trunk lines, which comprise 52 per cent. of the railway mileage of Canada, did more than 52 per cent. of the railway business of the country, increased their percentage of gross earnings from 52 to 54 per cent. and made an improvement of \$20,000,000 in their operating earnings.

The Minister announced that the policy of the Government was to carry out the legislation of its predecessors to amalgamate the Grand Trunk with the National lines under a single Board. When this legislation was brought into effect it would automatically abolish the present Canadian Northern Board and the Grand Trunk Board which succeeded the English directors in May last.

THE COST OF PEACE AND WAR.

"It cost Canada \$200,000 last year to keep up its membership in the League of Nations and the International Labour Office," said Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, addressing the Empire Club at Toronto, "but in the same year Canada spent \$14,000,000 to keep up its naval and military forces. I ask you if the \$200,000 is not well spent in trying to prevent future wars if the \$14,000,000 is warranted in preparing to fight them?"

MOUNTAINEERING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The summer camp of the British Columbia Mountaineering Club will this year be at the lower end of Lake Garibaldi, near Table Mountains, and a number of three or four-day trips will be made into the mountains near the head of Pitt River and to Mamquam.

The programme of climbs to be made is: Mt. Seymour, 5,000 ft., April 29 and 30; Mt. Brunswick, 6,000, May 13 and 14; Mt. Cathedral, 5,800, May 27 and 28; moonlight trip to Mt. Bishop, 5,000, June 10 and 11; North Peaks, 5,200, June 24 and 25; Mt. Coquitlam, July 1 and 2; Mt. Lions, 5,600, July 15 and 16; Echo Peak, 4,500, July 29 and 30; camp, Garibaldi, 9,000, August 5 to 10; Mt. Sawteeth, 7,000; September 2 to 4; Mt. Strahan, 5,000, September 16 and 17.

IRISH STORE CATTLE.

Canadians will be interested in the following figures, given by the agricultural correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, regarding the cattle exported from Ireland to Great Britain:

1912, 555,321 (fat 339,583, store 104,113); 1913, 1,100,021 (fat 354,953, store 603,374); 1914, 1,045,328 (fat 455,817, store 488,083); 1915, 841,587 (fat 363,837, store 441,232); 1916, 800,124 (fat 424,711, store 442,767); 1917, 720,112 (fat 358,765, store 446,180); 1918, 720,112 (fat 358,765, store 446,180).

The navigation of the St. Lawrence River as far as Montreal was opened on April 12.

Banking Service for Importers and Exporters

Our Branches in London, New York City, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver are equipped with Foreign Exchange Departments and are prepared to finance and advise exporters and importers.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1865.

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.

LONDON OFFICES: 6 PRINCES STREET, E.C.2, 26 HAYMARKET, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November, 1921) \$152,625,386.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 8½; 4 p.c., 1922, 10½.
British Columbia.—4½ p.c. Ins., 1941, 90½.
Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 87; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 70½; C.T.R. 3½ p.c. Cnt., 1938, 82½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 78½; 4 p.c. Stock, 80½; 4½ p.c. Bonds, 1920-25, 100.
Manitoba.—5 p.c., 1888, 101½; 4 p.c., 1928, 80½.
Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 92½.
Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 70; 4 p.c., 1888, 95½.
Saskatchewan.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 92½.

Municipal.

Edmonton.—4½ p.c., 1932-52, 82½; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 95½.
Gtr. Vancouver Water.—4½ p.c., 1954, 90½.
Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm. Debts., 50½; 4 p.c., 1932, 80½; 3½ p.c., 1942, 71½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 76½; 4½ p.c. 1951-2-3, 85½; Maisonneuve 5 p.c., 1952-3, 101½.
Moose Jaw.—5 p.c., 1951-3, 80½.
New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1931-62, 72; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 85.
Ottawa.—4 p.c., 1920-46, 93½.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 99.
Regina.—4½ p.c., 1925-52, 78; 5 p.c., 1943-61, 80½.
S. L. 1941-61, 78½; 5 p.c., 1941-61, 88½.
South Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1962, 79.
Toronto.—3½ p.c., 1929, 88½; 4½ p.c., 1948, 87.
Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 78½.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 87½.

Railways.

Alberta and Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c. Bds., 92.
Atlantic and N.W.—5 p.c., 1937, 93½.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 84.
Buffalo and Lake Huron.—5½ p.c. Sts. and Mt. Perp., 88½.
Can. Northern.—4 p.c. Perp., 70½; 4 p.c. Sask., 1939, 79½; 4 p.c. Guar., 1934, 90½; 5 p.c. Inc. Charge, 1920-30, 35½; 5 p.c. Land, 1923, 97½; Ont. 4 p.c. Perp., 97½; 4½ p.c. Dom., 1904, 72½; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 81½; 4½ p.c. Termals., 1950, 89; Westn. 4½ p.c. Gtd. Debts., 1942, 93½; 4½ p.c. (Brazeau Line, 1943), 90½.
Can. Pacific.—1914; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 75½; 4 p.c. Perp. Debts., 80½.
Algoma 5 p.c., 94; Spe. Inv. 6 p.c. Notes, 11½.
Dom. Atlantic. 4 p.c. 1st Debts., 74.
Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1939, 75½.
Edmonton Dunvegan. 4 p.c., 1942, 79½.
Grand Trunk. 30½; 4 p.c. Guar., 75½; 2nd Pref., 8; 3rd Pref., 8½; Board. Cap. Perp., 5 p.c., 91½; Gt. Westn. Board. 5 p.c. Perp., 97½; Inert., 5 p.c., 1934, 94.
Grand Trunk Pac. 4 p.c., 1962, 58½; 4 p.c., 1955 A, 71½; 4 p.c., 1955 B, 75½; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 1955, 74; 4 p.c. Debts., 11½.
New Brunswick.—5 p.c. G. Bds., 1914, 95½; Perp. 4 p.c., 76½.
Ontario and Quebec.—6 p.c. Cap., 109.
Pac. Gt. Eastern. 4½ p.c., 1942, 91½.
Quebec and Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 99.
Quebec Central. 4 p.c., 75½.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo Newfoundland, 5 p.c. 1st Debts., 91½; 5 p.c. 2nd Debts., 108½.
Bk. of Montreal. Lond. Reg., 100.
Brit. Empire Trust. Pf. Ord., 11½.
Can. Bk. of Commerce, 12½.
Hudson's Bay, 1914, 91½.

San Antonio Lands.—6 p.c. Bds., 16½.
Trust and Loan of Can.—(15/3), 169.
Western Can. Mortgage.—5 p.c. Bds., 51½.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazilian Traction.—48½; Pref., 90½.
B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 70½; Pref. Ord., 67½; Perp. Pref., 72½; Perp. Debts., 72½.
Calgary Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 76½.
Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 101½.
Cities Services.—6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 67½.
Montreal Light, Heat, and Power.—96½.
Montreal Water.—4½ p.c. Prior Lien G. Bds., 95.
Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debts., 86.
Toronto Suburban Rly.—4½ p.c. Debts., 71½.
Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Guar. Debts., 68.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Brit. Empire Steel.—7 p.c. and Pref. Cum., 32½.
Can. Collieries.—5 p.c. A, 13½; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 1½.
Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Debts., 87.
Dom. Steel.—Ord., 33.
Lake Superior.—5 p.c. Income, 41½.

Mines.

Mond Nickel.—Ord., 20½; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 23½; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 18½; 5 p.c. 1st Debts., 84; 8 p.c. Mort. Debts., 111 3/16.

Miscellaneous.

Benson and Hedges (Can.).—8½ p.c. 1st Mt. Debts., 91.
Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—7½; Pref., 7½.
Brit. Columbia Breweries.—1918, 6 p.c. Gld. Bds., 70½; Ord., 16½.
Can. Car and Foundry.—6 p.c. Bds., 100.
Can. Steamships.—Voting, 18½.
Can. Western Lumber.—5 p.c. Debts., 60; 5 p.c. Inc. Debts., 11.
Columbia Westn. Lumber Yds.—6½ p.c. Pf. Pref., 12½.
Furness Withy.—Ord., 29½; Pref., 28 4/8.
Imperial Tobacco of Can.—21½.
Lake Superior Paper.—6 p.c. G. Bds., 97.
Marconi of Can.—8½.
Simpson (R.).—6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 85.

MINING PRICES.

TORONTO, April 16.
GOLD MINES.—Argonaut, 60; Atlas, 22½; Dome Lake, 12½; Dome Mines, 26½; Hattie, 22; Hollinger, 6½; Kirkland Lake, 44; Lake Shore, 23½; McIntyre, 19½; Montcalm, 15½; Porcupine Crown, 28; Porcupine V.N.T., 30½; Schumacher, 54; So. Keora, 40; Teck-Hughes, 40½; West Dome, 12½; Wright Hargreaves, 270.
SILVER MINES.—Beaver, 34; Comogas, 130; La Ross, 35; McKinley, 20½; Mining Corp., 110; Nipissing, 6; Temiskaming, 1.

— * * —

Cunard Steamship. The accounts for the year ended December 31 show that after providing for depreciation, taxation, etc., and including £100,075 brought forward, there remains at credit of profit and loss account £166,100. Dividends amounting to £15,000 have been paid on the Preference shares and a dividend of 7½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, including the Government share, from which tax will be deducted, is recommended, leaving a balance of £100,800 to be carried forward. There has been profit during the year £100,000 to the sinking fund for the redemption of stock established under the Government agreement.

COMPANY REPORTS, ETC.

Investment Corporation of Canada.—The Preference stock transfer books will be closed from April 15 to April 30, 1922, both days inclusive, for preparation of dividend warrants.

Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land.—The profit for 1921 amounted to £25,044. A dividend of 10 per cent. was paid, and there was carried to reserve fund £5,000 (making it £45,000), and carried forward £12,544.

North British Canadian Investment.—The accounts for 1921 show a credit balance of £21,438. The directors recommend a further dividend, making 10 per cent. for the year, transfer £5,000 to the reserve fund (making it £80,000), and carry forward £6,438. The debenture debt has during the year been reduced by £31,039.

Toronto Power.—Holders of 41 per cent. Consolidated Guaranteed Debenture Stock are advised that, at the meeting held on April 11, a resolution was passed as an extraordinary resolution binding upon all the holders of the Debenture stock, whether present or not present at the meeting. The effect of the passing of the resolution is to enable the Toronto Power Co., Ltd., to complete, without further reference to Debenture stock holders, the agreement with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

Canadian Northern Prairie Lands.—In 1921 there was a net profit of \$207,121, earnings from land sales showing a material decrease, while a substantial improvement occurred in interest and miscellaneous income. The dividend for the year is 10 per cent., \$25,000 is transferred to reserve for contingencies; and \$32,120 is carried forward, making the surplus \$762,843. During the year 1,204.13 acres of the company's land were sold for \$23,351, an average of \$18.47 per acre. During the same period it was found necessary to cancel contracts previously entered into, covering 660 acres. Of the original purchase of 500,000 acres there were at the close of the year 39,175 acres unsold. This unsold acreage is carried on the books of the company at \$3 per acre only, and the report states that inasmuch as the average sales are greatly in excess of this figure, it is apparent that there is a very substantial equity accruing to the company on that account.

British Columbia Breweries.—After providing for bond interest and making full provision for Dominion and Provincial taxes, etc., the net profits for the year 1921 amounted to \$182,328. A very large proportion of this profit was, however, earned during the first six months of the year 1921 before the Government Liquor Act came into effect on June 14, 1921. Since that date the business of the company has been very seriously curtailed by the restrictions imposed by the Act, particularly as regards the sale of keg beer, which is now prohibited within the Province. It is pointed out while these conditions prevail it will not be possible to maintain the satisfactory profit that have been earned during the past three years. It is added, however, that operation for six months under the new Liquor Act have demonstrated that if the company of turns its fair proportion of business efforts to the profits resulting should be amply sufficient.

public, the restrictions under which the company is now operating will have no distant date.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Canadian Correspondents

THE LONDON MARKET.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27.

Canada's Commercial Day, Thurs. May 4.

Weds. April 26. Thurs. April 27.

The Stock Exchange is active and strong, though business has been interrupted during the past week by the Easter recess. Prior to the holiday markets were galvanised by the unexpected reduction in the Bank rate to 4 per cent., and the influence of this movement is still apparent among both investment and speculative securities, it having materially increased the security demand owing to a withdrawal of funds from the banks, following the further lowering of interest rates. The less favourable news from Canada has been discussed, but at present has had little adverse effect.

Gilt-edged issues remain strong, and home rails still tend forward. South American rails are also strong, and Mexican securities as a whole have further advanced well under the influence of the impending Mexican financial conference in New York. The rest of the foreign market has been checked. Mines remain quiet, but oils are better and more robust. Rubbers have improved slightly with the staple, and industrials displayed buoyancy in places.

Canadian securities have met a fair share of attention and support. The gilt-edged issues hold very firm. The Fours at 80 are another point up, while the 4½ per cents. at 100 and the 3½ per cents. at 87 hold very firm. Municipal loans have been very firm, and also show an improving tendency in response to the keen demand for stock.

In the railroad group Canadian Pacific has jumped to 102, in sympathy with Wall Street, and Grand Trunk junior issues are slightly harder, and the Guaranteed Fours have further risen to 77½.

Hudson's Bays have met renewed support among land shares, rising to 62, and lower-priced shares have been hard.

As regards industrials, Dominion Steels have jumped 4 to 314. Canadian Car issues are 1 to 3 points better, but Lake Superiors and Canadian General Electrics have not varied. Shawinigan Water have risen 2 to 117½, and Canada Cements have more than recovered their dividend deduction at 65½.

Brazil Tractions have risen sharply to nearly 50 on confident dividend talk, and Mexican Traction issues record many gains of 2 to 4 points.

Canadian mining shares have not been very brisk.

— * * —

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, April 27.

There has been no slackening in the activity which was in progress when I last wrote to you; indeed, this has developed, and each of the past three or four days has been commented upon in turn as the most active day of the year so far.

On Monday, Quebec Rly. was so much the most active stock that it overshadowed the rest of the trading, but since then trading has broadened out, and with the general sentiment markedly confident, advances have been quite frequent throughout the list of active stocks. The paper stocks have been steadily active, most of the leading issues registering daily advances.

On Tuesday Brazilian Traction was in good demand, and the milling shares were another strong feature, Ogilvie jumping up another 10 points, while Lake of the Woods and St. Lawrence Flour gained respectively 4 and 1 fraction. Among the steel stocks, Steel of Canada advanced 1½ on continued investment buying, and the B.E. Steel issues also showed moderate strength, the Common improving 1, the 1st Pref. 2½, and the 2nd Pref. 2. The outstanding loss was by Ames-Holden-McReady Pref., which fell to 12 on rumours of the reorganisation, which has now been definitely announced.

On Wednesday, after the president's announcement, the stock improved to 14, but yesterday it fell back to 10½; current discussion of the company's affairs does not encourage optimism as to the prospectus for the preferred shares. On Wednesday Brazilian Traction was the leader in point of activity, but Dominion Textile registered the greatest gain, 20, 4½, and Atlantic Sugar improved 2 and Can. Car Pref. 1. Of the paper stocks, several registered new high prices for the year, and Steel of Can., the British Empire Steel issues, and Dom. Bridge were also strong. Dom. Steel Pref. was an exception, losing a point.

Yesterday the paper stocks were again active and strong, with Price Bros. leading in both regards. National Breweries, after having been quiet for some time, had another burst of activity and gained 1½, and Dom. Glass improved ½. Asbestos registered the largest advance, 2½, and the Pref. also improved 1½. Tuckett's, Dom. Cannery, Dom. Textile, and Steel of Canada were also on the strong side.

Among prices current at the close yesterday Atlati was 47; Ames-Holden Pref., 10½; Asbestos Corp., 58½; Pref., 78½; Atlantic Sugar, 25½; B.C. Fishing, 28½; B.E. Steel 9½, and Pref. 23; Brompton, 20½; Can. Car 24, Pref. 50; Can. Cement 60½, 8d., Pref. 91; Can. Cottons, 82½; Can. Gen. Electric, 89½; Can. S.S. Lines 17, Pref., 44; Cons. Smelting, 21; Dom. Bridge, 71; Dom. Cannery, 33½; Dom. Glass, 63; Dom. Steel 25½, Pref. 90½; Dom. Textile 141, Pref. 108 8d.; Howard Smith, 65½; Laurentide, 84½; Maple Leaf, 136 8d.; Mont. Power, 88; Mont. Trans., 145; Nat. Breweries, 58½; Price Bros., 41½; Quebec Rly., 23½; Riondon, 9, Pref. 13; Shawinigan, 103½; Spanish River 73½, Pref. 86; St. Law. Flour, 83; Steel of Can., 69; Toronto Rly., 63; Wayagamack, 49½; Winnipeg Rly., 35½.

It is stated that the portion of the Can. Gen. Electric's new issue of 6 per cent. 20-year Debentures, which was offered in New York at 101, and interest, New York funds, was fully subscribed within an hour of the opening of the lists, and that in the early afternoon the Debentures were quoted at 1 to 1½ premium. A part of the issue, which was handled in Canada by Messrs. Nesbitt, Thomson and Co., is reported to have sold quickly also.

The Province of Ontario is inviting tenders for \$15,000,000 5 per cent. 30-year Bonds, dated April 1, 1922. Of this issue, \$7,000,000 are to be used for refunding purposes and the rest on capital expenditure for hydro-electric development and other purposes.

The Manitoba Farm Loans Board is arranging for a \$500,000 Bond issue to provide funds for use under the farm loans scheme. It is stated that another \$2,500,000 loan of the Province of Manitoba will be floated before the Provincial Elections are held, the purpose of this loan being to cover capital expenditure voted during the present session of the Legislature. It is announced, in connection with the \$2,225,000 Bond issue floated in March to retire Bonds due April 1, that the Province, owing to the recent alteration in the exchange rate, made a profit of over \$23,000, instead of a heavy loss, as anticipated.

— * * —

The new \$5,000,000 issue of City of Montreal 10-yr. 5½ p.c. Bonds has been awarded to a syndicate composed of Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Co., A. E. Ames and Co., and the Dominion Securities Corporation, at the price of 99.188 per cent.

The Chairman of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in a speech at Port of Spain, Trinidad, stated that imports from all the West Indies into Canada had increased 15 times during the last twenty years, the value of the 1920 imports being twelve million dollars.

Barcelona Traction Light and Power.—Net earnings for February were 2,344,540 pesetas (decrease 10,015 pesetas); aggregate from January 1, 4,804,351 pesetas (increase 422,447 pesetas).

MINING NOTES.

Use the Blue Quartz Gold Mine, and the Minto, about 100 feet below the surface, have recently been done at a depth of 100 feet. The "Wonder" mine has been cut at the 100-foot level, where it has a depth of 100 feet. It is stated that the ore at the 100-foot level is rich in gold, and is of the surface, which resulted in the production of values, which is held in the "Wonder" mine.

The Blue Quartz mine is situated at the foot of the mine. It is 100 feet deep, and a large amount of ore has been made for development work at various levels, including the downward continuation of the very valuable ore body which was discovered at the 100-foot level last autumn. During February the mill treated daily an average of 140 tons of ore, mostly from the 100-foot level. It is expected that the mine will soon rank among the important producers.

At the annual meeting of the Selkirk Gold Mines plans for re-opening the property were overshadowed by the pandemic.

A circular issued by the Board of Kirkland Lake Proprietary states that the mill at the Tough Oakes Mine has been in operation for some days, and the manager reports that everything is running smoothly. The main shaft at the Sylvanite property is now down 400 feet, and the reef has been intersected at the third level. The shaft is being continued to the fourth level, and cross-cutting will be done to cut the reef on that horizon, which, it is added, will connect with the fourth level on the adjoining Tough Oakes property, where such satisfactory results are now being obtained.

It is announced that the firm of Adolph Lewisohn and Sons, of New York, who have been so successful with the Kerr Lake Mine, have entered into a contract to purchase a considerable share interest in the G-Blue property at Porcupine. The deal involves fifty mining claims in fifteen groups. A considerable part of the property is at the north-east end of Pearl Lake, while another area is adjacent to the Dome Mines. The Pearl Lake property is not far from the McIntyre-Porcupine, and plans for the development of this area are stated to be already under way.

Nipissing's report for February shows production of 252,000 oz., the output being worth \$161,282, apart from 28,000 lb. of cobalt not valued. The second level on the new 251 vein already shows a body of ore estimated to contain at least 750,000 oz. It is suggested that miners are now coming to the boundaries of the richest ore as, while the present fare is in 15,000 oz. ore across two inches, portions of the new vein run to 7,500 oz. ore across three inches. The company's annual report shows that during 1921 production was 3,155,775 oz. Net receipts were \$664,100, or about \$310,000 less than in 1920, the decrease being due largely to the lower average price of silver during last year. Out of the net profits \$935,000 was paid in dividends, leaving a small balance to be added to the surplus, which at the end of 1921 was \$3,851,242. The president, in the course of his report, states that prospecting of the company's undeveloped and partly developed areas will be vigorously continued as usual.

From Vancouver it is announced that the Premier Gold Mining Co., of Stewart, B.C., declares a dividend of \$500,000 for the quarter ending March 31. A dividend of \$500,000 was distributed for the last quarter of 1921. The history of this mine provides a striking instance of the luck of mining. The Premier, which until then had been known as the Bush Mine, was abandoned by its first owners in 1916. In the same year it was taken hold of by new owners and a cross-cut in one of the tunnels had only been driven 4 ft. when the drills broke into a great body of ore running 800 to the ton in gold and silver. Development work and the building of a wagon road to the mine were paid for out of receipts from the ore mined; other great bodies of ore were discovered, and western mining men now point to the Premier as a western rival of the Hollinger. It is suggested that dividends of \$500,000 are likely to be declared quarterly this year, with prospects of increase in future.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires Cable Address, Canadian.

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. Cable Address, Canadian.

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. Cable Address, Canadian.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164 Rio de Janeiro; Office, Rua Gonçalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Cable Address, Canadian.

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. Cable Address, Canadian.

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanjing Road, Shanghai Cable Address, Cancomca.

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Teniente Key 11, Havana, P.O. Box 1290. Cable Address, Canadian.

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. Cable Address, Cancomac.

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. Cable Address, Wotruil.

India and Ceylon.

H. A. Chisholm, c/o H.M. Trade Commissioner for India and Ceylon, P.O. Box 683, Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. Cable Address, Canadian.

Jamaica.

G. P. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. Cable Address, Cantracom.

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; Office, 51-B Main Street, Yokohama. Cable Address, Canadian.

New Zealand.

W. A. Beedoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. Cable Address, Canadian.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. Cable Address, Cantracom.

Strait Settlements.

P. W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. Cable Address, Canadian.

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, E.W.1. Phone: Victoria 8360.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Hasinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. Cable Address, Sleighing, London.

J. E. Kay, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. Cable Address, Cantracom.

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. Cable Address, Cantracom.

A. B. Muddiman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. Cable Address, Canadian.

D. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. Cable Address, Cantracom.

United States.

F. Hudd, 1463 Broadway, New York City. Cable Address, Cantracom.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbeid, No. 6, Christiansia, Norway. Cable Address, Sontums.

TRADE ENQUIRIES. Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73 Hasinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

A firm in the Province of Quebec, manufacturing birch squares for spinning spools, are desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom buyers.

The Canadian manufacturers of a one-man portable, mechanically-driven saw are looking for a suitable selling agent in the United Kingdom.

A firm in Ontario are in a position to export pine and spruce deals; correspondence invited.

A firm in British Columbia wish to receive from lumber importers specifications upon which prices would be quoted.

A Winnipeg firm are in the market for supplies of high-class English velvet, known as velveteen, and invite offers from actual United Kingdom manufacturers.

A firm in Cologne, Germany, representing several United Kingdom houses, are desirous of getting into touch with Canadian shippers of vegetable oils and fats, animal oils, tallow, and other raw materials used in the soap and margarine trade, for the sale of which they report an efficient organisation; British references.

An Eastern Canadian company, about to manufacture corset steels and clasps to samples required, would be glad to get into touch with United Kingdom buyers.

A Canadian company, manufacturing porcelain insulators and other electric power line specialities, are in a position to undertake export trade, and would be glad to hear from United Kingdom buyers interested; illustrated catalogue available.

A Toronto firm ask to be placed in correspondence with actual United Kingdom manufacturers of leather buttons and leather buckles, for which they report a steady demand.

—* *—

HAIL INSURANCE IN ALBERTA.

At the annual meeting of the Hail Insurance Board of Alberta it was reported that at the beginning of the season last year there were 2,043,551 acres insured inside the hail insurance district, and 1,082 applications were received from fifty-eight municipalities outside for insurance on 233,185 acres. On account of drought, the insurance was cancelled on 200,368 acres inside and 11,710 acres outside, leaving a total of 2,054,658 acres insured throughout the season. Compared with the year 1920 that showed a decrease of 236,765 acres.

The total risk carried was \$20,384,106, which was about 7 per cent. less than the amount carried in 1920. Of the total amount a little over 8 per cent. was insured at \$8, slightly more than 9 per cent. at \$6, and the balance of more than 82 per cent. was insured at \$10 per acre.

The bad crop conditions in Alberta during the year had the very natural effect of greatly reducing the total amount of hail insurance carried. In 1920 there was about \$45,000,000 of insurance written in the Province. In 1921 the total amount was probably less than \$28,000,000. It was noted, however, that while there was a reduction this year of nearly 40 per cent. of the total amount of insurance written, the amount carried under the municipal plan was only about 7 per cent. less than in 1920.

* * *

There is a Canadian exhibit at the Peace Exposition at Tokio, Japan, under the charge of Mr. E. R. Bruce, Director of Exhibits of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Department of Colonisation and Development. The principal feature is an enormous illuminated map of the Dominion of Canada.

Arrangements have been made for making cinema entertainments one of the regular features of the voyages of Canadian Pacific steamships. The most modern type of projecting machine is being installed. The films used will be of the non-inflammable type, eliminating any possible danger from fire.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Canadian Pacific.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Friday, April 28.—*Minnedosa*.
Friday, May 5.—*Manitowac*.
Friday, May 12.—*Empress of Britain*.
Friday, May 19.—*Montcalm*.
Friday, May 26.—*Minnedosa*.
Southampton to Quebec or Montreal.
Saturday, April 22.—*Empress of Scotland*.
Thursday, April 27.—*Scotian*.
Wednesday, May 3.—*Empress of France*.
Thursday, May 11.—*Militia*.
Thursday, May 18.—*Empress of Scotland*.
Thursday, May 25.—*Scandinavian*.

* Three-class steamer. † New steamer.
Glasgow to Quebec or Montreal.

Friday, May 5.—*Tunisier* (via Belfast).
Friday, May 12.—*Corsean*.
Friday, May 19.—*Montana*.
Thursday, May 25.—*Scotian*.

Vancouver to China and Japan

May 18.—*Empress of Russia*.
June 15.—*Empress of Asia*.
Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: May 19, *Niagara*; June 16, *Makura*; July 21, *Niagara*.

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.

Liverpool to Montreal.
Thursday, May 4.—*Canadian Leader*.
London to Montreal.
Tuesday, April 25.—*Canadian Ranger*.
Saturday, April 29.—*Canadian Rancher*.
Glasgow to Montreal.
Thursday, May 4.—*Canadian Runner*.
Swansea to Montreal.
Tuesday, April 25.—*Canadian Squatter*.
Tuesday, May 16.—*Canadian Explorer*.
Cardiff to Montreal.
Wednesday, May 10.—*Canadian Explorer*.

Comard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Thursday, May 4.—*Saturnia*.
Thursday, May 25.—*Albion*.
Thursday, June 8.—*Tyrrhenia*.
Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.
Thursday, June 1.—*Andania*.
Thursday, June 13.—*Antonia*.
Thursday, July 6.—*Andania*.
Southampton to Halifax.
Saturday, April 29.—*Caronia*.
* New steamer.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, April 22.—*Canada*.
Saturday, April 29.—*Regina*.
Saturday, May 6.—*Megantic*.
Saturday, May 13.—*Canonic*.
Saturday, May 20.—*Canada*.
Saturday, May 27.—*Regina*.
Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.
Friday, April 28.—*Poland*.
Friday, May 19.—*Vedic*.
Southampton to Halifax.
* New steamer.

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to Montreal and Quebec.
Thursday, April 27.—*Manchester Producer*.
Thursday, May 4.—*Manchester Division*.
Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due by the direct mail steamers from Canadian ports as follows: *Militia*, April 24. Letters only are due via New York, by the *Homeric*, April 22; *Haltic*, April 24; *Carmanis*, April 27; *Megantic*, April 27; *Minnekahda*, April 27.

A new issue of \$2,250,000 20-yr. 5 per cent. Bonds of the Province of Manitoba has been awarded to a syndicate in which *Emilius Jarvis and Co.*, of Toronto, are included, at the price of 104.54 for the Bonds, payable in the United States. Alternative bids were asked for for Bonds payable in the U.S. or Canada. Over 50 firms were represented in the tenders. The highest bid for the Bonds payable in Canada was 99.60 and accrued interest, by a syndicate composed of *A. E. Ames and Co.*, *Emilius Jarvis and Co.*, and the National City Co., but the Provincial authorities decided to accept the bid mentioned above for the New York repayment Bonds.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID UP CAPITAL
\$15,000,000 (£3,082,192)

Head Office: TORONTO.

RESERVE FUND
\$15,000,000 (£3,082,192)

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President.
RT. HON. SIR THOMAS WHITE, K.C.M.G., | SIR JOHN AIRD.
Vice-President, | Vice-President and General Manager.
H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

Over 520 Branches throughout CANADA and NEWFOUNDLAND.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

BARBADOS.....Bridgetown. CUBA.....Havana. JAMAICA.....Kingston.
MEXICO.....Mexico City. ST. PIERRE et MIQUELON.....St. Pierre.
BRAZIL.....Rio de Janeiro. TRINIDAD.....Port of Spain.
UNITED STATES.....New York, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), and Seattle.

Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

LONDON OFFICE - - - 2 LOMBARD STREET, E.C.3.
CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager. A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office:
TORONTO.

Capital and Reserves - \$14,000,000

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER,
President.
CLARENCE A. BOBERT,
General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73 CORNHILL, E.C.3.

S. L. JONES, Manager.

A Foreign Exchange Department is conducted at which all enquiries as to Canadian, United States, and other Exchanges will be courteously answered. Cable or Mail Transfers effected to, and Accounts Opened at any of the Banks complete system of Canadian branches. Deposits Received at interest. Travellers' Credits Issued. Orders Executed on the London, Canadian, and New York Stock Exchanges.

New York Agency - 51 Broadway.

QUEBEC CENSUS FIGURES.

Increase or Decrease (—) on 1911 Census in Brackets.

Granby, 6,777 (2,027); Quebec, 94,058 (15,868); Sorel, 8,020 (—400); Thetford Mines, 7,815 (554).

Actonville, 2,330 (928); Arthabaska, 1,234 (—224); Bagotville, 2,204 (1,193); Baie St. Paul, 2,206 (439); Beauceville, 1,448 (—229); Beauharnois, 2,248 (143); Bedford, 1,673 (241); Belœil, 1,443 (—98); Berthier, 2,184 (849); Black Lake, 2,623 (—22); Bromptonville, 2,395 (1,356); Buckingham, 3,827 (—27); Chateaugay, 1,109; Chicoutimi, 8,025 (3,045); Coaticook, 3,554 (389); Cookshire, 949 (—47); Courville, 1,425.

Dorion, 923 (292); Drummondville, 2,851 (1,126); East Angus, 3,802; Farnham, 3,308 (—352); Greenfield Park, 1,112; Huntingdon, 12,399 (134); Itherville, 2,458 (553); Jonquières, 4,851 (2,497); Kenogami, 2,550; Lachute, 2,587 (180); Laprairie, 2,154 (—234); L'Assomption, 1,317 (—430); Laurentides, 1,150 (22); Laval des Rapides, 2,060; La Tuque, 5,603 (2,660); Louisville, 1,772 (97); Lennoxville, 1,556 (343).

Marieville, 1,741 (154); Megantic, 2,605 (206); Montreal South, 1,035 (245); Montmagny, 4,125 (1,508); Nicolet, 1,858 (—735); Port Alfred, 1,200; Richmond, 2,440 (274); Rigaud, 930 (83); Rimouski, 3,602 (505); Roberval, 2,060 (332); Scotts-town, 987 (—); St. Agathe des Monts, 2,812 (792); St. Jerome, 5,491 (2,018); St. Therese, 3,935 (915); St. Ours, 618 (—4); St. Rose, 1,193 (513); St. Tite, 1,780 (342); Terrebonne, 2,043 (53); Trois Pistoles, 1,452; Vaudreuil, 466 (22); Waterloo, 2,058 (172); Windsor Mills, 2,330 (97).

SASKATCHEWAN CENSUS FIGURES.

Arcola, 606 (—246); Assiniboia, 1,006 (287); Battleford, (—100); Biggar, 1,535 (1,220); Broadview, 798 (96); C 1,230 (795); Craig, 570 (135); Davidson, 552 (263); E 2,290 (309); Gravelburg, 1,100; Grenfell, 705 (50); Gull 1,788 (182); Herbert, 827 (268); Humboldt, 1,822 (963); Ind Head, 1,349 (64); Kamsack, 2,002 (1,529); Kerrobert, 780 (400); Kindersley, 1,003 (547); Leader, 705; Lumsden, 4 (—196); Maple Creek, 1,001 (65); Melfort, 1,740 (1,111); M ville, 2,794 (978); Moose Jaw, 19,184 (5,301); Moonson (—44); Morse, 500 (270); Nokomis, 740 (72); Norf ord, 4,108 (2,003); Outlook, 743 (58); Oxbow, 602 (—28); Prince Albert, 7,554 (1,300); Qu'Appelle, 688 (—103); R ville, 883 (650); Regina, 34,432 (4,210); Rosetown, 864 (547); Rosthern, 1,074 (—68); Rouleau, 590 (—89); Saskatoon, 25,743 (13,739); Shaunavon, 1,149; Sutherland, 901 (540); St Current, 3,517 (1,065); Unity, 658; Wadena, 544 (28); Watrous, 1,101 (320); Weyburn, 3,103 (683); White (52); Wilkie, 778 (241); Wolseley, 950 (—51); Wynyard, 8 (334); Yorkton, 5,151 (2,842).

The British railway companies announce the tickets to relatives of fallen British soldiers to visit graves in France and Belgium. These tickets issued to parties of twelve adults and over, travelling in the company of recognised associations. The arrangements apply to the months of July and August.

EST. 1817

Paid-up Capital \$22,000,000. Rest \$22,000,000. Undivided Profits \$1,501,648. Total Assets (October 31, 1921) \$517,403,162.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. B. ANGUS, ESQ.
H. R. DRUMMOND
LT.-COL. HERBERT
G. B. FRASER, J.
E. W. BEATTY, J.

SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART., *President*

SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., *Vice-President.*

LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.
HAROLD KENNEDY, Esq.
HIS HONOUR HENRY COCKSHUT
SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G.

GEN. SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Branches & Agencies throughout Canada & Newfoundland also at New York, Chicago, San

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, *General Manager.*

and Spokane in the United States, and at Mexico City
9 WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.
 GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, *Manager.*

PARIS AGENCY: Bank of Montreal (France), 6 Place Vendôme, Paris.

Paris Comité Consultatif : — M. Le Sénateur Gaston Menier

W. F. Benson, *Manager.*

The Bank has reciprocal arrangements with leading banks covering all countries, and is, therefore, in a position to offer favourable competitive rates for business in all parts of the world. With its numerous Branches it offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a General Banking Business in Canada

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

Executors and Trustees. Assets under Administration, \$280,172,980.25.

Directors: Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., *President*; Huntly R. Drummond, *Vice-President*; Hugh A. Allan; R. B. Angus; Hon. C. C. Ballantyne; E. W. Beatty, K.C.; C. W. Dean; Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E.; Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., M.P.; A. E. Holt; C. R. Hosmer; Howard G. Kelley; William McMaster; Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C.; Sir Augustus M. Nanton; Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.; Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.

The Company undertakes, for Executors, Trustees, or Owners in the United Kingdom, the management and realization of Assets in Canada, including payment of any taxes.

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney in the investment of moneys, care of securities, collection of dividends, rents, etc., etc., and the sale of properties.

Head Office, Montreal (Cable Address, "Royaltrust")
Branches throughout Canada.

Inquiries solicited. Reference may be made to the Bank of Montreal's London Branches for further information regarding the Company.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Lord Beaverbrook on "Success."

Since Lord Beaverbrook's articles on "Success," etc., were originally published in the *Sunday Express*, and also since they were first subsequently published in book form ("Success"; London: Stanley Paul and Co., 2s. 6d.), they have attracted wide attention. This was only what was to be expected. They are of a character that appeals to a wide public; and they are richly written, with a telling touch of epigram. The question which Lord Beaverbrook discusses is, "What is success in the affairs of the world—how is it attained, and how can it be enjoyed"? In so doing he is able to draw upon a varied experience of an unusual scope. The three pillars on which is based the Temple of Success are, in his view, Judgment, Industry, and Health; and in turn those of the adjoining Temple of Happiness are Justice, Mercy, and Humility. Other topics germane to his main subject with which Lord Beaverbrook deals are Luck, Moderation, Money, Education, Arrogance, Courage, Panic, Depression, Failure, Consistency, Prejudice, and Calm. A little book with a message of courage and hope, that will act as a tonic to many.

"The Commercial Handbook of Canada."

"Heaton's Annual" was first published in 1903, and each year has added to its reputation as an invaluable reference book for all those interested in the affairs of Canada, especially those who have capital invested there, or are exporters or importers to or from the Dominion. The 1922 issue contains the names of the new Dominion Cabinet and of all the principal Dominion and Provincial Government officials. The Customs tariff, Customs laws and regulations, and accompanying index thereto, are valuable features, as is also the complete list of towns which have bank branches. The official Board of Trade Register shows the industrial opportunities in each Province, in all the towns of importance, and is, indeed, a useful gazetteer. The sections devoted to agriculture, fisheries, forest products, fur trade, and minerals of the Dominion are replete with the latest official information and statistics as to production and export. A notable new feature of the 1922 issue is a Canadian Education Register, which gives information regarding all the universities, colleges, and public and private schools in the Dominion. Financiers and investors will find the information regarding trust companies, and trustee investments particularly useful. "Heaton's Annual and Commercial Handbook of Canada," which is published at Toronto (\$2), is obtainable from the offices of Canada, 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2, price 8s. 6d., or by post, 9s.

"Canada for British Goods."

WHEN IN CANADA

You will find the
Managers and
Staffs of our Branches willing and
ready to help you in your banking
transactions. They will be pleased
to have you call on them.

We have over 600 Branches covering Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and there is a Savings Department at every Branch.



**THE ROYAL BANK
OF CANADA.**

DEPOSITS: 380 MILLION DOLLARS

London Office: PRINCES STREET, E.C.

and import trade, and detailed information is given in regard to the marketing of British goods in Canada; and also a list of Canadian importers of British goods. The book, which has commendatory introductions by Sir Peter Rylands and Mr. Stanley Machin, has been compiled with great care, and contains a very large amount of practical information that should be useful to British firms.

"The Province of Quebec,"

In "The Princedom of Quebec: Geographical and Social Studies" (Montreal: Renouf Publishing Co., \$1.25), J. C. Sutherland, B.A., Inspector-General of the Protestant Schools of the Province and special officer of the Department of Public Instruction, has provided an exceedingly interesting book. While designed specially for the general reader, it should be of distinct value for educational purposes. It possesses a further interest as being the first connected attempt to describe a Canadian Province in accordance with the scientific principles of modern regional geography. The chapters embodying these are supplemented by others outlining the civil government and educational system of the Province and treating of "Geography and Human Culture."

* *

Oil was discovered recently in the Many Island Lake district some 25 miles north-east of Medicine Hat, Alberta.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Declining
Canadian
Investment
Yields.

Investors with spare cash are finding it increasingly difficult to satisfy their requirements; and there can be no doubt that in the present temper of the gilt-edged market and the reduction in the Bank rate, their

difficulties will not be lessened. Those anxious to secure the large capital increment which has come to them as a result of the gilt-edged boom this year besiege their brokers for particulars of securities which have not yet already soared upward. The market has been swept bare of supplies of stock, and the lists of stocks on offer reveal in a marked degree the emptiness of the financial ladder, whilst where stocks are offered it is invariably at much higher prices than those current a few months ago. Those who study our security tables week by week must be depressed by the steady decline in the yield on Canadian issues and the prospective capital increment at maturity, whilst holders of securities maturing at early dates are not cheered by the prospective difficulties of the reinvestment of their funds. We hope to be able to offer a few helpful suggestions in the next few weeks, but would point out to those who have funds for which they must find a permanent home that it is advisable that they should study our weekly list of prices very attentively if they would avoid the risk of having to be satisfied with even lower rates than those now current. In many quarters it is felt that the pace has been too fast, but in view of the huge sums available for investment purposes, and the poor prospect of any early substantial absorption of these for trade purposes, there is little prospect of immediate relief. As an instance of the rapidity of the recent readjustment of the investment standard it may be noted that out of twenty prominent 4 and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Canadian issues only a dozen show yields of over 5 per cent., and the fraction in excess of the figure in half that number does not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$. The largest yields—two exceeding 6 per cent.—it is of interest to note, are to be found in the British Columbia group.

* * *

Another
Profitable
Exchange.

A similar operation to that described in our last issue—with the same reservation as to availability of stock—is presented by the $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Consolidated Inscribed Stock of

Nova Scotia, 1934-64 (80-83 xd, last marking 84), and the $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Registered Stock of Ontario, 1945-05 (95-97, last marking 95 $\frac{1}{2}$). There a "straddle" would seem to be especially prospectively profitable. It is perhaps really a little less attractive than the one dealt with last week. There is the possibility of the first-named being retired in 1934, and whilst we do not think it altogether likely that this Province would be able to borrow here by that time at less than the present rate of interest, it is a contingency that has to be borne in mind; as has also the fact that under the operation of the Sinking Fund this can be utilised in the purchase of the stock in the open market. In the case of the Ontario issue, this is a popular long-dated security which now shows little better than its nominal rate of interest, and despite its attractions is not likely, even if money still further cheapens, to go much over par. Here also, however, allowance must be made for Sinking Fund purchases. Let us examine the possibilities attaching to a "straddle" in connection with these two securities. Supposing £1,000 Ontario stock was sold, as it should be quite easily at, say, 95, the proceeds would purchase about £1,150 of the Nova Scotia stock, and thereby increase the income from £45 to £51 15s., and in the event of the stock being redeemed in 1934, there would be a clear gain in capital of £200, or equal to, say, 21 per cent., which, even allowing for a loss on the sale of the Ontario issue, that could but be moderate, should more than offset any disadvantage arising out of unfavourable monetary conditions—from an investment point of view—at the period of redemption, as even if the capital had to be re-invested on a 4 per cent. basis the income procurable on the released capital would be equal to that now received on the Ontario security, whereas if the option to redeem in 1934 was not exercised the position would be to the advantage of the holder so long as the stock remained unredeemed.

* * *

A Valuable
Safeguard.

Holders of Canadian municipal securities in the Mother Country have, fortunately, had little cause for complaint at the manner in which Canadian municipalities have met their engagements, despite the world-wide financial dislocation created by the great war. In the few cases where trouble has arisen there has been a tendency to adopt a liberal spirit towards small communities which found the financial difficulties arising out of war conditions incapable of adjustment. All the same, to those who had large sums invested in Canadian municipal securities it was gratifying to know that their interests were adequately

(Continued at foot of next column.)

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The report presented at the annual meeting of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Co., on March 10, is very encouraging, as gross and net earnings show increases respectively of \$161,365 and \$132,389 over the corresponding figures for 1920. No revenue from operations after detraying operating expenses was \$1,858,643, and with income of \$101,000 from other sources, the total net income was \$2,020,050. Of this, interest charges absorbed \$635,131, and \$50,540 was used for extinguishing discount on securities; city percentage \$18,000, car licence taxes \$101,314, miscellaneous expenses \$1,311, and other deductions of \$54,532 left a surplus from the year of \$1,091,058. \$323,055 was set aside for depreciation, and dividends on the preferred stock \$182,397, and \$422,941 has been transferred to surplus. Thus, this big company, whose shares prior to the war stood at well over 200 and were regarded with much confidence by investors, seems to be steadily regaining a strong position, especially as the relations of the company with the city are reported now to be very amicable. At the meeting, Sir Augustus Nanton was re-appointed president. The company's gross earnings for the first two months of 1922 were \$983,277, representing an increase of \$323 over those for the first two months of 1921. Net earnings for the two months, however, showed a better increase, net income, after paying operating expenses and fixed charges, was \$151,203, representing an increase of \$26,986. The company has recently applied for a ten-year extension of its franchise, which at present will expire in 1927.

* * *

The announcement that plans are being formulated for a thorough reorganisation and readjustment of the Ames-Holden-McCreedy Company and its affairs does not come as a surprise, as for some considerable time past the current valuation in Montreal of the Preferred shares, on which the accumulated arrears of dividends amount to over 40 per cent., has sufficiently indicated local estimation of the company's position. From about 21 early in March, the price of the Preferred shares had fallen to about 10, early in April, when it was announced that payment of the bond interest due April 1 would be deferred pending the arrangement of the financing which will be necessary in connection with the reorganisation. Particulars of the scheme are not yet available, further than that it is proposed to consolidate the parent company with its two subsidiaries, the Ames-Holden Felt Company and the Ames-Holden Tyre Company. It is said that the details of this arrangement are well in hand. Speaking in regard to the reorganisation Mr. T. H. Rieder, the president, intimated that it would protect all interests, but it may be anticipated that some more or less severe sacrifice will be entailed upon the present shareholders. It has been quite obvious that the company was over-capitalised at its formation. Very shortly after the outbreak of the war the Preferred dividends were suspended: it was not found possible to resume payments until July, 1919, and the slump in the values of raw materials and manufactured goods not only forced another suspension of dividend-payments towards the end of 1920, but turned the surplus with which the company entered that year into a debit balance of about half a million dollars at its end. Still, the company had written down its inventories heavily, it had refinanced itself to the extent of \$1,025,000 by the issue of Second Mortgage bonds, and there was justification for the hope that it would survive its troubles, though obviously the task of making good the heavy leeway would be a protracted business. The latest available figures indicate that the company now has something over \$3,500,000 of bonds and debentures outstanding. Until the details of the reorganisation are available holders of the Preferred shares cannot know what equity will remain to them in the new company, but the valuation of the shares in Montreal does not encourage optimism in this respect. Meanwhile it is interesting to note that Mr. Rieder states that the present and prospective business of the company is most encouraging.

(Continued from preceding column.)

safeguarded by that valuable body—the Municipal Administration and Finance Committee of the Canadian Bond Dealers' Association. The operations of this committee have not only acted as a deterrent to those small communities disposed to discount developments unduly, but they have focussed public attention on the absolute necessity for the efficacious supervision by provincial authorities of the financial operations of municipal authorities generally. The ability of a provincial Government to set in motion an enquiry into the affairs of any of its constituent members should not only act as a deterrent to hazardous finance but afford reassurance to those who from geographical conditions are unable to exercise active intervention in the affairs of municipalities whose securities may be in their possession.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

WESTMINSTER.—In addition to sessional indemnities of \$4,000 each, the Canadian Prime Minister receives a salary of \$15,000 per annum, and other Cabinet Ministers except Ministers without Portfolio, \$10,000.

ANGUS.—We are informed that the purchasing company made itself responsible for the notes, and our latest information on the matter was to the effect that the notes would be paid off certainly at maturity, and probably before then.

T. R. M.—For the twelve months ending February 28, Canadian imports amounted to \$761,026,261, compared with \$1,290,067,540 and \$993,875,003 for the corresponding periods a year and two years earlier. The exports amounted to \$748,793,795, compared with \$1,214,204,132 and \$1,246,341,600.

R. S. T.—(1) As a speculation the shares seem to possess considerable attraction. The company seems likely steadily to improve its position, and it is quite possible that within a reasonable time the shares may again be on a regular dividend basis. (2) We have no information as to the company in question. Could you give further details to enable us to make enquiries for you? From what you write, it seems possible that this may be one of the many enterprises of much the same character which did not survive the slump in real estate prices preceding the war.

R. H.—Section 153 of the Canadian Bank Act is as follows: "(1) (a) The making of any wilfully false or deceptive statement in any account, statement, return, report, or other document respecting the affairs of the bank; or (b) the using of any false or deceptive statement in any account, statement, return, report, or other document respecting the affairs of the bank with intent to deceive or mislead any person, is an indictable offence punishable, unless a greater punishment is in any case by law prescribed therefor, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years. (2) Every president, vice-president, director, auditor, general manager or other officer of the bank or trustee who negligently prepares, signs, approves or concurs in any account, statement, return, report or document respecting the affairs of the bank containing any false or deceptive statement shall be guilty of an indictable offence, punishable, unless a greater punishment is in any case by law prescribed therefor, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years."

OPPOSITION TO WHEAT BOARD

There is strong opposition throughout Eastern Canada to the re-institution of the Canada Wheat Board, which is demanded by the Western grain growers, with a minimum fixed price (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). The Boards of Trade of Montreal, Quebec, and other Eastern cities have passed resolutions urging the Dominion Government not to re-institute this Board, on the ground that it is impossible for it to work effectively, and that it was only tolerated owing to the exigencies of war. It is believed to be unlikely that anything will be done for some time, and the probability is that the scheme will be dropped.

—* * *

In the *Canadian National Railway Magazine* for March David Warwick writes on Ontario and H. K. W. based on the St. Lawrence. Mr. R. Creelman, assistant passenger traffic manager at Winnipeg, is given the place of honour in "Our National Gallery."

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS).

Seven Days Ending April 17.

Canadian Northern.—\$984,500; decrease,

\$211,638.

Canadian Pacific.—\$2,970,000; decrease,

\$209,000.

Grand Trunk.—£354,555; increase,

£81,994.

—* * *

AN IMPROVED OUTLOOK.

A more optimistic feeling is apparent in the reports from all parts of Canada on business conditions (reports the current Commercial Letter of the Royal Bank of Canada). In the Eastern Provinces particularly is this the case. Here, in spite of the fact that inactivity in some lines still persists, the general outlook is improving, and it gives promise of betterment as the spring advances. A fairly large number of manufacturers are experiencing a slight revival in business, the impetus of which is extending, in some measure, to the wholesale and to the retail trade. In the West the movement is not so pronounced, but here, too, there is some ground for encouragement, so that, taking it by and large, it would seem that a return to somewhat more normal conditions in trade is looked for throughout Canada. But the present period is one of transition.

—* * *

H.M. Trade Commissioner at Winnipeg (Mr. L. B. Beale) has taken new office premises at 703 Union Bank Building.

With its March number the *Canadian Magazine* entered upon its 30th year of continuous publication. It is to be congratulated upon the consistent high standard of its contents during that period. Among the articles in the March issue are "An Old-Time Misogynist," by the Hon. W. R. Riddell; "Old Inns of London," by Margaret Bell; "The Meaning of Responsible Government," by W. E. Everard Edmonds; "George Tate Blackstock," by Frank Arnold; "Places and Scenes in Ontario," by Professor Wm. Caldwell; "The English-Scottish Union," by Florence Withrow; "From Month to Month," by Sir John Willison; and "Thrown In," by Newton MacTavish.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF CANADA, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the PREFERENCE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 30th April, 1922, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board,

FRANCIS BURNETT-STUART, Secretary,
4 Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.2.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
DIVIDEND NO. 139.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 3 per cent., being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of the Bank, has been declared for the three months ending 31st May, 1922, and will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, 1st June, 1922, to Shareholders of record, 15th May, 1922.

By order of the Board,

T. R. WHITLEY, London Manager,
Bank Buildings, Princess St., London, E.C.
19th April, 1922.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 850. April 22, 1922.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter.—Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FRUIT FARMS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Four Farms, beautifully situated in Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, comprising altogether about 1,000 acres, including 200 acres of apple orchards in best apple-growing region in Canada. Excellent shipping facilities by water and rail. Only 70 miles from Halifax. Farms will be sold together or separately. Owners' commodious and modern house in beautiful grounds, with garage and stabling available. Good fishing, hunting, and sea bathing in neighbourhood. Apply, Estate, Sir Frederick Borden, Canning, Nova Scotia.

FOR SALE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA (Vancouver Island). For Sale; attractive RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, 33 acres; good house; modern conveniences; lake and main road frontages; railway station (Duncan) 2 1/2 miles. Victoria City 40 miles.—Apply, Lieut. Col. Robertson, Water Lane House, nr. Stroud, Glou.

SITUATION WANTED.

GENTLEWOMAN, 23, returning to Canada. Requires post as Saleswoman or Manageress; previous experience; good organiser, capable, not afraid of work.—Box 555 "Canada," 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

HOUSE WANTED.

DISCHARGED SOLDIER (ex 1st Division Canadians) wants to rent small house or self-contained flat. Moderate rent; suburbs preferred. Box 555 CANADA, 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of CANADA, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in need of British markets, will find it of great value. Instructions can be sent to our office in Montreal, or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL,
Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jonhall."
A. J. Brown, Esq. W. R. L. Shanks.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C. G. P. Vanier.
R. C. McMichael, K.C. G. A. Coughlin.
W. F. Chapman, K.C. F. B. Common.
R. O. McMurtry, L. H. Ballantyne.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurende Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

CHAUVIN, MEAGHER, WALKER, STEWART & CHERPAT, 232 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.
H. N. Chauvin, K.C. T. S. Stewart.
J. J. Meagher, K.C. H. Crepeau.
H. E. Walker, K.C.

OTTAWA—

POWELL SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c.,
48 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors and Trustees,
Merchants, Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable Address: "Willson, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

United Kingdom Participation Urged.

In connection with the forty-third annual Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, which will be held from August 20 to September 9, a Bureau of Information will be maintained, as in former years, by the Trade Commissioner Service in Canada, and H.M. Trade Commissioner at Toronto has expressed a desire to receive from manufacturers, merchants, Chambers of Commerce, Port Authorities, and other commercial or industrial organisations, any trade literature or catalogues they may care to send for distribution, free of charge, from the Bureau in question (announces the *Board of Trade Journal*). Small exhibits, typical of United Kingdom industries, and small attractive posters will also be welcome.

It is suggested that catalogues, etc., of the following types would be useful for the purpose: (1) Textile machinery; (2) crockery, glass, etc.; (3) industrial machinery, including pulp, paper-making machinery and supplies; (4) electrical machinery, appliances, and equipment; (5) shipbuilding machinery and supplies; (6) mining machinery and supplies; (7) heavy machine tools; (8) electrical railway equipment; (9) motor vehicles; (10) chemical plant, etc.; (11) scientific instruments; (12) sugar machinery.

Catalogues, samples, etc., should be sent direct to H.M. Trade Commissioner at Toronto, 24 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, not later than June 30. In their own interests, as well as the Trade Commissioner's, United Kingdom firms forwarding literature or samples are recommended to exercise special care to ensure that the requirements of the Canadian Customs authorities are met, and that their consignments are dispatched in good time. Disappointment and inconvenience have been caused on previous occasions by failure in this respect. Although samples may be considered by the shippers to be of no commercial value, and consequently are not invoiced, this view may not be taken by the Customs appraiser, and the correct form of invoice, properly certified, should be forwarded in respect of all consignments of samples, to avoid difficulty.

Some thirty United Kingdom firms, among whom were several who had not previously taken space, maintained stands at the Exhibition last year, and from personal enquiries made by the Trade Commissioner would appear generally to have been satisfied with the results. These exhibitors were agreed as to the desirability of participating, although the Exhibition is not strictly a Trade Fair and is open to the general public. The number of United Kingdom firms represented at the Exhibition is still small compared with Canadian and American exhibitors. The attendance last year was 1,242,000. The large general attendance affords an excellent opportunity of familiarising the Canadian public with a firm's productions, but H.M. Trade Commissioner, while strongly recommending United Kingdom firms to exhibit, points out that to secure the maximum benefit exhibitors must have a local branch, or other selling organisation, to ensure that enquiries at the Exhibition are followed up and to give the necessary intimate touch to the United Kingdom firm's business in the Dominion.

Considering the unique attractions of this Exhibition as a medium both for trade and publicity, it is to be regretted that, in spite of the energetic canvass undertaken by H.M. Trade Commissioner last year, British representation was so limited in character.

Leaflets issued by the Exhibition authorities, Canadian press cuttings, copy of correct form of invoice, and other particulars can be examined by firms interested, on application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Canadian Section), 35 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.

United Kingdom firms who desire to secure space at this year's Exhibition should apply immediately to the Secretary, Canadian National Exhibition, Timsden Building, West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

MANUFACTURING ASBESTOS PRODUCTS.

Neglected Opportunities Now Recognised.

Canada offers advantageous industrial openings in many important lines of manufacturing, and probably in none more so than in the manufacture of asbestos products (says the Commercial Letter of the London Bank of Canada). It has long been an anomaly that the Dominion, which ranks as the world's principal producer of asbestos, has lagged behind in the matter of engaging upon the manufacture of asbestos products. Practically the entire demands in Canada for goods manufactured from asbestos have been satisfied from the United States manufacturing plants. Canada, with 88 per cent. of the world's possession of asbestos deposits, is exporting 80 per cent. of the raw material she mines to the United States, and buying back her own product in a manufactured form.

Though the urgency of bettering this state of things has long been recognised, efforts to this end have never been aggressive or strong, largely because the necessity in establishing asbestos manufacturing industries on a sufficiently large scale lay in capital which was lacking. Nevertheless, a few manufacturers, who have successfully entered upon the manufacture of asbestos goods, have been successful to an extent in increasing Canada's exports of manufactured asbestos even though little has been done in materially cutting down the volume of imports in these goods.

Canada's production of asbestos and asbestos in 1920 amounted to 107,321 tons. The deposit of crude and milled fibre being 157,004 tons. About 7 per cent. of this was shipped direct to England and 3 per cent. went to Italy, Japan, France, and other countries. Only about 1 per cent. was retained in Canada for manufacture. The remainder, as has been noted, went in its raw state to the United States. It is significant that a proportion of the shipment to the United States went to the South American trade, by which transaction Canada must obviously have been a direct loser.

In 1914 the amount of manufactured asbestos products imported into Canada was valued at \$467,160, and this had by 1920 increased to \$812,042. In the same period manufactured asbestos goods exported from Canada grew from \$87,274 to \$232,316, which indicates an expansion of some magnitude in the industry. The value of asbestos produced in 1920 was over \$14,000,000; it has been estimated that if this worth of raw materials had been fabricated in Canada, its value to the country would have approximated \$104,000,000.

In Canada there is an awakening to the fact that considerable revenue and industrial development and employment are being lost to the Dominion through this heavy export of raw asbestos and the failure to take advantage of manufacturing at home both for domestic consumption and the export trade; and there has been some endeavour to extend the Canadian industry of the manufacture of asbestos products.

Previously there was only a single plant at Lachine, Quebec, where asbestos slating, shingles, sheeting, mill board, paper, corrugated asbestos sheets, and air-cell pipe coverings were made. The production of the plant was for both local and export trade, consisting in the main of asbestos boards. A new development, however, is the construction of a large manufacturing plant at Asbestos, Quebec, where for the first time in

Canada asbestos products on a large scale will be produced. The product will include asbestos, textiles, brake lining, asbestos hangers, paper, roofing, pipe, etc. Another industry manufacturing asbestos products has been located at East Branch, Ont. This, it is hoped, will mean the beginning of a large-scale work for the industry of asbestos manufacturing in Canada.

In 1920 Canada exported to the United Kingdom, United States, Australia, France, Italy, Japan, Spain, and other countries, 152,740 tons of crude asbestos worth \$1,647,676.

In the Province of Quebec, where the principal asbestos deposit area is located, excellent opportunities to build up a home industry in the manufacture of asbestos products exist. Not only asbestos but also magnesite is found in the same vicinity. These deposits lie in close proximity to each other, and to the most densely populated area of the Province, from which abundant and cheap labour can be secured, as well as an assurance of expanding home market. Power is abundantly provided from the vast resources of water power, developed and undeveloped.

* * *

READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHES.

The Market in Western Canada.

In the course of a report on the Western Canadian market for men's ready-made clothing, Mr. L. B. Beal, H.M. Trade Commissioner at Winnipeg, says:

It is estimated that 90 per cent. of the men of Western Canada wear ready-to-wear clothes. In fact, this is generally true of all Canada, except that in the larger and wealthier cities a certain limited number of wealthy men prefer custom-made clothes. The retailing of ready-to-wear clothing is a highly developed trade in this market. All departmental stores have special departments devoted to this trade, and there are a large number of retail stores throughout Western Canada handling nothing but men's clothing and furnishings.

The manufacture in Canada of ready-to-wear clothing for men is well established. The factories are nearly all situated in Eastern Canada. Models are often purchased in New York and copied in Canadian factories. Canadian styles generally follow those obtaining in the United States. United Kingdom fabrics are preferred to all others, but no matter what fabric is used, style and make-up govern the trade. The best makers in Eastern Canada turn out clothing that for finish, trimming, and general good workmanship will compare favourably with the best custom-made garments. The best garments are made up from British cloth.

The very limited trade which the United Kingdom enjoys in Western Canada in men's clothing is confined almost entirely to overcoats and one or two lines of golf suits. In overcoats some of the better stores carry the products of well-known United Kingdom firms.

It is recommended that any manufacturer seriously thinking of entering the Canadian market should first visit the Dominion to study the styles and methods of doing business. In this trade, as in all other lines of merchandise, resident representatives are essential (although separate representation in the East and the West is not absolutely necessary) unless regular visits by representatives of United Kingdom firms are made with a full range of samples.

* * *

Royal Bank of Canada.—A dividend of 12 per cent., being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital stock, has been declared for the quarter ending May 15, payable at the bank and its branches on or after June 1, to shareholders of 4 May 15.

An issue of \$55,000 bonds of the rural municipality of Morton, Man., was sold by the Council at the price of 103 1/2, the price being for 30 years at 9 per cent. The Dominion Loan and Securities Company, Limited, and Messrs. Gardner, Clark and Company, Toronto, were joint purchasers. The municipality's rate of 2 1/2 per cent. is the most favourable secured since 1907, and years by a local rural municipality in the Province.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England.
Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables. "Alloyed," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

OBBS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Walnes, Lancashire England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes"

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner.—HON. P. C. LARKIN, 19 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, MR. J. OBER SMITH, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—MR. F. C. WADE, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 296.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 67 Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—MR. W. C. NOXON, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIBT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, 36 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—THE HON. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, 59 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUND- LANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A.

Armstrong, C., Montreal.—5 Grange Road, Eastbourne.
Allan, J. D. and Mrs., Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.

B.

Betts, G. Truman and Mrs., Montreal.—Hotel Metropole.
Bosworth, G. M. and Mrs., Montreal.—Hyde Park Hotel.
Birchall, Lt.-Col. M. and Mrs., Montreal.—Hyde Park Hotel.
Brown, Eric and Mrs., Ottawa.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.
Baxter, John, Montreal.—Carlton Hotel.

PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS

Gentlemen and Ladies. First class throughout.

MAY 26—ITALIAN & SWISS LAKES 3 weeks 49 gns.

JULY 4—TYROL & OBERAMMERGAU 4 wks. 79 gns.

Programmes from — MISS BISHOP F.R.G.S., 159 Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.19.

C.

Campbell, D. A. and Mrs., Toronto.—c/o Raymond Hadley, Toomey Co., 8 Water Lane, E.C.
Cranston, M. D., Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.
Clark, J. W., Victoria.—Hotel Victoria.

D.

Dicke, Eunice H., Toronto.—79 Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park.
Dinde, Capt. George S., Montreal.—Hotel Cecil.

H.

Horton, P. J., Vancouver.—c/o Agent-General for British Columbia.

L.

Lennard, Mrs. S. J. and J. Gladys, Dundas, Ont. Savoy Hotel.

M.

Martin, Ivan, Montreal.—c/o Montreal Star office.
Martin, Mrs. N. F. and Miss L. C., Montreal.—Hotel Cecil.

O.

Oliphant, Capt. L., Victoria.—Hotel Russell.

P.

Pepall, G. and Mrs., Toronto.—Kingsley Hotel.

R.

Richards, Dr. G., Toronto. Hotel Metropole.

S.

Summerhill, H., Victoria. Overton House, Bournemouth.

Turner, Major G. R., R.C.E.—Brompton Barracks, Chatham.
Templeton, Gilbert, Toronto.—Richmond Hill Hotel, Richmond.

W.

Warren, H. B., Vancouver.—Royal Colonial Institute.

ROBERTS & SHORT

NAVAL, MILITARY,
SPORTING AND CIVIL
TAILORS,

4 & 6 BURY STREET, ST. JAMES',
LONDON, S.W.1 (Opposite St. James' Theatre)

TO PROTECT SOUTHERN ALBERTA FARMERS.

The Alberta Legislature has passed a Bill designed to protect debtor farmers from too aggressive action on the part of creditors in the event of a good crop being taken off in Southern Alberta in 1922.

The measure provides machinery whereby a staying order may be issued by a Supreme Court Judge for a drought district, and when such an order is issued no action can be taken by creditors without the consent of the Judge and the enactment of a Government Order in Council. At the same time the Bill provides protection for creditors in that they can also obtain an order from a Judge providing for the seizure of a crop by a sheriff, its sale, and equitable distribution among creditors. Before either of the above actions is taken, however, provision is made for amicable conferences among creditors and debtors called by a specially appointed Commissioner.

LADIES' HAND BAGS in Great Variety.

GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.

Fancy Articles of Every Description.

T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and Cutlery Specialists
76 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

BETTER ROADS FOR ONTARIO.

The Ontario Government will present a measure providing for the issue of Provincial Bonds for \$2,000,000 for the construction of highways throughout the Province during the next few years, announces the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. It will issue 40-year bonds, funds for the repayment of which will be taken from automobile taxes amounting to \$2,000,000 annually. The revenue from automobile licences last year amounted to \$3,000,000, and the Minister for Roads has stated that it is proposed to turn part of this back for the improvement of the leading highways of the Province, in order to encourage motor traffic. The work will be spread over several years, and will afford employment for a large number of men who are at present workless. The scheme is, therefore, welcomed by the Labour elements in the Province, while the farmers who elected the Ontario Government are equally glad to secure better roads.

—* *—

The Royal Trust Company, Montreal, have issued a new edition (revised to January 1, 1922) of their very handy brochure, "The Income Tax and the Individual." Most questions as to the income-tax law of the Dominion can be answered by reference to this useful guide.

The *Canadian Bookman* has been taken over by a new company, the Bookcraft Publishing Co., Ltd., with head office in Toronto, and with it has been merged the *Canadian Book Trade Journal*. Mr. Bernard K. Sandwell, who continues as editor, is president of the company, and the vice-president and managing director is Mr. F. I. Weaver, who was the publisher of the *Canadian Book Trade Journal*. The latter now takes the form of a trade section in the *Bookman*.

PORTRAITS.

MACKLEM,

16 Brook St., New Bond St., W.1.

Photographers to
their Excellencies

The Lord and Lady Byng of Vimy.

Tel.: Mayfair 4980.

BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR APRIL.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

The *Cornhill Magazine* commences a series of well-written pictures of wild life in England, entitled "Open Paths," by E. L. Grant Watson. An interesting educational tendency is discussed by F. W. H. Bazevi in "Demos and the Classics." Other subjects dealt with in articles are "The Three Fights of Mr. John Gully," by Bernard Darwin; "Jonah: An Old Tale Retold," by Sir Alfred Hopkinson; "La Paz," by C. P. Hawkes; and "The Gilbertian Idea," by H. Rowland Brown. Attractive fiction is provided by Stanley J. Weyman (in the serial, "Ovington's Bank"), Violet Jacob, and Douglas Walshe.

A notable and interesting feature of the current *World's Work* is a discussion of "The Labourer and His Hire," by prominent leaders of opinion on both sides of the question, the employers being represented by Lord Leverhulme, Lady Cooper, Sir James McKechnie, Sir Harold Bowden, and Mr. Richard H. Lee; and labour by Mrs. Philip Snowden, the Right Hon. J. R. Clynes, and "A Skilled Labourer." Of special Canadian interest are Vilhjalmur Stefansson's series (concluded this month) in defence of "The Livable North"; and "Running the Big Bend of the Columbia," by Lewis R. Freeman. The Page Letters strikingly demonstrate the evils of lawyers' predominance in international relations. There is also a useful and suggestive building supplement, containing articles on "Chalk House," by Gladys Beattie Crozier, and "Co-operative House-Building in France," by Georges Benoit Lévy.

—* *—

MINING IN THE YUKON.

A report from Dawson states that the old Anderson concession on Hunker Creek, one of the best-known mining properties in the Yukon, has been released by the Federal Government to the Klondike Government Concession Company, Ltd., the owners. The concession has been held up since 1916 because of the failure of the lessees to pay the wages of the men who were hired to do assessment work on the tract in that year. The Concession Company has now paid the \$7,000 required to liquidate this liability, and in addition all creditors will be paid in full. Assessments accruing since 1916 were waived in consideration of war-time conditions. The concession was originally controlled by the Treadgold interests.

—* *—

Mr. R. I. Younge, formerly secretary of the Canadian Mission in England, has been appointed assistant general manager of the United Hotels Company.

"Birds," by P. H. Moore: "The Trail of a Golden Hope," by Frank Houghton; "Big Mink," by R. P. Lincoln; and "Our Wild Days," by Bonnewcastle Dale, are among the contents of *Red and Gun in Canada* for April.

We have received the first number of the *Literary Amateur*, the official organ of the British Amateur Literary Association, the objects of which are "to unite British amateur writers in friendly co-operation, for mutual pleasure and profit, and to encourage and assist its members in their literary work, and to cultivate appreciation of the best literature." The editor of the *Literary Amateur* is Mr. R. D. R. Le Cœq, 26 Richmond Road, Worthing, Sussex.

WEEKLY CONDUCTED PARTIES TO CANADA

The Salvation Army Parties provide exceptional facilities for men, women and children travellers by sea and land. **LOWEST RATES.** 1st, 2nd, and 3rd CLASS. Expert disinterested up-to-date advice about conditions in all countries. Splendid opportunities for women settlers. Assisted passages in approved cases. Apply **COMMISSIONER LAMB**, Migration House, 3 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C. 4. 12 Pembroke Place, 137 Sauchiehall Street, 54 St Nicholas Street, Liverpool. Glasgow. Aberdeen.

ONTARIO

IS THE LEADING PROVINCE OF CANADA IN Population, Manufactures, Mixed Farming, Mineral Production, and Fruit Growing.

FARMING. Old Ontario is second in size on the Continent of North America at very reasonable rates.

MINING. Ontario has the greatest Gold Mine in the Western Hemisphere and is the Empire's main supply of Nickel. Cobalt's wonderful Silver Mines constitute one of the richest mining camps ever discovered.

TIMBER. There are 125,000 square miles of Forest in Ontario, rich in marketable timber, and possessing inexhaustible resources in pulpwood.

WATER POWERS. Ontario has magnificent water powers, generating 6,000,000 h.p. power, and possesses in the Hydro-Electric Power Commission one of the largest public ownership organizations of its kind in the world.

FRUIT GROWING. The "Fruit Belt" of Southern Ontario is one of the most beautiful, fertile, and prosperous fruit-growing countries in the British Empire.

MANUFACTURES. Ontario is the chief manufacturing Province in Canada. There are between six and seven thousand factories and the yearly output is valued at nearly one thousand million dollars.

For information and free booklets write:
Agent-General for Ontario, 163 Strand, London, W.C.2.

Is "Canada" in your local library or reading room? If not—why not?

ALL ABOUT CANADA

Told by Picture and Pen.

Everyone who desires full and reliable information concerning Canada should read

"CANADA TO-DAY"

1921-22.

Price 2 6; Post free 3/- from "CANADA"
110 St. Martin's Lane London, W.C.2.

The most comprehensive and useful publication concerning Canada ever issued. It tells all about the resources and industries of the Dominion, work and wages for men and women workers, cost of living, immigration and homesteading regulations, cost of farm lands, openings in various professions, all about sport and travel in Canada, and how to get there. Special gazetteer of cities and principal towns in the Dominion, with industrial or commercial openings.

SEND P.O. FOR A COPY TO-DAY

Regular Sailings to St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S.; also Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, U.S.

MANCHESTER LINERS, LTD.

Direct ST. LAWRENCE Sailings, MONTREAL and QUEBEC, SS. "MANCHESTER BRIGADE," Thurs., April 20; "MANCHESTER PRODUCER," Thurs., April 27; "MANCHESTER DIVISION," Thurs., May 4 and weekly thereafter. MANCHESTER to ST. JOHN, N.B.—SS. "MANCHESTER IMPORTER," Fri., April 21. MANCHESTER to PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE and NORFOLK Va. (via ST. JOHN, N.B.)—SS. "MANCHESTER IMPORTER," Fri., April 21.

For further particulars of freights, insurance rates, sailing dates, etc., apply to Owners, 108 Deansgate, Manchester.

CUNARD to CANADA

Magnificent New Fleet of Oil-burning Liners.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturnia	...	Thurs., May 4
Albatross	...	Thurs., May 25
Tyrrhenia	...	Thurs., June 8
Ansonia	...	Thurs., June 22

Southampton and Cherbourg to Quebec and Montreal.

Andania	...	Thurs., June 1
Antonia	...	Thurs., June 15
Andania	...	Thurs., July 6
Antonia	...	Thurs., July 20

Southampton and Cherbourg to Halifax, N.S.

Caronia	...	Sat., April 29
---------	-----	----------------

For Rates of passage and further particulars apply Cunard Line, Cunard Building, Liverpool; 51 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; 26 & 27 Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

OFFICES AND AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE TO CANADA.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

CANADA	...	Sat., April 22
REGINA	...	Sat., April 29
MEGANTIC	...	Sat., May 6
CANOPIC	...	Sat., May 13
CANADA	...	Sat., May 20

WHITE STAR LINE

Bremen—Southampton—Cherbourg to Quebec and Montreal.

	From Bremen.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
VEDIC	May 17	June 28
		May 19

For Rates of Passage, etc.,

Apply to **WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE**, 5 S.W.1, and 26, London Wall Street, E.C.4, and Transport Agency, 9 Rue Serpe, Paris, Union Chambers, 63 Temple Row, Birmingham.

RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN "CANADA."

Per page, in ordinary position	£20
Prospectuses and Balance Sheets	£25
Per inch, single column (3 columns per page)	14/-
Per inch, broad column (2 columns per page)	21/-

Personal Paragraphs, Weddings, Engagements, etc., minimum 3 lines 7 6; per line thereafter 1 6 to words per line.

Rates for Special Position Pages and so. Advertising space in "CANADA" is let subject to prior arrangement and may refuse or omit insertions or cancel same.

NOW ON SALE.

The 1921 Edition of "WHO'S WHO AND WHY."

THE ONLY WORK OF REFERENCE regarding Canadians. INDISPENSABLE FOR REFERENCE LIBRARIES, BUSINESS HOUSES, FIRMS or INDIVIDUALS having business or other relations with Canada.

"WHO'S WHO AND WHY"

Over 3,400 Biographies. Over 2,250 Portraits.
1,568 Pages, handsomely bound in Red Cloth.

PRICE **37/6** POST FREE **38/6**

TO British BUSINESS MEN who want to know with whom they are dealing or corresponding; to JOURNALISTS who need details of the personalities and interests of the people who are doing things; to HISTORIANS who deal with events, both past and current, in the history of the Empire; to FINANCIERS, MERCHANTS and HOTEL-KEEPERS, "**WHO'S WHO AND WHY**" provides a quite invaluable work for ready reference.

The Latest Edition (1921) can be obtained direct from the
SOLE AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN:

THE CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.,
110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

OR THROUGH LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

WORTH WATCHING.**BUSINESS INTRODUCTIONS**

for Buyers and Sellers
interested in Canadian
Trade appear regularly
in

THE CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER

Published Monthly.

Single copy. 1/-. Annual Subscription, post free. 10/-
(£2.50.)

OFFICES:

110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.
Canada: 4 Hospital Street, Montreal.

NEWFOUNDLAND *The Norway of The New World.*

A LAND OF SURPASSING BEAUTY AND RARE INTEREST FOR THE TRAVELLER.

For the Photographer, the Artist, and the Lover of the Beautiful in Nature, its attractions cannot be exaggerated. Its Dependency, LABRADOR, exceeds in its picturesque natural panoramas the much praised Fiords of Norway.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Abounding in game of the finest in fin, fur and feather. Lordly Caribou in countless herds. Rivers teeming with salmon. Lakes filled with trout. Forests alive with birds and furry creatures. All sport free except Caribou hunting, which requires a licence fee of \$50. £10, and salmon fishing, which involves a rod tax of \$10. £2.

FOREST, MINE, AND FARMLAND WEALTH.

Splendid opportunities to acquire lands for Farming, Mining,

For further information apply to the Hon. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, Kt., High Commissioner for Newfoundland, 58 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Reid Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for distribution.

Lumbering and Pulp and Paper Making on reasonable terms, with generous concessions from the Government of Newfoundland in the way of free entry for all machinery and equipments requisite in establishing new industries.

Copper and Iron Mines in active operation.

Saw Mills cutting extensively of lumber for export.

Two of the world's largest **Paper Mills** recently established.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

INCLUDING POSTAGE AND QUARTERLY INDEXES.

	Per Annum.	6 Months.	3 Months.
The United Kingdom	35/6	20/6	10/3
Canada or Newfoundland	37/6 or 59	21/6 or 55.20	10/9 or 52.60
All Other Countries	39/6	22/6	11/3

Cheques and P.O. Orders payable to THE CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

To the Publisher of "CANADA," 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. Please send me a copy of "CANADA" weekly, commencing next issue, for 52 weeks, for which I remit £

CANADA'S NATIONAL PROBLEMS.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 851. Vol. LXVI. LONDON and MONTREAL.
Registered at the G. O. as a Newspaper. SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1922.

Price 9d.
(20 CENTS.)

COMMERCE
MANUFACTURES
EXPORTS
MINING
FINANCE
EMIGRATION
AGRICULTURE
SOCIETY
POLITICS
LITERATURE
SPORT



Operating over 19,600 miles of railway, the Canadian Pacific has the most complete and far-reaching service, not only in CANADA itself, but also for the UNITED STATES.

Regular services of PASSENGER AND CARGO STEAMERS from Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Bristol, Southampton, Cherbourg, Hamburg, Antwerp, and Havre, to Quebec and Montreal (summer) and St. John, N.B. (winter), connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway to all parts of Canada and the U.S.A. Fast route to Japan and China from Vancouver. *Empress of Asia* and *Empress of Russia*, largest and fastest steamers on the Pacific. ALL-BRITISH SERVICE from Vancouver by Canadian-Australasian steamers to New Zealand and Australia.

(For complete list of Sailings see page 123.)

HOTELS at the chief tourist and business centres in Canada.

LANDS in Western Canada and British Columbia for sale at moderate prices.

MERCHANDISE forwarded and MONEY ORDERS issued by DOMINION EXPRESS CO. (of Canada).

Apply—

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

62-65 Charing Cross, S.W.1 ; 103 Leadenhall St., E.C.3, London.

Royal Liver Building, LIVERPOOL ; 4 Victoria Square, BIRMINGHAM ;
18 St. Augustine's Parade, BRISTOL ; 1 Mount Street, MANCHESTER ;
25 Bothwell Street, GLASGOW ; 41-3 Victoria Street, BELFAST ;
50 Foyle Street, LONDONDERRY ;
OR LOCAL AGENTS EVERYWHERE

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD.

"Canada's Commerce Carriers."

STEAMSHIP SERVICES

IN CONNECTION WITH

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

from MONTREAL and QUEBEC in Summer; HALIFAX, N.S., and ST. JOHN, N.B., in Winter,

to LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, CARDIFF, SWANSEA and NEWPORT, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEST INDIES, CUBA, BRITISH GUIANA, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, INDIA, EGYPT, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and JAVA.

Also from VANCOUVER, B.C., to JAPAN, CHINA, JAVA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDIA, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

LIST OF AGENTS:

UNITED KINGDOM—

The Curard Steamship Co., Ltd., Liverpool, London, Cardiff, &c.
Anchor Donardson Line, Glasgow.

THE ORIENT (Joint Service with Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co.)—

Butterfield & Swire, Hong Kong, China and Japan.

Holme, Ringer & Co., Nagasaki.

Waru Shokwai, Moji and Shimonoseki.

Smith, Bell & Co., The Philippines.

INDIA, EGYPT, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & JAVA (Joint Service with British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.)—

Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta, Bombay, Colombo, Karachi.

Adamson, Gillilan & Co., Singapore.

Islay, Kerr & Co., Ltd., Penang.

Boustead, Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Port Swettenham.

MacLaine, Watson & Co., Java.

The English Coasting Co., Ltd., Port Said.

Agents of B.I.S.N. Co. at all other Ports.

BRITISH WEST INDIES—

Gardner Austin & Co., Barbados.

Geo. Huggins & Co., Trinidad.

Sandbach, Parker & Co., Demerara.

Curry & Sons, Nassau, Bahamas.

Jamieson Fruit and Shipping Co., Kingston, Jamaica.

Belize Estate and Produce Co., Belize, British Honduras.

CUBA—

Messrs. Lamborn & Co., Havana, Cuba.

CANADA—

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., Montreal, Quebec,

Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Vancouver, B.C.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND—

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., Melbourne and

Sydney, Wellington and Auckland, N.Z.

R. B. TEAKLE, Manager,
Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.,
230 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Wm. PHILLIPS, European Manager,
Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.,
17-19 Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

NEWFOUNDLAND The Norway of The New World.

A LAND OF SURPASSING BEAUTY AND RARE INTEREST FOR THE TRAVELLER.

For the Photographer, the Artist, and the Lover of the Beautiful in Nature, its attractions cannot be exaggerated.

Its Dependency, LABRADOR, exceeds in its picturesque natural panoramas the much praised Fiords of Norway.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Abounding in game of the finest in fin, fur and feather. Lordly Caribou in countless herds. Rivers teeming with salmon. Lakes filled with trout. Forests alive with birds and furry creatures. All sport free except Caribou hunting, which requires a licence fee of \$50. £10, and salmon fishing, which involves a rod tax of \$10. £2.

FOREST, MINE, AND FARMLAND WEALTH.

Splendid opportunities to acquire lands for Farming, Mining,

For further information apply to the Hon. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, Kt., High Commissioner for Newfoundland, 58 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Reid Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for distribution.

Lumbering and Pulp and Paper Making on reasonable terms, with generous concessions from the Government of Newfoundland in the way of free entry for all machinery and equipments requisite in establishing new industries.

Copper and Iron Mines in active operation.

Saw Mills cutting extensively of lumber for export.

Two of the world's largest **Paper Mills** recently established.



THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

OFFERS FOR SALE

FARMING AND GRAZING LANDS

IN THE PROVINCES OF

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, AND ALBERTA

ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

Valuable business and residential sites for sale at Fort William, Winnipeg, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria, etc.

Full information at the Company's Offices, Winnipeg, Canada, or 1 Lime Street, London, E.C.3.

CANADA

No. 851.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1922.

Vol. LXVI

9^D

WEEKLY

SPRING IN THE MAPLE SUGAR BUSH.



BORING THE TREE FOR MAPLE SAP.



BRINGING THE SAP TO THE BARREL.



Photograph]

POURING THE SAP, AFTER BOILING, INTO MOULDS FOR MAPLE SUGAR.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL
FOR ALL INTERESTED IN THE DOMINION.

PRICE 9d. OR 2 CENTS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (see page III).

OFFICES OF "CANADA":

ENGLAND: 110 St. Martin's Lane, LONDON, W.O.2 (close to
Trafalgar Square).

CANADA: 4 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Telephone—London: 3450 Regent.

Telegrams: "Canada Newspaper, London." Cables: "Chinook, London."

Cheques and P.O.O.s to be made payable to the Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter.

Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

In the absence of an expressed agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all articles published in "Canada" belongs to the Canada Newspaper Company, Ltd.

We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs of interesting Canadian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned.

Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for (not forwarded).

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
SPRING IN THE MAPLE SUGAR BUSH <i>Illustration</i>	101
SIR EDMUND WALKER ON CANADA'S NATIONAL PROBLEMS.....	104, 105, 106
OBITUARY	106
PURLEY PRISONER	107, 108
MR. F. C. WARD ON CANADA AND ST. GEORGE'S DAY	109
FROM EAST TO WEST	110, 111
ALONG THE GREAT ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY	112, 113
CORRESPONDENCE: PROHIBITION IN CANADA	114
CANADIAN PACIFIC EMPRESS STEAMSHIPS	115
FINANCE, TRADE, AND BUSINESS.....	116, 117, 121, 122, 123
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.....	122
STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.....	123
CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON	124

THE OUTLOOK OF CANADIANS.

SIR EDMUND WALKER, in his address to the Canadian Club of Great Britain on Monday, ably reviewed the financial and other problems with which Canada has had to deal, largely as a result of the conditions brought about by the war. These are, indeed, formidable problems for a young country to face; but, as Sir Edmund showed, they have been tackled in a manner that speaks well for the ability of the country to meet its obligations, and of its inhabitants to face up to the demands made upon them. Sir Edmund has been prominent among those who in the past have done good service to their countrymen by bringing them face to face with the realities of the situation; and to-day he does well to continue to urge them to exert themselves to meet the new burdens which, because of the war, they will still have to bear for some time to come.

Canada has a large variety of problems to face at the present day, and there is a clear call for her people to realise the needs of the moment. There is a conflict of issues in many quarters which is unfortunate. We are glad to see that Lord Byng is using his influence to bring about better co-operation on the part of those who are not at present pulling together for the good of

the Dominion. At the Vimy Ridge anniversary celebration in Toronto the other day, he appealed for the same unity in peace as there had been in war, in order "to make this Dominion the finest in the world." At the same gathering, Sir Arthur Currie emphasised the necessity for carrying ever before them that ideal of comradeship if they were going to play their part to make their land happier and more contented. And he made his appeal still more pointed when he said:—"The returned men have never yet since they returned played their part in cherishing those ideals for which they fought for, and until we do that we are not going to be the force for good we ought to be."

The danger in the tendency which has been referred to is put strongly by the Montreal *Star*, when, in urging unity—of ideals, of motives, of sentiment, of ambition and belief—it says:—"Instead, there is internal dissension, internal antagonism, fanned and fed by reckless utterance both on the platform and in the Press. The East and the West, instead of coming closer together, are drifting farther apart." While Canada, as our contemporary says, may have nothing unique to deal with, this fact does not lessen "the need for mutual action designed to bring about mutual concessions and a better understanding of one another's aims."

We have been hearing a great deal lately from Canadians of various schools of thought about the status of the Dominion. The part which Canada has played at Versailles and Washington, and is playing at Genoa, and her place in the League of Nations, have caused "Canada a nation" and "autonomy" to be freely tossed about from mouth to mouth and from pen to pen. Interesting as is the constitutional issue involved, there is a real danger lest too great emphasis should be placed on this point. Sir Edmund Walker concluded his address with a well-timed word with regard to the outlook of Canadians. While, he said, they were proud to be Canadians and to be British, he wished every Canadian would put the Empire first. The necessity for this appeal makes it all the more desirable that, in framing their immigration policy, the Government should do all they can to ensure a large proportion of settlers of the British stock. In his speech at the St. George's Festival dinner on Monday, Mr. F. C. Wade spoke eloquently of the part which her earlier inhabitants, belonging to other races, played in the upbuilding of Canada. It is, however, from some of the later elements infused into her population, that danger of forgetting the Empire is most likely to come. Nevertheless, the stronger the British strain in Canada, the more will her heart, if not her eyes, be kept turned towards the Mother Country, and the better will it be for the Empire at large.

—*—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Immigrants for Canada.

The immigration policy of the Dominion Government has not yet been announced; but the Hon. Charles Stewart, to whose Department the subject belongs, has been disclosing some of the considerations by which they are being guided. Speaking at Montreal, he said they would be glad to get as many of these settlers as the country could accommodate, but at present agricultural and household workers were the only ones needed, as the Dominion did not want other workers to swell the volume of unemployment. He added that he hoped to inaugurate a policy that would bring people from Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries primarily for agriculture, with the hope that as opportunity arose they would be able to open the doors wide for settlers.

We are glad to see that the Government are being pressed in various quarters to lose no time in setting out upon an active campaign for the purpose of attracting desirable settlers from the Mother Country. The Montreal *Gazette* shows itself cognisant of the needs of the situation when it says:—

What the Government should do is to go vigorously and unceasingly after the class of settlers Canada needs. The ex-

pense will be money well spent. The sources are known—Great Britain, the United States, Scandinavia—and these fields should be assiduously cultivated. There should be machinery, organisation and equipment to carry the agricultural immigrant from the home he leaves to the home he is to make, and Canada will be a country of slow growth unless the natural increase of population there is added a continuous stream of hardy nomads from the countries we have named. Whether desirable settlers can be got in satisfactory number is one question, but there is no room for doubt as to the duty of sparing neither effort nor expense to get them.

The last remark is made all the more pointed by reason of the activity displayed in the Mother Country by the other Dominions, and the necessity for Canada to put forth every effort in the direction indicated is all the more urgent on that account.

* * *

At Ottawa and Westminster. A discussion at Ottawa on the cattle embargo last week elicited from the Minister of Agriculture an expression of confidence of ultimate success. Progressive members who have been led, by over-zeal for the honour of the West, into questioning the effect of its continuance may be left to be dealt with by their own constituents, to whom the removal of the embargo would mean so much.

Interest, however, will be focussed on Westminster, not Ottawa, during the next week or two. Mr. William Shaw's motion, expressing the opinion that the time has arrived when the embargo should be raised, will come up before Whitsuntide. Two amendments have been tabled—one declaring that it is not in the national interests that cattle should be admitted for purposes other than immediate slaughter, and the other opposing removal of the embargo on the ground that there is an increasing depression in agriculture, which any interference with existing legislation would tend to aggravate, and that the interests of consumers are not involved in the question. They should at least help to keep the issue clear.

* * *

Consumers' Interests. Between now and the date of the debate the lobbies of the House promise to be busy. An indication of the activity that is to be expected is given by the interest that is being shown in various parts of the country. Not the least important among the expressions of opinion given in favour of the removal of the embargo was the resolution unanimously passed last week by the Scottish Trades Union Congress, which expressed the belief that it would increase the meat supply and reduce the price, and also foster and develop new industries. The mover took his stand not only on the reduction of the cost of living, but also on the freeing of these foodstuffs from the Beef Trust of Chicago. Other British consumers would do well to demonstrate their recognition that their interests lie along with those of Canada in this matter.

The "home industry" champions are being presented with some awkward facts by the opponents of the embargo in the correspondence that has been going on in the London daily Press. One correspondent points out that during the last four years (1888-1891) of free entry of Canadian cattle the total number of cattle in Great Britain increased by 723,446 head; the number of Canadian cattle landed during that same period being 373,414. Another asks why the 926,000 cattle which came across from Ireland last year did not put the home breeder out of business, and points to the difficulty of reconciling the two statements so frequently made, that 200,000 cattle (3 per cent.) alternative supply would not have any appreciable effect on the cheapening of meat, but would be sufficient to ruin a home industry.

* * *

A Wheat Board Difficulty. For some time the Western farmers have been demanding the reconstitution of the Wheat Board, with compulsory powers for handling the crop and fixing flour prices. The matter was strongly taken up by the Progressive representatives at Ottawa, and it

looked as if their object could be attained without much difficulty, in spite of the hostility of financial and commercial interests. An unexpected difficulty, however, has been encountered. The law officers of the Crown have advised that while the original Board was created as a war time measure, the necessity for it exists no longer, and its reconstitution now would be *ultra vires*, in that it would violate provincial jurisdiction over property and civil rights.

The situation is receiving close attention, and the advocates of the Board are doing their best to devise a means of getting over the difficulty. The amendment of the British North America Act—one of the measures advocated—would surely be an extreme step. A more hopeful solution would seem to be in the direction of co-operation between the four Western Provinces and the Federal Government—the former controlling the buying agencies and the latter supervising export marketing.

* * *

Diverting the Flow. The effects of the American Emergency Tariff are being closely watched in Canada. Satisfaction is being expressed at the fact that recent figures bear out the anticipation that its immediate effect would be to divert an increasing amount of Canadian goods to Europe and elsewhere, especially, perhaps, to the United Kingdom. In the twelve months ending January, 1922, Canadian exports to the United States fell off to the extent of 43 per cent. in comparison with the previous twelve months, but exports to the United Kingdom dropped less than 10 per cent.

The difference is significant, and is, of course, still more marked if only the months since the enforcement of the Emergency Tariff are considered. As the Commercial Letter of the Royal Bank of Canada points out: "It is evident that artificial barriers such as the Fordney Tariff have the effect in the long run not of lessening our exports, but merely of diverting their flow to other markets. These markets are being found, and negotiations already are under way for furthering the tariff preference between the various units of the British Empire. Those Canadian products which are in demand in the United States will continue to be sold there, while it is probably to our advantage that we are obliged to find markets elsewhere for our goods that in the past merely have competed with similar American products."

* * *

"Sovietism" in Canada. A spirited indictment of the aim and activities of the Workers' Party in Canada is made in the *Canadian Congress Journal*, the recently-started official organ of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. This shows how the Social Democratic Party of Canada became a powerful political party in many industrial centres of Canada, until it was successfully attacked by the wreckers, who set up in its place the Socialist Party of Canada. This was the centre of attacks on Trade Unions, and, with the object of ruling or ruining the movement, attempts were made to capture the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. These did not succeed, but the B.C. Federation of Labour was put out of existence, and the One Big Union was launched. This having, in the words of the *Congress Journal*, "served its purpose of division and confusion and having played its part in the general policy of destruction, the wreckers have now no further use for it. Now the destroyers—these self-styled 'working class leaders'—are out with a 'brand new creation'—Made in Moscow—the Workers' Party of Canada, which is to guide the 'working class' of this country out of the wilderness into the promised land." The declarations made at the first convention, recently held in Toronto, leave no doubt on the part of the *Journal* as to the master this new party is to serve—"not the Trades Union movement, to which they will treacherously seek membership, but the dictators of Soviet Russia"; for "their policies of class war—no arbitration or conciliation, dictatorship of the workers, revolution as opposed to constitutional development—are directly opposed to

those of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Trades Unions composing the same."

It speaks well for the soundness of the main body of Canadian Labour to find the *Journal* uttering a warning like this against the tactics of "those who obey 'instructions' of the Third International."

* *

REMOVING THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

The Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, announced at Ottawa last week that Mr. W. A. Wilson (formerly head of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries), who is one of the Canadian delegates to the International Agricultural Conference at Rome, had been commissioned to reopen negotiations for the raising of the cattle embargo with the British Board of Agriculture. Mr. Motherwell said that the Government was confident of ultimate success.

In the course of a debate, in which Mr. Meighen and Mr. Tolmie took part, Lord Beaverbrook was complimented upon the efforts he had made for the removal of the embargo.

A cabled statement attributed to the Canadian High Commissioner, that the continuance of the cattle embargo would place a potential weapon in the hands of the Western annexationists, was challenged by Progressive and Conservative members.

A deputation from the National Federation of Meat Salesmen who waited on Mr. Larkin on Monday with regard to the embargo had a sympathetic reception.

* *

CANADIAN M.P.'S AND DIRECTORSHIPS.

A resolution that Ministers should resign any posts they may hold as directors of banks, insurance, or transport companies, or any other large public utility services was defeated in the Dominion House of Commons on Tuesday by 142 votes to 59.

The resolution (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent) was supported by the Agrarian and Labour parties, and was opposed by the Liberals and Conservatives.

* *

RAILWAY FREIGHT REDUCTION.

The Hon. T. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba, announced on Tuesday, in the course of an address to the Liberal Provincial Convention of Manitoba, that a reduction in railway freight rates by about 40 per cent. to the 1919 level would be made before the 1922 crops begin to move, says Reuter's Winnipeg correspondent.

* *

BUNGALOWS FOR JASPER PARK.

A new development in summer resort accommodation is to be undertaken by the Canadian National Railways this summer at Jasper Park, on the edge of Lake Beauvert, about two miles from Jasper Station. Several weeks ago, when Mr. Osborne Scott, general passenger agent, was in the East, he had a conference with the heads of the hotel department in regard to mountain hotel accommodation, with the result that it has been decided to develop Jasper Park along the lines of the bungalow hotel system rather than the single-unit plan. The company is to erect nine bungalow cabins of artistic design, each with four rooms.

* *

A Canadian cricket team will sail on July 19 for a month's tour in Great Britain, says the Ottawa correspondent of the Central News.

There is one Canadian appeal among the twenty cases coming before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which resumed sittings on Thursday.

A Baseball League is being formed in London, arrangements having been made for the use of Stamford Bridge grounds on Sundays throughout the summer, commencing May 21. The headquarters of the League are at 6 Dansey Yard, Wardour Street, W.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or 5s. for 30 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

DE MEET. At Bornem, Alberta, on March 26 to Alysce Irvine (late of Glasgow), wife of G. Raymond de Meit, a son.

MARRIAGES.

MULLHOLLAND-MACKIE. At St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Kamloops, B.C., on April 17, by the Rev. H. R. McGill, Fred. D. Mullholland, B.C. Forest Service, Prince Rupert, to Margaret Mary (May), daughter of the late Alex. Mackie and of Mrs. Mackie, 65, Argyle Crescent, Portkelso.

WITTENBERG-BUCKER. On April 20, at Victoria, B.C., James Anderson Yellowlees to Doris Mary, second daughter of the late Edward A. Rucker and Mrs. Rucker, Wausile, (Clatsop).

DEATHS.

GUY. On April 6, at Canford, B.C., Natalie, wife of B. G. Guy (née Fisher), of Canford, B.C., and High Barrington Vicarage, of heart trouble.
ROUSSE. On April 17, at Eschbouin, Anna Letitia, widow of Francis James Rousse, of Victoria, Vancouver Island, and daughter of the late Philip Henry Le Breton, in her 86th year.

SIR EDMUND WALKER.

Tributes at Canadian Club Luncheon.

Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was the guest of the Canadian Club of Great Britain on Monday at a well-attended luncheon at its premises in London.

Mr. C. Lionel Hanington, the President of the Club, in introducing Sir Edmund, said: "Because he is a Canadian, and because his workshop was set in Canada, we Canadians are privileged to claim and to know him with an intimacy that is denied to other peoples. But intelligence, knowledge, integrity, honour, industry, earnestness, and the sense of fair play defy local or national boundaries, and our guest's achievements have long since become an asset placed in open account and drawn upon by all the nations of the earth. He is ours, but not limited to us, for of that greatest of all great world-wide organisations, which for want of a better term I call Civilisation, Unlimited, and in which we are shareholders, to small or great extent according to our grasp upon life, Sir Edmund Walker is one of the managing directors. The constitution and by-laws of that universal fellowship are of divine origin, of divine principle, but they have been left to man to work out, and if our guest has not moulded and influenced for good, then I know not who can lay claim to that distinction." (Cheers).

Mr. Larkin's Testimony.

The Hon. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner for Canada, whose acceptance of the honorary presidency of the club Mr. Hanington announced, and who was warmly received—after expressing his appreciation of the honour conferred upon him, said: "I can assure you that it is a great pleasure to join in this luncheon to my friend, Sir Edmund Walker, whom I have known for so many years, and whom I have had pleasure of being associated with in public work. Every Canadian knows of, and indeed every Canadian has benefited by his public spirit. His interest in the University of Toronto has made it one of not only the largest but the principal institutions of education in the world. The Royal Ontario Museum is a monument to his industry. He has given largely of his means and largely of his time, to the Toronto General Hospital, showing his interest in and sympathy with those least able to help themselves. His love of art has led him to give much of his time to the Ontario College of Art and the Toronto Art Gallery, and I am sure that he has laid a foundation there that will lead towards culture and give pleasure to thousands. When his work is done he will have left his mark on everything Canadian, and it will be a most happy mark. I join with the greatest pleasure in adding my poor testimony to the public services of a great Canadian, Sir Edmund Walker." (Cheers).

Sir Edmund Walker, who recalled that he was accorded the honour of responding to the toast of "Canada" at the first dinner of the first Canadian Club in Hamilton nearly 30 years ago, then delivered his address on Canada's financial problems, a full report of which will be found on page 105.

Canadian Community's Activity.

Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia, in moving a vote of thanks to Sir Edmund, expressed satisfaction at Mr. Larkin's acceptance of the honorary presidency, and said that, with the foundation during the past two years of the Canadian Club and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, the Canadian community in London was putting its best foot foremost and trying to do all it could for Canada on all occasions. With regard to Sir Edmund Walker, he said the day would come when Canada would appreciate the great and level-headed part taken by him in helping so to direct the finances of Canada that she was enabled to carry the war debt with such success. To the references to his public work made by Mr. Larkin, Mr. Wade added the foundation of the Champlain Society.

The Chairman recalled that it was a year ago that day since twelve Canadians met in an office in the West End of London with a view to the formation of a Canadian Club of Great Britain. He announced that the Duke of Devonshire had accepted an invitation to address the club at a luncheon on Empire Day, when Mr. Larkin would take the chair; and he also called the attention of the company to the reciprocal arrangement with the Canadian Club of New York, by which members of the one club became *ipso facto* members of the other, visitors having to pay a charge of only \$5 per month.

* *

"The Boys' Book of Canada," by Denis Crane, is to be published by Wells Gardner, Darton and Co. on Empire Day.

The Dominion and Manitoba Governments have agreed to submit to arbitration the question of the restoration to the Province of its natural resources.

Nearly 80 women left England for Canada by the Canadian Pacific liner *Montcalm* on Friday of last week, under the auspices of the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women.

CANADA'S NATIONAL PROBLEMS.

Sir Edmund Walker's Address at the Canadian Club of Great Britain. (See page 104)

I took some courage on my part to look back to an address at the Royal Colonial Institute in 1913. I spoke at a time when there had been a collapse in land values in Canada and also in other things. We were coming, it was thought, rather often to London for loans; men wondered whether we were not plunging nationally; and a Liberal Senate had just thrown out a Bill passed by the Conservative Commons under which, by building some battleships, we should have expressed our desire to share in the larger affairs of the Empire.

A vast quantity of water has gone under the bridges since then. The danger at all times of prophecy is evident, and yet I am glad that I said some of the things by which at that moment I sought to steady opinion in Great Britain regarding Canada. At that time we could not make provision for "houses, roads, bridges, railways, etc.," fast enough for the tide of immigrants coming to us at the rate of "five new people each year for every two people already there," and we needed new loans constantly because of this. The war stopped immigration for the time, and, whether wisely or not, we finished our trans-continental railways and are now overbuilt in that respect, although still short of houses, good roads, and many other things necessary to settlement and progress. A few million more people will stop the deficits in part of our railway accounts, and will make it

now about to apply Government ownership of railways in the world. Whether we believe in public ownership or not, I do not believe in it as an immediate. V. to try it. Our people will not, in my opinion, sell these systems until they have tried their own experience. It will, in any event, be costly, but I am not sure that in the run we shall not benefit by our mistakes, but that may seem just now. What is on trial is not so much public ownership as democracy. A Government Commission manage some things as well as a private individual when politics in no way whatever interfere. On whether the people, as well as the politicians, will allow capital directors, members of the Commission appointed for the purpose, to manage the railways as if they were a business enterprise, subject only to the regulations established for the of all Canadian railways.

Some of our Provincial Governments are also trying very experiments in public ownership, and doubtless before decade passes, we shall have acquired sufficient experience either by success or failure, as it may turn out, to determine future course in such ventures, even of a modern democracy.

The National Debt.

The great fact we have to face, apart from that of Government ownership of railways, is the National Debt, created by the war. The debt and the railway burden were tremendously eased by immigration, and met by such a lot of taxes as shall do the least harm to our powers of production to both of which subjects I shall refer later.

I should like first to say a word as to the manner in which we raised the money with which to pay our share of the war. Before the war the Dominion Government borrowed in London, and rarely, if ever, offered a loan larger than £5,000,000. The net debt in 1914 was about 350 million dollars, and by 1921 these particular issues were reduced to about 310 millions. When the war burst upon us it did not occur to anyone that we could obtain money in any but the old way, and for a few months the British Government lent us the money with which to carry on a part of our new war needs. It soon became clear that that could not go on, and, although we feared we must look to New York, and we actually did obtain loans there, which now stand at about 135 millions, the outstanding fact is that we raised two thousand million dollars from our own people in Canada. The war and demobilisation, pensions thus far, soldiers' civil re-establishment, etc., have cost us with interest down to date \$250,000,000.

Teaching the Public to Buy Bonds.

Now, how did a country where no large Government loan of any kind could be floated before the war absorb over two thousand millions in a few years? Of course, the underlying fact was that the money was mainly spent at home, because we made munitions and produced exports for others more than enough to cover the cost of our armies in Europe. We had, however, to teach a public to buy bonds, who in the main had never seen a bond or made an investment in securities of any kind. They understood land deeds and mortgages, but no other forms of securities, and many of them not these. The Finance Minister first determined that the loans should bear in interest the true value of money at the moment, and that the money should not be raised at too low a rate, helped out by the power of sentiment; that the maturities, while as short as possible, should be clearly beyond the end of the war; that as far as possible there should be no reliance on Treasury Bills; that banks must not be expected to become owners of such long-dated securities, their business being to keep liquid for the commerce of the country. But, sound as are these principles, the public had to be educated and reached, and this was accomplished by practically every bond dealer and his network of country agents devoting to each issue his entire staff and machinery, to the extent of putting aside the sale of any other securities while such a campaign was in force. Almost every sale, however, was an attack upon a bank deposit, and the bank manager had to join in the campaign and urge people to buy the bonds even though he saw his deposits melting. The sale of bonds directly through my own bank during the war exceeded 320 million dollars. We at the head knew that our lost deposits would come back in some form or other, but it was hard to convince some of our managers. The result was that when the war ended, or soon thereafter, the Government had placed its war debt; the banks neither owned nor were craving for an important part of it, and a new body of investors had been who owned most of it. I know no other country in the world where that was the case.

It may be thought that our problem was easier because we were smaller than that of the great nations, but this was not true



THE PACIFIC TERMINAL OF THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY. Prince Rupert, on Kaien Island, B.C.

clear that further mileage will be necessary in areas properly selected. Neither this nor any other future growth, however, will justify certain existing railway mileage, the cost of which is a clear national loss and the operation a further loss, and it is vitally necessary that we should keep clear in our minds the difference between these two kinds of overbuilding.

Railway Building.

When the Canadian Pacific Railway had passed its period of doubt—a more distressing time than anything that we have in Canada to-day, or that is likely to arise from the present situation—the Dominion and Provincial Governments determined to aid the creation of a new system from a point east of Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean. This intention met the applause of all Canada, except those interested in the Canadian Pacific Railway. It was clear that the country could not remain in the hands of one privately-owned railway company. If nothing further had transpired in trans-continental railway building in Canada, we should have had to-day two prosperous systems, privately owned, and affording to Canada such a competitive service as is necessary for the business and comfort of the country. Eventually the Canadian Northern Railway would have made the necessary connections with the Grand Trunk and other Eastern railways, and would not have needed to build east to North Bay. But, whoever conceived the idea, the fact is that during the Laurier administration the plan of a new trans-continental system from Moncton, New Brunswick, to Prince Rupert on the Pacific, came into being, and thus the present situation, plainly foreseen by many, became possible. Whether we have regard to that part of this vast scheme which was built by the Dominion Government or of that part called the Grand Trunk Pacific, which was a private enterprise aided by the Government and affiliated with the Grand Trunk Railway, it is absolutely fair to say that of the trans-continental mileage in Canada to-day, this is the part which should not have been built, some of it not just now, some of it not at any time.

The Dominion Government, in part because of the war, has been obliged to take over the two new trans-continental systems and also the Grand Trunk system—because it had become bankrupt through the advance it had made and the obligations it had entered into in building the Grand Trunk Pacific—and is

Our problem was relatively to our resources and our size almost appalling.

Our net debt is now said to be about two and a half thousand millions of dollars, in addition to which we have large contingent liabilities arising from guarantees of railroad bonds and otherwise. Of this about two billions is due to ourselves. A debt due by a nation to some of its own citizens will never ruin any country if the taxation is fair. The real problem is to make the incidence of taxation reasonable enough not to kill enterprise and thus lessen production. The super-taxes, as they are now levied in Great Britain, the United States, and Canada, are not only an instance of unfair taxation but are calculated to destroy enterprise and to be the worst kind of boomerang. Heavy income-taxes, graded as to wealth, are no doubt inevitable, but the principle of taxation should be to penalise the spender and not the saver. With our enormous war debt we need at the base a tax in which all join, which can hurt no one seriously, and upon which income and other forms of taxation, levied on the theory that some should pay a heavier percentage than others, can be established without ruin to enterprise and punishment to those who make or save money. With a sane system of taxation, Canada can quite readily bear the burden of the war so far as she owes it to herself.

Immigration and Settlement.

That smaller portion due to other countries and the debts of Provinces, municipalities, and others also due abroad, will still remain our most important financial problem. For this and for our overbuilding in railways we must look to enlarged production, and for this enlarged production we must look to immigration and farm settlement, to research in connection with our national resources, and to general developments. Before the war we had a large and persistent stream of immigration, and we gave away 100 acres to every homesteader, rapidly opening up new sections of our West, regardless of the cost of building railways when compared with the extent of settlement. Now we can afford to restrict immigration except for land settlement. We cannot afford to give land for nothing to people without any training whatever in agriculture, and we must fill the unsettled lands in areas provided with railways before we open up new areas and build new railways. These unsettled areas are often in private hands, but that difficulty must be dealt with. We can better afford to hunt through Britain and all Europe for those who come from the land direct, give them some preliminary training in agricultural methods in North America, sell them a land-holding partly prepared for farming, and fix the annual payments in strict relation to a possible rental, but ending in ownership, than to invite promiscuous immigration. We have already in our Soldiers' Settlement work demonstrated that even a Government Commission with devoted public servants in command, not interfered with by politicians, can lend money and recover it and bring about sound land settlement of this kind. This would be Government work not in opposition to but in company with such fine work in land settlement as that of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Hudson's Bay Company, and others.

Developing Natural Resources.

We must improve our agriculture in some parts of Canada by recognising the methods used in other countries to conserve the fertility of soils and really to cultivate, as opposed to what is called "mining" the soil for wheat. If our agricultural work was equal to our pastoral we should be in better shape. We are one of the largest possessors of coal and of water-power among nations, but our coal is not near enough to our present manufacturing areas, and our water-powers are only highly developed in two Provinces. Through better distribution of coal and further development of water power and growth in population, we can hardly fail to be able to compete eventually with any nation in the world in this respect. Few countries have larger possibilities in mining. We have the largest exposed area of the Archean, in which precious metals are found, and the largest of the Huronian, the lowest rocks following the Archean, in which copper and iron occur on a large scale. We have the world's nickel and asbestos, and as manufacturing, transportation, and population increase, we have most of the minerals necessary to future industries. The total product of our mines is already very large, and will surely reach astonishing figures before very long. Industrial chemistry has just begun, and, given the favourable situation for transportation and labour, there are many directions in which we can develop important works. The time has past when we thought we could afford to "slaughter" our natural resources, selling them in the most wasteful manner for a trifling return, because we were made rich individually by the vastness of the quantity.

The war, to our great surprise, demonstrated that we can, so far as mere skill is concerned, carry on most complicated work in manufacturing as witness fuses and shells. Our business is to discover markets in addition to the small market we have at home. This is not easy—indeed, it was never so difficult as just now, with the world's disordered currencies; but, in this respect, if we are not better off, we are not worse off than most of the rest of the world.

New Responsibilities and Powers.

It was no longer everything that we were, people deeper, bolder, bolder, more, learn now things, and are really put on par with the other countries. I think we all realize that. But while the war has brought us these new and severe responsibilities, it has nerved us for a larger day. I shall not say anything about our share in the war except, as a father of Canadian boys and an old man, that we are proud that we could do it, and that we did it. I was one of those who, when the war was disturbed about our position in the League of Nations, relations between Canada and the Mother Country. Not that we needed more autonomy, but that, having so much, we should do more in co-operation. Should we do our duty when the day of trial came? Would trouble draw us together or separate us? Well, trouble drew us together, and I am sure will do so again. But now that it is over and we are a nation and one of a League of Nations, we have a little more co-operation, but still more autonomy. We are proud that we are Canadians, and that we are British, but I wish that every Canadian would put the Empire first. Our own particular future may or may not depend upon the Empire, but the civilisation of the world clearly does. We are proud that we have created a nation which stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, capable of giving homes to more English-speaking people than exist to-day outside of the United States, but when we cast our eyes abroad and consider the distracted world in which we live, we find that our pride, our satisfaction, and our confidence in the future lie in the fact that we are part of, and have a voice in, the affairs of the greatest force for order and for good that exists.

—* *—

OBITUARY.

At St. Johns, P.Q.—Mr. William Anderson Campbell (87), a native of Glasgow, president of the Dominion Sanitary Pottery Company.

At Montreal.—Mrs. James L. Ross (80); Mrs. J. H. Carson (70); Captain Emanuel R. Lamontagne (57), who served in the North-West Rebellion and with the Lovat Hospital unit in France; Mr. Arthur S. Masterman (69).

At Toronto.—Mr. William Rogerson, a native of Wilton, Yorks. At London, Ont.—Mr. Robert Boston (80), formerly M.P. for South Middlesex. At Brockville.—Mr. Charles E. Field (87), who built the first railway on Montreal Island.

At Winnipeg.—Mr. Alexander Rae Davidson (67).

At Woodstock, Ont.—Mr. George R. Pattullo (77), Registrar of Oxford County, formerly editor of the *Sentinel*, and at one time general agent of the Liberal party.

At Vancouver.—Mr. F. M. Perkins (50), of South Fort George; Mrs. C. O. Fricker (29).

Captain Dies at Sea.

Captain Harry Leonard Waite, master of the Canadian Pacific liner *Melita*, died during the voyage from St. John, N.B., to Southampton and Antwerp. Captain Waite, who was 18 years of age, was suddenly seized with appendicitis, and died at sea after an operation performed by the ship's surgeon, assisted by two other doctors, last Saturday evening, about 14 hours before the arrival of the ship at Southampton on Sunday. It was only his third trip in command of the *Melita*, he having been previously in command of the *Victorian*. Captain Waite joined the Canadian Pacific in December, 1904, and during the war did splendid service with the rank of lieutenant, R.N.R., as chief officer of the *Empress of Britain*. His first command was the *Dunbridge*, and from that ship he was promoted to the *Victorian*, and later to the *Melita*. He was one of the most popular of Atlantic skippers. His remains will be taken to Worcester for burial.

—* *—

FARMER MEMBERS SEEKING KNOWLEDGE.

The Hon. Herbert Greenfield, Premier of Alberta, is starting a "school" for the farmer members of the Legislature. They are to be divided into groups of half-a-dozen or so, and each group is to make an intensive study of the Department to which it is assigned.

The farmer members had a meeting before leaving Edmonton, and decided, among other things, that they wanted to know more about the inside workings of the Government. They felt that before another session opened they should be familiar with details of how and why the Government does certain things, and the wherefore of various Departmental expenditures, so that they might more intelligently discuss these matters in the house.

Each group will specially concern itself with the work of the Department selected for its study. Members of the group will receive Departmental reports, meet from time to time with the Minister in charge, and go into the various works ahead of that Department.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Sir Robert Borden arrived in London from Paris on Tuesday night, and is the guest of Sir Campbell Stuart at 1 Hyde Park Gardens, W.2.

The Hon. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner for Canada, and Mr. Victor Gordon, Acting High Commissioner to Newfoundland, were present at the Easter banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House on Wednesday.

Mr. Larkin has succeeded Sir George Perley on the Imperial War Graves Commission, and Mr. W. L. Griffith takes his place on the Pacific Cable Board.

Mrs. and Miss Larkin are expected to arrive in England on Monday by the *Cadix*.

Lord Shaughnessy, chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who was to unveil a war memorial tablet in the European head office (62-65 Charing Cross) yesterday (Friday) at 5.30 p.m., is to return to Canada by the *Empress of France* next Wednesday.

Lord Shaw of Dunfermline is to visit Canada this summer, in order to attend the meetings of the Canadian Bar Association.

The Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance in the British Columbia Cabinet, was also sworn in on April 10 as Minister of Industries, the Premier (Hon. John Oliver) having relinquished that portfolio, though retaining that of Minister of Railways.

The Countess of Strathford is about to leave for Canada, and will be the guest of Lord and Lady Byng. Lady Strathford expects to pay a visit to Western Canada before returning to England, and on that trip she will be accompanied by her daughters, Lady Elizabeth and Lady Mary Byng, who have been in Canada with their Excellencies for a few months.

Guests of Colonel and Mrs. Grant Morden last week at Heatherden Hall included Field-Marshal Earl French of Ypres, the Prime Minister of Western Australia (Sir James Mitchell), the Bishop of Birmingham, Colonel du Pre, M.P., and Mrs. du Pre, Major-General the Hon. Sir Newton J. Moore, M.P., Major Geo. Hamilton, M.P., and Sir William and Lady Savory.

Marshal Joffre, accompanied by Mme. Joffre, Colonel Issaly, Commander Davy, and Major Maldein, will sail by the White Star liner *Celtic*, which leaves New York for Liverpool on Saturday next, April 29. Mr. Samuel Hill, of Seattle, who entertained the Marshal for the opening of the Peace Portal at Blaine, on the borders of the United States and Canada, is also sailing on the *Celtic*.

Mr. John T. Babcock who was for twenty-five years Fishery Commissioner for British Columbia, is staying at the Hotel Cecil.

Chief Justice and Mrs. William Howard Taft intend to spend most of the summer at Murray Bay, Quebec. Mrs. Taft will make a short trip to England about June 1 and then join her husband at Murray Bay.

Colonel Noel Marshall, president of the Canadian Red Cross Society, accompanied by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Rud Marshall, has left London for Florence and



LT.-COL. NOEL MARSHALL.

Venice. On their return Colonel Marshall expects to spend several weeks in England.

Major-General Garnet Hughes was a passenger by the *Empress of Scotland*, which sailed last Saturday. General Hughes has left on a hurried business trip to Canada, and expects to be back in London not later than the third week in May.

Sir Edmund Walker, president, and Mr. Charles Cambie, London manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, are leaving for a three weeks' tour in France, Belgium, and Spain, in the beginning of next week.

At the luncheon given in London on Monday to Sir Edmund Walker by the Canadian Club of Great Britain, at which Mr. C. Lionel Hanington presided, those present included the Hon. P. C. Larkin, Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir Henry Japp, Sir Cecil Partridge, Sir Campbell Stuart, and Messrs. F. C. Wade, J. Howard, C. Cambie, F. W. Ashe, A. Lorne Hamilton, G. W. Badgerow, Donald Armour, W. P. Bull, E. R. Wayland, J. E. Adams, H. J. Landall, B. G. Garton, R. Cassidy, A. Laphorn Smith, M.D., G. T. Varney, C. A. Clark, G. E. Cowie, G. M. Moon, G. D. Young, F. J. Gemmell Smith, W. H. Rice, R. B. Stewart, C. F. Hepburn, G. Pepall, C. S. Macdonald, W. D. Cavendish, and G. H. Ward hon. secretary.

The Dominion Government has appointed Dr. Grace Ritchie, England, of Montreal, as delegate for the Dominion to the Pan-American conference of women at Baltimore in May. Many organisations of Canadian women will send delegates to the Pan-American meeting, including the National Council of Women, which has named Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen, of Toronto, and Mrs. Alberton Smith.

London, by the *Met*.

Mr. R. Randolph B. Canada on the *Empress of Scotland* his way to his home in Windsor, B.C.

Mr. C. H. Verge, assistant to the A. General for Quebec, is on holiday for a three weeks' holiday, which will spend in I.

Mr. Edward A. Peterson, mining engineer, has returned from an inspection of properties in Canada, and is staying at the Hotel Metropole.

Mr. Algernon Talmage, R.O.I., who has been elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, was one of the Canadian official artists in France in 1918.

Mr. W. H. Hayward, for fifteen years in the British Columbia Legislature, has gone on a visit to that Province for some months, sailing on the *Montcalm*.

Mr. R. Y. Eaton, first vice-president, of the T. Eaton Co., Ltd., and a cousin of the late Sir John Eaton, has been appointed to succeed him as president.

Engineer Sub-Lieut. K. A. Mackenzie, R.C.N., is posted to H.M.S. *Vivid*, additional, for course of instruction in engineering at R.N. Engineering College, Keyham.

Mr. W. C. Noxon, Agent-General for Ontario, though still compelled to use crutches as a result of his recent accident, has resumed his duties at his office in London.

Dr. W. Bell Dawson, of the Tidal and Survey Branch of the Naval Department, Ottawa, is to be one of the Canadian representatives in attendance at the International Service Conference in Rome next month.

Arrivals last Sunday by the *Homeric* included Mr. Maurice Alexander, Mr. E. G. Chadwick, Mrs. E. D. Hague, Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Killam, Mr. J. D. Robb, Sir Charles Ross, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ross.

Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., presided at a dinner to Mr. D. W. Griffith, the American film producer, in London on Friday last week, and among others present were Sir Gilbert Parker and Mr. Donald Armour.

Lady Brittain has been awarded prize in an open competition for an American musical journal and most original composition for the harp submitted. Lady Brittain's composition is entitled, "A-Latic Sketches."

Lady Davis, wife of Sir Mortimer Davis, of Montreal, has left their villa at Golfo Juan, where they have been spending the winter, and has arrived in Paris. She will spend the month of May there before coming to London for the rest of the season.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.
 APRIL 27.—Pianoforte recital by Lucille Oliver, Wigmore Hall, 3.
 APRIL 29.—Royal Academy Banquet.
 MAY 1.—Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Scrutton, on "Law and Business" at University College, London (Gower Street, W.C.), 5.15.
 MAY 2.—Pianoforte recital by Ann Kraft, Wigmore Hall, 8.15.
 MAY 4.—Rev. P. B. Clayton, on "Toe H. in Canada and the States," 123 St. George's Square, Dundee.
 MAY 4.—Church Army 40th Annual Meetings, Queen's Hall, Langham Place, 3 (Bishop of Lichfield in the chair), and 8 (Sir Robert Newman in the chair).
 MAY 10.—Empire Press Union luncheon to Lord Northcliffe.
 MAY 18.—Royal Tournament opens at Olympia.

PURELY PERSONAL.—continued.

Among the departures for Quebec by the *Empress of Scotland* last Saturday were: Mrs. M. A. Dawes, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dionne, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Kneeland, Mr. T. D. Law, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Martin, Mr. E. W. McKean, Mrs. D. B. Sutherland, Messrs. W. W. and C. E. McLaughlin, Lieut.-Col. W. D. Birchall, Major F. P. Barton.

* *

Among those who left for Montreal by the *Metagama* on April 20 were: Mr. W. J. Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. R. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Biddulph, Mr. J. H. Calver, Mr. D. Campbell, Mr. N. Caruthers, Mrs. Doig, Mr. A. Downing, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gilchrist, Mr. A. J. Holling, Mr. W. Kerr, Mr. G. McBeth, Mr. J. Parker, Mr. E. B. Smyth.

* *

Among the arrivals by the *Montcalm* last week were the Hon. Mrs. Piers Legh and her three children, Miss Betty Shaugnessy and Masters Thomas and Alfred Shaugnessy; Mr. Harold Kennedy, the Misses Jean and Sebil Kennedy, Mr. H. de Long, Mr. I. Watt, Miss Gyneth Wanklyn, Mrs. G. T. LaMontagne, Miss Louise LaMontagne, Mr. H. G. LaMontagne, Mrs. L. C. Lawford, Miss Margaret Douglas, Mrs. M. McKean, Mrs. R. C. Hunt, Miss Beryl Hunt, Miss M. J. Pemberton, Miss E. W. Wright, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Hough, Mr. Duncan McLennan, and Mr. F. W. Barlow.

* *

Among the departures by the *Montcalm* for Quebec on April 21 were: Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Armstrong, Mr. J. A. Bernier, Mr. J. M. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Boulter, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Campbell, Capt. D. S. Cassidy, Mr. W. Cockburn, Mr. W. M. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Donsley, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dickinson, Mr. C. R. Elderton, Mr. J. G. Greenishields, Mr. O. Griffith, Mr. W. Haylock, Mr. W. H. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Herring, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hipwell, Miss A. Holday, Mr. G. H. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Kne, Mrs. F. E. Lort, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Myers, Mr. J. D. Orpen, Mr. H. L. Polson, Dr. and Mrs. L. Provost, Mr. J. S. Rayside, Mr. and Mrs. R. Simons, Mr. G. Stephens, Colonel and Mrs. M. S. Sullivan, Mr. F. E. Tibbot, Mr. and Mrs. L. Taylor, Mr. J. H. Thibaudeau, Mr. G. Twineyard, Mr. E. White.

* *

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Brophy, Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Irene Rosamond, to Mr. Norman Dwight Clarke, elder son of Mrs. Clarke and the late Mr. F. G. Clarke, Glen Road, Toronto; the wedding to take place the first week in May.

The Hon. P. C. Larkin was present on Tuesday at the marriage at Christ Church, Southgate, of Mr. Godfrey Holdsworth, M.C., to the Hon. Andrina Forrestdale Weir, daughter of Lord and Lady Inverforth.

Mrs. W. W. Playter, of Long Beach, Cal., announces the marriage of her daughter, Greta Adele, to Mr. Stanley G. Tobin, M.P.P.

The engagement is announced in Victoria of Armine, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pemberton, to Captain Lancelot de Saumarez Duke, R.F.C., eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. Valentine de S. Duke.

The marriage of Miss Frances Bardorf, daughter of Mr. C. F. Bardorf, Montreal, to Mr. Fred H. Goodchild, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Goodchild, of Ottawa, took place on April 20 at the Church of the Messiah, Montreal.

The marriage of Miss Pauline Elizabeth Rye, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roger C. Rye, to Mr. Darrel D. Steeves, son of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Steeves, of Fredericton, N.B., has taken place at the home of the bride's parents, Westmount, P.Q.

* *

At St. Cuthbert's, Princeton, B.C., on February 28, Eleanor Mary Bentley, second daughter of the late Dr. R. I. Bentley, was married to Harry Lawrence Trehearne, youngest son of the late Mr. William Trehearne, of Surrey, England.

* *

The marriage is to take place to-day of Margaret Wilkes, daughter of the late Mr. E. W. Waud and of Mrs. Waud, Westmount, to Mr. Ludlow St. John Haskell, M.C., eldest son of the late Mr. P. M. Haskell and of Mrs. Haskell, of Lachine, P.Q.

* *

The marriage of Miss Marjorie Clair Aylen, second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ernest D. Aylen, to Mr. A. Russell Binning, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Binning, Côte des Neiges, P.Q., took place on April 7.

* *

The marriage has taken place, in Kingston, Ont., at St. George's Cathedral, of Miss Claire Strong Robinson, elder daughter of the late George Armine Robinson, who was manager of the Bank of British North America, and of Mrs. Robinson, to Mr. Wilton A. Block, of Rochester, N.Y., son of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Block.

* *

The engagement is announced between Commander James Millar Begg, R.N., H.M.S. *Victory*, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Begg, of 1 Chestfield Gardens, Hampstead, and Phyllis Marion Mackenzie, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roderick Mackenzie, of Keston, Furzedown Road, Southampton, recently of Victoria, B.C.

—* *—

MRS. HENSHAW'S LECTURE.

Mrs. Julia W. Henshaw, Croix de Guerre, F.R.G.S., etc., of Vancouver, B.C., gave a most charming and interesting lecture last Tuesday on "Adventures in the Canadian Rocky Mountains," illustrated by most beautiful lantern-slides which she took and hand-painted herself. Mrs. Henshaw is a botanist of note, and has spent many years in the Rocky Mountains, compiling her book on the wonderful Alpine flora to be found in those regions. She brought the gorgeous flowers and grand scenery of the Rockies most vividly before the minds of the large and fashionable audience which overflowed the spacious ball-room of Chandos.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

Court, Sloane Square.—"Windows."

Globe, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Mr. Pim Passes By" (Irene Vanbrugh, Dion Boucicault).

Haymarket, Haymarket.—"Quality Street" (Ray Compton, Hilda Trevelyan).

His Majesty's, Haymarket.—"Cairo" (Lily Brayton, Oscar Asche).

Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.—Opera.

St. Martin's, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—"Loyalties" and "Shall We Join the Ladies?"

Winter Garden, Drury Lane.—"Sally" (George Grossmith, Dorothy Dickson, Leslie Henson).

Wyndham's, Charing Cross Road.—"Running Water."

Varieties.

Coliseum, St. Martin's Lane.

Maskevine's Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.

Palace, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Co-optimists" ("Pierrotic" entertainment).

Pavilion, Piccadilly.—"Fun of the Fays."

Princes, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Harry Lauder."

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

Beaver Hut, Strand.—St. Dunstan's Exhibition.

Crystal Palace, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, Baker Street.

St. James's Palace.—Princess Mary's wedding presents (11-4). (Closes April 29.)

House (kindly lent by Cora Countess of Strathford).

The afternoon's entertainment was organised by the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, in aid of her St. Mary's Club for working-girls in the East End of London, and was under the patronage of H.R.H. the Princess Royal, H.H. Princess Helena Victoria, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Davidson, the Duchess of Grafton, the Duchess of Rutland. Amongst the audience were the Marchioness of Curzon, Countess of Almar, Countess Temple of Stowe, Countess Erroll, Viscountess Barrington, Viscountess de la Panouse, Viscount and Viscountess Burnham, Baroness d'Orzeval, Lady Leith of Fyvie, Lord and Lady Cable of Ideford, Sir Edward Goschen, Lady Dundas, Lady Williamson, Lady Isobel Stewart, Lady Caroline Grenville, Lady Moor, Lady Tree, Sir Frederick and Lady Greir, Mrs. Glasgow, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Chipman.

During an interval between the two parts of the lecture Lady Tree gave a most amusing recitation entitled "George Washington," in her usual delightful manner, and Miss Mabel Priest, who has a beautiful voice, sang "My Prayer" and "Arise O Sun." Miss Virginia Terry contributed two well-rendered songs. The Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, who acted as chairman, is much to be congratulated on the great success of the entertainment.

* *—

Spelling's Journal in its original form having been discontinued, this publication, containing monthly reports from companies, dates of payment of coupons and dividends, and statistical summary, will be issued free to those interested in the companies scheduled. The other portion of the journal will be embodied in the Financial Supplement of the *Saturday Review*.

CANADA AND ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

Mr. F. C. Wade on the Canadian Stock.

Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., Agent General for British Columbia, delivered the following speech on Monday night at the annual banquet in London of the Royal Society of St. George, in response to the toast of "The Royal Society of St. George and its Branches throughout the World."

A CHERISHED boast of our Australian friends is that their country is 92 or 99 per cent. I forget which—British. I read this in a speech the other day, and at the same time a despatch that a British ship had been prevented from discharging its cargo at an Australian port because it had an all-British crew. We British have quaint ways of showing our devotion to one another!

We cannot make the same boast in Canada. We are not all of British stock. The Indians of our primeval forests and illimitable plains were the original Canadians. There are people over here who think that we still live in wigwags and brandish tomahawks. I assure you that this is not the case. Readers of Parkman, Ballantyne, Henty, and Fenimore Cooper, and those who have studied the pictures of Paul Kane, Remington, and John Innes are familiar with the Indian story. Joseph Brant, the greatest Mohawk of his time, and the Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, can never be forgotten. The Canadian Indians fought for us at the capture of Detroit, at Queenston Heights, at the defence of York and Fort George, at Beaver Dam and Lundy's Lane, at Chateaugay and Chrysler's Farm. Many lost their lives in the Great War. Nor must we overlook the fact that your Royal President is an Indian Chief. I do not often so far forget myself as to drop into poetry, to use Mr. Silas Wegg's expression. According to Mr. Samuel Weller, "Poetry's unnatural; no man ever talked in poetry 'cept a headle on Boxin' Day, or Warrin's blackin', or Rowland's oil, or some of them low fellows; never let yourself down to talk poetry." But when the Prince of Wales was declared Chief Morning Star by the Stony Indians under the shadow of the Rocky Mountains, the event seemed so striking that I could not refrain from penning these few unworthy lines:—

Gathered where the mountain torrent rages,
Sheltered by the Rockies, peak and scar,
The oldest, simplest folk of all the ages
Proclaim thee, "Morning Star."

The star that first dispels the darkness,
And heralds the coming of the dawn,
We hail the name, dear Prince, with gladness,
Sweet omen of the day to come.

The French Regime.

The story of the French régime in Canada is a noble part of our rich historic heritage. From Jacques Cartier in 1534 and Champlain in 1603, to the death of Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham in 1759—what a panorama of struggles under hardships and difficulties to found a new nation in the wilderness! Who could refuse a tribute to the heroism of de la Tour, Dollard, and Marie Magdalene de Verchères? Who can withhold his admiration from those intrepid discoverers, Marquette, Hennepin, and the La Verandryes? When has religious devotion entailed greater sacrifices than in the martyrdoms of Father Daniel, of Brebeuf, of Lalemant? There are the Jesuit relations in old Norman French, like the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle of an earlier day. There are a thousand other associations, historical and literary, any one of which would dignify an illuminated missal. Had we been all-British, much that is picturesque and ennobling in our history could never have been written. There is more romance and colour in the early history of Canada under the French régime than in almost any other country in the world. Nor did interest cease with Montcalm and Lévis and the Battle of the Plains. Sir George Cartier, La Fontaine, and Sir Wilfred Laurier are but a few of those whose statesmanship sheds lustre upon the name and fame of Canada.

Forgive us, then, if we are not all of one race, if we are not a picture in monochrome, a garden with only one type of flower, and that not the *fleur de lys*. We are proud that we are able to combine in the great Dominion the excellences, not only of the British race, but of that other great and sensitive but steadfast nation, England's sworn ally and faithful friend, *la belle France*.

Indeed, where is there a country that has developed or flourished as a single race? What of England? Would we throw away all the blessings of architecture that come from the Normans? Would we dismiss from our memories the tales of the age of chivalry? Would we annihilate all traces of the Anglo-Saxon who gave us trial by jury and the beginning of representative government? Would we strike from the picture the Dane, the Jute, and the Angle, or the Piet and the Scot? As a famous writer has said, "In reality, if we want to find a pure race, we must visit the Esquimaux or the Fuegians or the Pygmies; we shall certainly not find one in Europe."

What, then, is this alchemy of the soul which leads races and nations so diverse to risk not only their fortunes but their

very lives in a common cause? What a patriotism! Were Canada and Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa thinking only of their own development in the Great War? What about the United States, India, and Japan? Were they all saying to themselves, with Sir Walter Scott, "This is my own, my native land?" The conception seems to have been much wider. "The Great War was a fight for community of ideals." To quote the Dean of St. Paul's:

We do not believe in war, and we do not believe in bullfighting. We do not flatter ourselves that we are the supermen, but we are convinced that the ideals which we stand for, and which we have on the whole tried to carry out, are essential to the peaceful progress and happiness of humanity; and for those ideals we have drawn the sword.

And so we pass from rare patriotism to a patriotism of ideals, and find in it a sentiment, strong and overwhelming enough to convulse the world.

Canadian Soldiers' Exploits.

I shall not be expected to recount the exploits of the Canadians in the Great War and in other previous wars. I can refer, however, to what was done by Englishmen in Canada on the two occasions in late years when the very existence of England was at stake. When the news of the South African War reached the Klondike I saw many young Englishmen, members of the famous North-West Mounted Police force, sell their outfits and their interests for dogs, grub, and a Juneau sleigh, silently say good-bye, and begin the mid-winter tramp of 600 miles over the ice, and the first stage in the journey of many thousands of miles to Johannesburg. When the war alarm was sounded in 1914 the English farmers from the islands and coasts of British Columbia bade farewell to their homes, leaving their wives, like Penelope, silently knitting pending their return. They left their mark with the Canadians at Ypres, at Festubert, and Givenchy, at St. Eloi, Sanctuary Wood, and Hooge, and at Courcellette and Mouquet Farm, in the Battle of the Marne, on Vimy Ridge in 1917, at Arleux and Fresnoy, in the advance on Lens, and the taking of Hill 70, and at Passchendaele. Then, in 1918, there was the Battle of Amiens and the breaking of the Quénai-Drocourt line, part of the Hindenburg system. Next came Cambrai, the fighting at Denain, Valenciennes, and Mons, ending the very day when the Armistice came into force. More could not have been done. In every field they held high the banner of St. George. "St. George and Merrie England" was, as of old, their battle cry.

The Cry of the Blood.

We are here to do honour to St. George, the Patron Saint of Englishmen, and to that other saint, uncanonised as yet, immortal Shakespeare. We are here to honour England. Therefore, it has been said, few emotions of which one has less reason to be ashamed than the little lump in the throat which the Englishman feels when he first catches sight of the white cliffs of Dover. Although more than a hundred years have passed since my grandfather crossed the seas from Yorkshire and my grandmother from Cornwall, I must plead guilty to the same tell-tale sensation. Where is the English Canadian who has not thrilled with this same cry of the blood?

Thy fame is ancient as the days,
As ocean large and wide;
A pride that dares, and heeds not praise,
A stern and silent pride;
Not that false joy that dreams content
With what our sires have won;
The blood a hero sire hath spent
Still nerves a hero son.

Land of Hope and Glory, Mother of the Free,
How shall we extol thee, who are born of thee?
Wider still and wider, shall thy bounds be set;
God, who made thee mighty, make thee mightier yet.

—* *

The Dominion Rifle Association has decided to send a team of one officer and ten men to this year's Bisley, instead of two officers and 20 men, as formerly, says *Reuter's Ottawa* correspondent.

In future any citizen of the Province of Quebec may write or telephone to the shops of the Liquor Commission and order a bottle of spirits or as much wine as is required (says the *Toronto* correspondent of *The Times*). On payment of the charges and 30c. carriage the liquor will be delivered at his residence. If he lives in a country district the Commission will bear the cost of transportation, but the cost of the packing and the container will be charged to the consumer.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Prevailing rates for farm labour locally are \$25 to \$30 a month. Last summer the regular rate was \$35. Board and lodging are included, as usual.

Mr. Herbert Marler, M. P. for Montreal, has been elected chairman of the special committee on pensions, insurance, and re-establishment of returned soldiers.

TORONTO.—The harbour was opened for navigation on March 27, with the arrival of the s.s. *Dalhousie City*.

—Mr. William Findlay, business manager of the *Globe*, is severing his connection with that paper on May 1 to become a member of the executive board of the Advertising Agency of A. McKim, Ltd.

—The Dominion Bank team of this city, by defeating the Bank of Montreal of Montreal, has won the Bankers' Championship and the Bogert Cup.

HAMILTON.—On April 9 Lord and Lady Byng accompanied Mayor Copley and Controllers Jutten and Davis to service in Christ Church Cathedral. Later in the day the Governor-General was the guest of Sir John Hendrie. A public welcome and reception was also tendered.

LONDON.—This city's tax rate for 1922 is 34.9 mills, against 38.9 mills last year.

WINDSOR.—Mr. Gordon M. McGregor, former vice-president of the Ford Motor Company, who died on March 11, left an estate valued at \$1,069,045. The bulk of the estate was left to his widow.

BRACEBRIDGE.—Mr. H. J. Bird, jun., has been elected Mayor by acclamation, replacing Mr. P. A. Smith, who resigned.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The Provincial Government has appropriated a sum of \$300,000 to enlarge the Quebec Court House. The Quebec City Council has passed a resolution urging the Government to acquire three properties instead of one, in order that the Government may have all the land necessary for future development.

MONTREAL.—Notre Dame Convent, the oldest teaching institution in the Province, founded in 1690 by the Venerable Marguerite Bourgeoys, has been totally destroyed by fire.

—Navigation was officially opened here on April 13, when the Government ice-breaking steamer *Lady Grey* arrived from Three Rivers, reporting the River St. Lawrence free of ice to tide water.

THREE RIVERS.—The deficit of the city has been reduced from \$134,525 to \$51,354 in the last year.

HULL.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade, Dr. J. E. Fontaine, M.P., who had been president for five years, retired, and Mr. Louis Bertrand was elected. The vice-president is Mr. Victor Cholette, and secretary, Mr. M. L. Lamoire.

PRINCE EDWARD



ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN. The first division in the Prince Edward Island Legislature this session occurred on a Bill to amend the Highway Improvement Act, to enable the Province to borrow \$450,000 to continue road-building under the terms of the Federal Act. By 16 to five the Opposition amendment that no money be borrowed except for permanent work was defeated.

On April 11, the Premier, in his Budget speech, said there was a deficit last year of \$2,032 on current account, and the debt should be reduced by \$22,000. He hoped to make as good a showing for 1922 if times improved. He did not propose to put on additional tax.

On April 2 the Imperial Oil Company's warehouse, with many tons of heavy oil and grease, was totally destroyed, with loss estimated at \$150,000.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—A Bill authorizing the New Brunswick Power Commission to increase its expenditure from \$2,000,000 to \$2,800,000 has been adopted by the Legislature. Premier Foster said it was hoped that the Musquash Power Development near St. John would not exceed the original estimate of \$2,000,000. The Power Commission, he added, had not yet expended \$2,000,000, but it was desired to give it authority to spend more if necessary. The Nepisiguit-Newcastle development would cost \$115,000, and the contemplated transmission line between St. John and Moncton another \$500,000. Moncton was ready to take 2,000,000 kilowatt hours, and possibly more.

—It is reported that the University of New Brunswick has refused the proposal of the Carnegie Foundation to make a gift of \$3,000,000 to the colleges of the Maritime Provinces if they were all amalgamated into one university at Halifax. The refusal is based on the fact that the University is a State institution, and could not expect further provincial aid if its control or situation passed outside the Province.

—The Chief Game Warden states that the prohibition of the sale of game meat in the open market was undoubtedly the cause of the number of resident licences being less by 3,000, but an increase in the number issued to non-residents is a very good feature, as it goes to show that the "pot-hunters" have given a rest to the big game this year. There were 1,016 moose and 1,880 deer killed during the open season, this being 553 moose and 1,027 deer less than the previous year.

ST. JOHN.—The Customs returns for March show a gain of \$374,136 over the same month last year.

—The annual reports of the City Controller show assets \$9,863,000 and liabilities \$6,640,000. The bonded indebtedness is \$6,471,000. During the year the bonded debt increased by \$876,034. On the year's operations there was a deficit of \$29,314.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Nova Scotia fisheries were last year valued at \$9,000,000, according to the report of the Commissioner of Fishery. The yield for the previous year was valued at \$15,000,000. Big decreases were recorded in the catch of cod and lobsters, but there were gains in mackerel, halibut, swordfish, and smelts. Over 15,000 persons are employed directly in the provincial fisheries, and several thousand more in the subsidiary industry.

—Mr. F. J. D. Barnjum, who recently offered a cash bonus for reforestation of farm lands in this Province, is now offering \$1,000 in prizes for the best essays on the regulation of the forest-fire menace, with suggestions for the enactment of laws for its prevention, or any other method for the protection and retention of home-grown forests for home industries. The essays must apply particularly to the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec.

—The report of the Department of Immigration shows that during the past fiscal year 542 settlers came to this Province, bringing a capital of \$181,056. Of this number 151 were farmers or labourers, who intended to buy farms in the Province.

—The cost of Government in Nova Scotia is lower than in any other Province of Canada except Prince Edward Island, states the Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Minister of Mines and Public Works. The rate for Nova Scotia is 0.4 cents per head.

—This Province will have a larger number of deep 6-fishing vessels engaged in the spring fishing this year than in any spring since the war. The fishing business was one of the first to go to pieces, when the cycle of business depression set in, but it is now well on the road to recovery, and the activity everywhere manifest in this industry is giving an impetus to all kinds of business throughout the Province.



MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—A total of 1,211,461 prescriptions has been issued and 510,093 gallons of liquor sold through drug stores in Manitoba since prohibition came into force. The number of prescriptions issued monthly since the 12-ounce law came into effect has decreased very little.

—The population of Greater Winnipeg is now estimated at 283,852, according to Henderson's Directory for 1922. The number of pioneer citizens whose names appeared in the first directory of 1870, and are included in the present issue, is 29. They are the following: William F. Alloway, George Andrew, James H. Ashdown, Charles A. Baskerville, Charles N. Bell, Alexander Brown, Rev. George Bryce, D.D., William Code, William Dodd, Ven. Archdeacon Fortin, D.D., James G. Harvey, Colin Inkster, Richard I. Jones, Alexander Macdonald, James C. McIlroy, Sir Daniel H. McMillan, K.C.M.G., William W. McMillan, Most Rev. Samuel P. Matheson, D.D., Thomas H. Maxwell, James A. Payne, John Henry Pearson, Morris P. Peterson, Thomas Ryan, William G. Scott, Charles W. Sharp, Daniel E. Sprague, Geoffrey H. Walker, Alfred Warner, Edmund M. Wood.

—On April 4 fire of unknown origin at Chelmnitsky's, Ltd., wholesale jobbers, caused damage estimated at \$100,000.

Mr. L. St. G. Stubbs, of Birtle, has been sworn in as County Court Judge of the northern division of the Eastern Judicial district. Mr. Stubbs has been practising law at Birtle for some years.

—A short course in mining and geology for prospectors and others interested in mining has just been held at Manitoba University. The course will include lectures on The Pas mineral belt, mine development, oil geology, and building materials.

SOURIS.—At the annual meeting of the Souris and Glenwood Board of Trade the election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. Alexander Ziegler; vice-presidents, Colonel A. L. Young and Mr. T. H. Patrick; secretary, Mr. W. McShane.

RAPID CITY.—The District Board of Trade has elected as officers: President, Mr. T. J. Butchart; vice-presidents, Messrs. L. Woolcombe and D. A. Rogers; secretary, Mr. C. Stone.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—Saskatchewan game wardens are making an attempt to establish a partridge colony in the Cypress Hills district, in the south-western part of the Province.

—The number of men permanently employed on the Provincial Police staff is now 150, of whom 66 are former members of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, and 83 are returned soldiers. Since the close of the war 82 per cent. of the appointments made to the force have been given to returned soldiers.

—On the relief of unemployed during the winter of 1920-21 Moose Jaw spent \$7,453, Regina \$10,540, and Saskatoon \$1,532. —A total of 342 domestics have been brought to Saskatchewan, under the Government's assisted passage scheme. The total amount advanced to such domestics as loans was \$29,263, and of this amount \$24,190 has been repaid.

SASKATOON.—The purchase by the Hudson's Bay Company of the Saskatoon department stores of J. F. Cairns, Ltd., is announced. Ill-health prompted Mr. Cairns to dispose of his business, which he had built up from a small beginning in 1902. The acquisition of this store will bring the number of modern department stores operated by the Hudson's Bay Company up to eleven—two in Saskatchewan, three in Alberta, five in British Columbia, and one in Manitoba; in addition to wholesale branches in Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary, and Vancouver.

BATTLEFORD.—One of the old landmarks of Northern Saskatchewan, the Hudson Bay building at Battleford, has been destroyed by fire.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. In line with the economy policy of the Government, agricultural schools at Gleichen and Young town will be closed down temporarily. The attendance at the schools is the smallest of any of the six farm colleges in the Province. The teachers will be placed in other schools and the pupils given free transportation to the nearest school.

—The first penalty under the new Liquor Act amendment for illegal possession of liquor, was imposed here, when one man was fined the minimum of \$50 and costs. The Act now provides an alternative for the minimum of 10 days in gaol, the maximum fine being \$300, and the maximum alternative sentence being two months in gaol. In Macleod another offender under the Act was fined \$1,000 and costs for having liquor for sale.

On March 28 the first session of the Alberta Legislature to be held under the Farmers' Administration, headed by the Hon. H. Greenfield, came to a conclusion; 98 Bills were presented to the House, but a number did not reach third reading.

CALGARY.—The pure-bred herd of shorthorns owned by Mr. Duncan Marshall, the Federal Commissioner of Agriculture and former Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, has been sold by auction at his farm near Olds. Irving Dale Emeline, a handsome six-year-old cow, brought top price of \$485, while quite a lot of the cows and heifers sold for over \$200. Bull calves under one year brought up to \$225.

—Sheldon's Limited, of Edmonton, a large departmental store, with an annual turnover of approximately \$500,000, has assigned under the Bankruptcy Act.

—By the will of the late Rt. Hon. Arthur Lewis Sifton, K.C., his estate, which was sworn as of the value of \$490,794, was directed by him to be divided into ten equal shares to be held in trust, and the income therefrom paid half yearly in the following proportions: Three-tenths to his wife, three-tenths to his daughter, Nellie Louise Sifton; three-tenths to his son, Lewis Raymond Sifton; and one-tenth to his secretary, E. M. Clements.

MEDICINE HAT.—Oil has been struck in the well of the Medicine Hat Development Company, 25 miles north-east of Medicine Hat, on 4-14-2, at a depth of 1,700 ft.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—On March 29, in memory of Canadian soldiers who died in France, Marshal Joffre planted a young maple tree on the Memorial Avenue on Shelbourne Street.

Mr. W. J. Goepp, Deputy Minister of Finance, has been superannuated after 29 years' service.

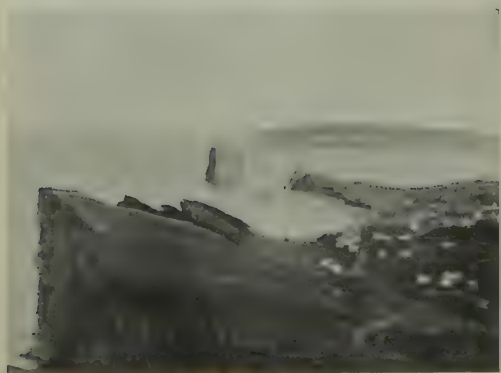
VANCOUVER.—The annual value of goat products in British Columbia exceeds that of sheep, and goat raising is now regarded as an important industry of the Province. The mill yield during the past year increased 40 per cent. over 1920, and still the supply is inadequate to meet the steady demand for this product.

—At the annual meeting of the British Columbia Packers' Association held here, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. W. H. Barker; vice-president, Mr. Emilius Jarvis; general-manager, Mr. J. M. Whitehead; secretary, Mr. L. Doucet. The Board of directors remains the same as last year.

Col. J. S. Dennis, C.M.G., Chief Commissioner of Colonisation and Development for the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been asked by the Provincial Government to conduct an investigation into the resources and settlement possibilities of the country along the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, which is owned by the Provincial Government.

FERNIE.—The work on the Banff-Windermere road will be completed this year. When completed, the road will give automobile tourists access to the circuit route from Calgary to Banff, thence through the Vermilion Pass to the Windermere Valley and a return route through the Crow's Nest Pass to Calgary, via Macleod and Lethbridge.

Along the Great St



THE FISHING VILLAGE OF PERCE, NEAR THE MOUTH OF
THE ST. LAWRENCE.



MURRAY BAY, A FAVOURITE SUMMER RESORT.



LOOKING UP THE ST. LAWRENCE FROM CAP A L'AIGLE



THE MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA OF THE ST. LAWRENCE FROM THE DUFFERIN TERRACE, QUÉBEC.

Atlantic Waterway



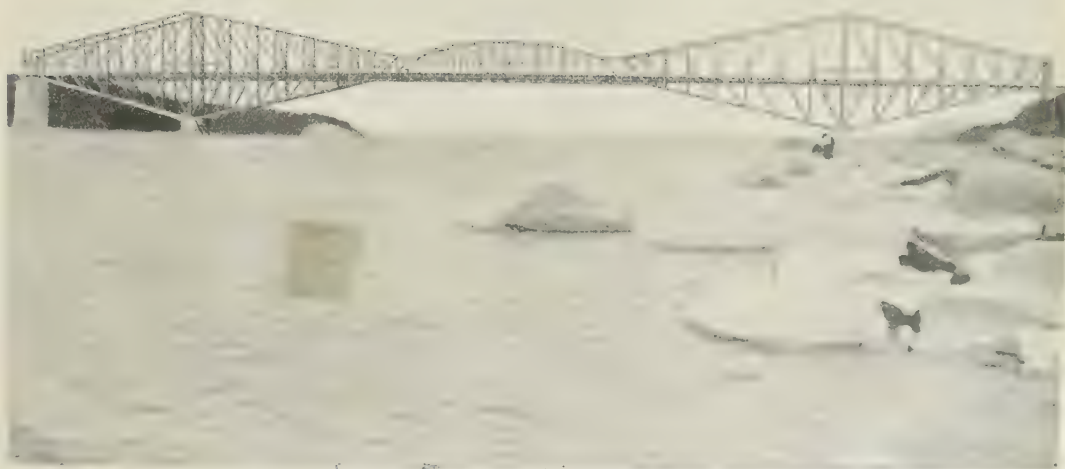
ON THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.



A STEAMER SHOOTING THE LACHINE RAPIDS, NEAR MONTREAL.



NEAR MONTREAL.



THE QUEBEC BRIDGE (3,739 FEET), ON THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS, JUST ABOVE THE CITY OF

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

PROHIBITION IN CANADA.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "A Friend of Canada," writing on Prohibition in your issue of the 22nd inst., is wrong in stating that only "hard stuff" is obtainable in British Columbia. On the contrary, wines, liqueurs, and beer are also sold at the Government liquor stores.—Yours, etc.,
London. BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—A number of letters on this subject have appeared in your paper; yet, I venture to say, many of your readers are not persuaded that actual Prohibition does exist.

Each Province of the Dominion of Canada has exclusive jurisdiction over the sale and purchase of alcohol, and the laws in each Province differ. Quebec and British Columbia have temperance legislation, which enables a resident of those Provinces to obtain a reasonable supply of beer, wine, or whisky without violating the law and becoming a pervers.

In Ontario the law, although it is called the Ontario Temperance Act, is really prohibitory, and one can obtain only a limited amount of "drink," and that only for medicinal purposes, obtained in this way: One must consult his doctor, persuade him he is ill, and further persuade the doctor to prescribe one quart of Scotch whisky, for which he is asked to pay a doctor's fee of 10s. to 15s.; then, armed with this prescription, go to the Government vendor and pay 15s. to 20s. for having it filled.

You cannot obtain at your club or hotel even a harmless drink of beer. You have to eat "dry." You may not even have the modest "flask" in your motor car, for on mere suspicion your motor is confiscated and you are heavily fined—£40 or more for each offence.

The present law has been in force since 1916, with the exception that until 1921 one could legally import what was required for personal use at home. The man who boarded or lived at his club could not avail himself of that provision, because such do not come within the meaning of "home," as defined by the Act.

Up to date the law has never been enforced. True, there have been convictions under it, but the profitable trade of "bootlegging" goes merrily on. Finding the ordinary means of enforcement inadequate, the Attorney-General's Department employed special "spotters." Armed with all this, one would think a law that had been approved, as it is alleged, by the majority of the voters, could be successfully enforced. To assist further in enforcement, the Act was amended in a way contradictory to the basic principle of British justice that anyone charged with an offence shall be presumed innocent until proven guilty. The amendment provided that anyone charged with an offence under the Act shall be presumed guilty until he proves himself innocent. And bear in mind one may be charged with the offence on mere suspicion.

Notwithstanding all this, the trade still goes merrily on. The "bootlegger" continues to thrive, and the illicit still, heretofore quite unknown, is becoming very common. True, in most cases, this illegal traffic and manufacture are carried on for the most part by foreigners.

What is the result? The Act sought to make the people good by legislation. If you doubt the failure, look at the daily police court records of any municipality. The people disrespect the law, and unfortunately that disrespect for all laws in general is growing. Unless more rational control is substituted for the existing prohibition, such a one as a law-abiding citizen will have become extinct.—Yours truly,

LEX.

—* *—

HUNTING IN THE CASSIAR.

The general tourist agent of the C.P.R., announces that Mr. A. Bryan Williams, who has hunted from one end of British Columbia to the other, and who was head of the Provincial Game Department for many years, is now acting as guide and outfitter for hunting and fishing parties. He is prepared personally to conduct sportsmen into the celebrated Cassiar district, where mountain sheep, mountain goat, moose, caribou, and both grizzly and black bear are reported to be as plentiful as ever they were. Under ordinary circumstances, there should be no difficulty in securing the limit of game which the law allows—the time required to do so being from five to six weeks in the mountains.

The itinerary for the trip is: Leave Vancouver about August 12 by Canadian Pacific steamer to Skagway; thence over the White Pass and Yukon route to Atlin, at which point horses, etc., would be secured for the continuance of the trip to the hunting grounds. Horses, helpers, and steamer accommodation have to be arranged for well in advance.



For Motoring, Picnics, etc.

REGENT Plate mounted glass flask with four Regent Plate Beakers, contained in a solid leather case.

£5.5.0

Illustrations and particulars of luncheon and tea baskets, motor cases, etc., sent free upon request.

The Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company Ltd.

ONLY ONE ADDRESS. NO BRANCHES.

112 Regent Street, LONDON, W.1.

When You Feel Depressed

there are many means by which you can drive away gloom and weariness. You can read, you can go to the theatre, you can have a round of golf, a brisk walk, a swim, a gallop across country. But—

SUPPOSING YOU WERE BLIND.

How, then, would you fight against that subtle depression which occasionally steals into the most buoyant mind? Blind!—the very word spells despair to the active and happy. Yet the blind are amongst the most optimistic people in the world, always striving to overcome their terrible handicap, and seizing with avidity every chance offered them of ameliorating their condition.

IT RESTS WITH YOU TO GIVE THEM THIS CHANCE

by sending a donation to the

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

(Registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1906.)

the work of which includes:

Relief of Blind Poor. Provision of Books and Music.
Care of the Blind Baby. Homes and Hostels for the Blind.
Education of the Blind. Teaching and Training the Blind.
Employment of Blind Workers. In their own homes.
Assistance to Local Institutions for the Blind.

Chairman: Sir Washington Singer, D.C.L.
Vice-Chairman: Capt. E. R. R. Towns, M.C.
Hon. Treasurer: C. L. M. W. J. P.
Secretary-General: Henry Stubbly.

224-6-8 GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.1.

April 29, 1922

CANADIAN PACIFIC EMPRESS STEAMSHIPS.

"Empress of Scotland" Inaugurates Service from Southampton to Quebec via Cherbourg.

On Saturday last the *Empress of Scotland*, of 25,000 gross-registered tons, 970 ft. long, the largest of the Canadian Pacific fleet, and one of the ten biggest steamships in the world, started from Southampton on her first voyage to Quebec. During the summer, in conjunction with the *Empress of France*, she will sail regularly from Southampton to Quebec, calling at Cherbourg, and on the homeward voyage going on from Southampton to Hamburg, where the steamers will land or embark passengers from and for Canadian ports.

The magnificence of the appointments and accommodation on the three-class *Empress of Scotland* have already been fully described in *Canada*. The 500 saloon passengers who sailed in her last Saturday were mostly American tourists who had made the round trip from New York via Mediterranean ports to Southampton, and whose appreciation of the merits of the vessel, as a fine sea boat as well as a luxurious home, will doubtless develop the growing popularity of the St. Lawrence route with American travellers.

The inauguration of this new Canadian Pacific express service was regarded as so important by the people of Southampton that the Mayor and other representatives of the city attended a luncheon given on board the vessel the day before sailing, at which a large number of steamship agents, representatives of the London and provincial Press, and others were present.

Largest and Fastest Steamers to Canada.

Mr. H. Dring, the general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., who presided, in the course of his speech of welcome, said: "These *Empress* steamers from Southampton to Quebec are the largest and fastest to Canada. They are only four days on the open sea, the remainder of the journey being on the smooth waters of the picturesque St. Lawrence River. This is the shortest and quickest sea route, and not only to Canada but also to the Middle and Western States; Chicago can be reached in eight days from Southampton, only four days of which are spent at sea." He went on to allude to the fact that they would carry a staff captain, whose principal duties would be to mix freely with the passengers and contribute to their comfort and the organisation of amusements. A conductress would also accompany each ship, to give information to women and girls, especially those travelling alone and in the second and third-class, and to introduce them on arrival at Quebec to lady representatives of the Canadian Government, Y.W.C.A., and similar organisations. A feature of the accommodation on the steamers, he said, was that all berths, including third-class, were provided with special spring mattresses containing nests of spiral springs. Cinematographs were installed, and free daily displays were given to each class of passenger.

"When the steamers arrive at Rimouski, in the St. Lawrence River, where the mails are landed," he went on to say, "Canadian Customs' officers and Canadian Pacific baggage officials come aboard and travel by the steamer to Quebec. Passengers' baggage is examined en route and checked through to final destination, numbered baggage checks being attached to each package and duplicates handed to passengers, so that when the steamer reaches Quebec passengers can go straight aboard the Canadian Pacific special trains. Should a passenger be proceeding to Japan, China, Manila, or beyond, he travels from Vancouver on one of the magnificent Canadian Pacific liners, *Empress of Canada*, *Empress of Australia*, *Empress of Russia*, or *Empress of Asia*, the largest and fastest on the Pacific. We are now reducing our first-class fare to Japan and China to £146, which is a reduction of about £26 on the Hong Kong rate.



CAPT. JAMES GILLIES, C.B.E.

"We are making a feature of cross-channel passages," Mr. Dring pointed out. The *Empress* steamer, proceed from Southampton to Hamburg. Any passengers going from the country to Germany can travel on a luxurious liner direct to Hamburg at a cost of £7 first class or £5 second class, thus avoiding the tiresome change and Customs examination which have to be contended with on the overland route. Between Southampton and Cherbourg the first-class fare is £1; and the second-class £2. Between Southampton and Antwerp by cabin steamer the fare is £4."

The Mayor of Southampton congratulated the company on having maintained their reputation of being first in the field, and paid a special tribute to Captain Gillies, the commander of the *Empress of Scotland*, and to his staff captain, Captain E. Aikman, R.N.R.

Opportunities in Canada.

Mr. J. Obed Smith (Superintendent of Emigration for Canada), after stating that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company were doing a great work for Canada and for the Empire, and congratulating the company on the present addition to the greatest fleet the Canadian Pacific ever had, said he was sorry that conditions in Canada did not enable him to fill all the third-class accommodation with emigrants; he had never seen better accommodation in that class. One could not think of these unfilled ships without realising that new settlers and emigrants wanted to grow cattle and other food-stuffs for a living in Canada, but were faced with a distinct restraint in trade. It seemed to him wrong that Canadian cattle should be sold to a beef trust in Chicago, there slaughtered and canned, and consumed in England by British people, when the people here might have the live animal standing on its own four legs, and have home-killed beef instead of canned "bully." Everyone seemed to be asking nowadays, "What to do with our sons and daughters?" "Canada has the reply," he said, "so soon as boys and girls are so trained that they can give an answer to the great question for them, 'What have you got to sell that someone in Canada wants to buy?'" University and public school training is quite all right for those who have been fortunate enough to obtain such education, but the greatest number of those Canada requires have no chance of a University education, and they do not seem to be getting that training which gives them something that someone in Canada wants to buy."

"The Visitors," proposed by Mr. David Drummond, was responded to by Mr. Park, of Exeter, Mr. Frank Palmer, of the *Morning Post*, and Mr. G. P. Emerson, of the American Associated Press; and Miss Dalbaic, of the Maple Leaf Club, expressed the pleasure and satisfaction felt at the arrangements made in all Canadian Pacific vessels for the comfort and protection of women and children.

Among others present were Mr. Ewan Moore, European manager, Colonisation and Development Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; Mr. David Drummond, agent, and Mr. John Gardner, passenger agent at Southampton; Mr. T. J. Smith, European freight manager; Mr. E. C. Gill, publicity agent.

Mr. Bosworth on the New Service.

Mr. G. M. Bosworth, Chairman, Canadian Pacific Steamships, who sailed by the *Empress of Scotland* on Saturday for Quebec, after an extensive visit to the Old Country and the Continent, said that he was gratified to find the *Empress of Scotland* was practically full up first class; in fact, the steamer was taking out to Canada the largest number of American tourists and business men who had ever returned from Great Britain to the U.S.A. via the Dominion. He hoped and believed that the new express *Empress* service would be very popular with the travelling public. Mr. Bosworth pointed out that, with a growing population, Canada was one of the best markets for British goods and that this business could be extended by the appointment of five agents and judicious advertising in Canadian newspapers.

In addition to the *Montrose* and the *Montclare*, which would leave Liverpool on their maiden voyages on May 5 and June 23 respectively, the Canadian Pacific were adding the *Empress of India* to their Southampton service. She would sail from Southampton via Cherbourg to Quebec on August 21.

In concluding, Mr. Bosworth said, he and every member of the Canadian Pacific Company wished Sir Thomas Fisher, the general manager of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., every success in his candidature for Parliament. Sir Thomas will contest the Port-mouth (Central Division).

Lieut. F. W. Wood, senior musical director of the Brigade of Guards, with the Scots Guards band and three pipers, also left on the *Empress of Scotland* to give military concerts for the benefit of the Great War Veterans' Association. The band will visit all the principal cities, crossing Canada to Vancouver, and will return in June.

Our International Banking Service

Separate Foreign Exchange Departments, under specialists, are maintained at our London, New York, Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto Branches, as well as at the Head Office in Winnipeg. No more complete Foreign Exchange organization exists in Canadian banking. Our statistical Service offers vital assistance to business men in their import and export trade relations.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1865. HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.

LONDON OFFICES: 6 PRINCES STREET, E.C.2, 26 HAYMARKET, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November, 1921) \$152,625,386.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4 p.c., 1938, 90.
Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 87; 3 p.c. do., 1938, 70½; C.P.R. 3½ p.c. Reg., 1938, 82½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 80; 4 p.c. Stock, 1940-60, 76½; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 100½.
Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 83½; 5 p.c., 1888, 101½.
Newfoundland.—3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 81½; 3 p.c., 1947, 56½.
Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 95½; 4½ p.c. do., 1945-65, 98.
Quebec.—3 p.c. Inc., 1937, 76½.
Saskatchewan.—4 p.c. Reg., 1951, 83½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 94½.
Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1923-33, 90.
Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 591; 4 p.c., 1932, 80; 3½ p.c., 1942, 76½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 76½; 4½ p.c., 1949, 84½; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 85½.
Maisonneuve.—5 p.c., 1952-3, 101.
Moose Jaw.—5 p.c., 1951-3, 88½.
New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1931-62, 78½.
N. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1963, 86½.
Point Grey.—4½ p.c., 1960-61, 66.
Port Arthur.—5 p.c., 1932-43, 91.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 98½; 4½ p.c., 1963, 92.
St. John.—4 p.c., 1946-51, 82.
Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 88.
Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 98½; 3½ p.c., 1929, 88½.
Vancouver and Dist. Jt. Sewage.—4½ p.c., 89½; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 80½; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 80½; 4½ p.c., 1953, 83½.
Victoria.—4 p.c., 1920-60, 81½; 4½ p.c., 1962, 78½.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 87½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 89½.

Railways.

Alberta and Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c., 91.
Algoma Cent. and Hudson Bay.—Stamped, 10.
Algoma Cent. Terminals.—Stamped, 13.
Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c., 17.
Atlantic and N. Westn.—5 p.c., 1937, 98½.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 89½.
Calgary and Edmonton.—4 p.c., 77.
Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 77.
Can. Northern.—4 p.c., 1930, 95; 4 p.c. Perp., 72; 4 p.c. Sask., 1939, 80½; 3½ p.c. Dom., 1958, 74½; 5 p.c. Inc. Charge, 35½; 5 p.c. Land, 1923, 97½; Ont. 4 p.c. Perp., 71½; 3½ p.c. Dom., 1961, 75½; 4 p.c. p.c., 1959, 84; Western, 4 p.c. Alta., 1942, 94.
Can. Pacific.—16½; 4 p.c. Non. Cum., 78½; 4 p.c. Perp. Debs., 80½; 6 p.c. 10-yr. Notes, 116½.
Central Ontario.—5 p.c., 1934, 93.
Dom. Atlantic.—4 p.c. 1st Deb., 74½.
Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1939, 76.
Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 1942, 79.
Grand Trunk.—376; 4 p.c. Guar., 79; 1st Pref., 17; and Pref., 92; 3rd Pref., 93/9; Bond. Cap. 5 p.c. Perp. Debs., 92½; Perp. 4 p.c., 78½; Gt. Westn. 5 p.c. Perp., 92½.
Grand Trunk Pac.—3 p.c., 1962, 68½; 4 p.c. A., 1955, 76½; 4 p.c. B., 76½; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 1955, 76½; 4 p.c. Debs., 3½; Branch, 4 p.c., 1939, 90½.
New Brunswick.—4 p.c. Perp., 75½.
Ontario and Quebec.—6 p.c. C., 111; 5 p.c. Perm., 65.
Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4 p.c., 1942, 91.
Quebec and Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 71½.
Quebec Central.—Cap. Stk., 92½; 4 p.c. Mt., 75½.
St. John and Quebec.—4 p.c., 74½.

Financial, Land, etc.

Arglo-Newfoundland.—2nd Debs., 109.
Bk. of Montreal.—Lond. Reg., 49½.
Can. Bk. of Commerce.—41 13-16.
Calgary and Edmonton.—3/6.
Canada Co.—17/6.
Can. Land and Irrigation.—1/6½; 8 p.c. Debs., 15 13-16.
Hudson's Bay.—6 31-32; Pref., 92/6.
Trust and Loan of Can.—(15/-) 17-13.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction, 49½ Pref., 94.
B.C. Elec.—Def. Ord., 74½; Pref. Ord., 74; Perp. Pref., 74; 4½ Perp. Debs., 72½.
Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 103½; 7 p.c. Pref., 115.
Kaministiquia Power.—Cap., 85½; 5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 100.
Montreal L.H. and P.—Cons., 97.
Montreal St. Rly.—4½ p.c., No. 1—4,600, 108½.
Montreal Water.—4½ p.c. Prior Lien G. Bds., 95½.
Shawinigan.—Cap., 117½; 5 p.c. Bds., 110½; 5 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 110½.
Toronto Power.—4 p.c. Debs., 86½.
Toronto Suburban Rly.—4½ p.c., 73½.
Winnipeg Elect.—4½ p.c. Perp., 70.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 53.
Can. Collieries.—A Income, 10½; B do., 110½; Com., 1/-; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 1/3.
Lake Superior.—5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 75½.

Mines.

Mond Nickel.—307½; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 229½; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 186½; 5 p.c. Debs., 87; 8 p.c. Debs., 112½.

Miscellaneous.

Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—121½; Pref., 116½.
Can. Car and Foundry.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 55½; 6 p.c. Bds., 107½.
Can. Steamship Co.—25; Voting, 20.
Can. Western Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 62.
Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 44½.
Furness Withy.—31/4½.
Imperial Tob. of Can.—21/9; Pref., 20/1½.
Lake Superior Paper.—6 p.c. Bds., 99½.
Marconi of Can.—10/10½.

* * *

SPEDING IN THE WEST.

The recent snowstorms in Western Canada are rapidly disappearing with the advent of the warm spring weather, cables the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. According to reports, the snow has been of great advantage in the Prairie Provinces, furnishing ample moisture in preparation for spring operations on the land. The seedling of wheat lands has already started in Saskatchewan, and is expected to be general throughout the West within the week. The area under wheat and other grains will not unduly be as last year, probably showing a 20 per cent. decline owing to the unfavourable weather conditions of last autumn and the general dissatisfaction with the decline in the price of wheat.

The Western farmers declare that the amount of food placed under wheat is dependent upon the re-creation of a Canadian wheat, a proposition which is strongly opposed by the manufacturing interests of Eastern Canada.

* * *

Montreal Light, Heat and Power.—A quarterly dividend of 2 p.c. has been declared on the Common shares, payable May 15 to holders of record April 30.

COMPANY REPORTS, DIVIDENDS, ETC.

Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.—February receipts, \$100,776, against \$181,630.

Dominion Iron and Steel.—A quarterly dividend of 1½ p.c. has been declared on the preferred stock.

Bank of Montreal.—A dividend of 3 p.c. has been declared for the quarter ending April 30, payable on June 1.

Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated.—A quarterly dividend of 1½ p.c. has been declared, payable May 15 to holders of record April 30.

British Columbia Breweries.—The numbers are announced of 391 bonds of the British Columbia Breweries 6 p.c. 20-Year First Mortgage Gold Bonds which have been drawn for redemption.

Kaministiquia Power.—The regular dividend of 2 p.c. actual (at the rate of 8 p.c. per annum) has been declared on the Common stock for the quarter to April 30, payable May 15 to holders of record April 30.

Goldsmiths and Silversmiths.—The net profit for the year ended January 31 amounted to £16,740 (against £49,812). The directors recommend a dividend on the Ordinary shares for the year of 5 p.c. (against 7½ p.c.), and £22,601 is carried forward (against £45,182).

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—A dividend of 3 p.c. has been declared upon the capital stock for three months ending May 31, payable at the bank and its branches, on and after June 1, to shareholders of record May 16. The transfer books will be closed from May 17 to 31, inclusive.

Algoma Central Terminals.—In accordance with the scheme of arrangement, payment will be made on May 1 to holders of First Mortgage 5 per cent. 50-year Gold Bonds of interest at the rate of 1½ p.c. for six months from August 1, 1921, on presentation of coupon No. 5 at the Bank of Montreal.

Bell's United Asbestos.—A balance dividend of 1s. 6d. per share has been declared on the Ordinary shares, making 10 p.c. for the year 1921, against 12½ p.c. for the previous year; £8,000 has been placed to reserve (against £20,000 to depreciation reserve last year); and £34,013 forward, against £34,124 brought in.

British Columbia Electric Railway.—The British Empire Trust Company, as trustees for the 4½ p.c. Vancouver Power Debentures, announce that they have in hand £3,064 9s. 11d. on account of the Sinking Fund, which is available for the purchase of British Columbia Electric Railway 4½ p.c. Vancouver Power Debentures (1953), and 4½ p.c. First Mortgage Debentures, and call for offers of bonds for sale at their office up to and inclusive of 22nd prox.

B.C. Fishing and Packing.—A deficit of \$123,440 in the year's operations is revealed in the annual statement for the twelve months ending December 31. In his report the president says that the supply of high-grade salmon was very short last season, and this, with the cost of materials, practically eliminated all profits. 6 p.c. dividends were maintained for the first two quarters of the year, but the second two were passed, the directors deeming it advisable to place most of the surplus to the credit of capital account.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS) Seven Days Ending April 14.

Canadian Northern.—\$860,000; dec., \$1,650,378.
Canadian Pacific.—\$2,100,000; dec., \$1,650,000.
Grand Trunk.—£315,728; inc., £51,613.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents

THE LONDON MARKET.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday

Cable Statement Day, Thurs., May 4.

Market Day. Day Day.

Wed., May 17. Thurs., May 18.

There has been some irregularity on the Stock Exchange during the past week, and the volume of business has been only moderate. The fluctuation of optimism regarding Canada developments has had some disturbing effect, and though the undertone of markets has remained confident, there has been some indication of reserve. Easy money has remained a helpful factor. On the other hand, the threatened extension of the labour trouble in the engineering industry has had a disquieting effect in several directions.

Among Canadian securities there has been a fair volume of business, but quotations have shared the general irregularity. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion show a further rise. The 4½ per cents. have gained ½ at 103½, and the Fours at 80½ are also ½ up. There is no change in the 3½ per cents. at 78½. In the railroad group, Canadian Pacific have risen well to 103½, moving with Wall Street. Grand Trunk issues have also advanced well, but are now pausing. The 1st Pref. at 18½ is ½ up, and the Guaranteed Fours have risen 3 to 78½. There are other gains of ¼ to ½.

Industrials have been stronger in many directions. Dominion Steels have risen 1 to 32½. Canadian Cars at 28½ are 3 up, and the Pref. has gained a point, and Canada Cements have put on 2 at 67½. Lake Superiors and Canadian General Electrics have been steady at previous levels. Shawinigan Water is unchanged at 117½, but Spanish River Pulp Pref. has spurted 4 to 96½. Cock-shutt Plow. Pref. were an exception to the general trend, having marked as low as 44½.

Brazil Traction mark a fresh rise to 50½, and Mexican traction issues, after irregularity, show several gains of 2 to 3 points.

Canadian mining shares have displayed increased activity.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, April 14.

The stock market activity which I reported last week has continued unabated; indeed, on one or two days this week the volume of trading has exceeded previous records for nearly two years past. The general tone has been strong, and, despite some profit taking, inseparable from an upward movement, the price trend has been strongly upward, and every day some individual stocks have made new high price records for the year. A feeling of confidence is now much more apparent, and a rising market for a considerable period is generally anticipated, though this will doubtless be subject to the usual periodic reactions.

On Monday, Quebec Railway was the leader, the anticipation, now confirmed, that Mr. E. A. Robert would become president of the company being a decided stimulus. The news that Mr. Norcross had been successful in arranging the Voting Trust situation in accordance with the wishes of the prospective underwriters awakened interest in Steamships issues. *Brazilian Traction was active, and gained 2 points; Steel of Canada advanced 2½; and Dominion Textile made the biggest gain of the day, viz., 4½.

On Tuesday, trading was broad and strong. Quebec Railway weakened, but Brazilian continued its advance, as did Steamships issues, of which the Pref. gained 1½, and the Common, though less active, advanced 2. After being quieter on Monday, the paper stocks resumed their activity on Tuesday, advances in Abitibi and Brompton being specially notable, though St. Maurice, as an exception, registered the biggest drop of the day, 15 points. Canadian Cotton advanced 3½, Maple Leaf Pref. 5, and Lyall 3½. Steel of Canada improved 4, and the B.E. Steel

issues were all strong, the Common and 1st Pref. each gaining 1, and the 2nd Pref. 4. Winnipeg Railway was one of the most active stocks of the day, and advanced 4½.

Wednesday was another active day, but stocks were subjected to some profit taking, and markets were also affected by a colossal local rumour of revolutionary activity in Brazil. Brazilian Traction reflected this by falling back 1½, but it regained 1 point on Thursday, when it was again the most active stock on the list. The B.E. Steel stocks continued active and strong, the Common gaining 1, the 1st Pref. 4, and 2nd Pref. 2½. Dominion Steel improved 3½ and the Pref. 1½. Steel of Canada, however, which has hitherto been the leader of the steel stocks, fell back 1½. Interest developed in Consolidated Smelting, which, on transactions totalling over 2,700 shares, gained 1½, and Winnipeg Railway, with a gain of 2½, registered a new high price for the year. Among the paper group, Abitibi Pref. made the remarkable advance of 6½ points, but the Common lost 4; Price Bros. and the Spanish River issues were on the strong side, but Brompton lost a point. In the unlisted department, Southern Canada Power shares moved up 3½, the continued reports of the good progress made by the company evidently having the effect of inducing the shares to be firmly held, as the floating supply is said to be small.

Yesterday the activity was well maintained. Atlantic Sugar was a strong feature, rising 2 on active trading. The papers were also active and strong, the Spanish River issues, Abitibi, Brompton, Howard Smith, and Riordon all registering advances. Price Bros. receded 4. Interest continued in Smelters and Quebec Railway. Among the Bank stocks, Canadian Bank of Commerce registered a new high price for the year at 187½.

Among prices current at the close of business yesterday, Abitibi was 50; Ames-Holden Pref., 14; Asbestos Corp. Pref., 62 ½; Atlantic Sugar, 26½; B.C. Fishing, 28½; B.E. Steel 12, 1st Pref. 75 ½, and Pref. 28; Brompton, 27½; Can. Car. 29, Pref. 55; Can. Cement 65 ½, Pref. 91½; Can. Cottons 88, Pref. 78½; Can. Gen. Elec., 90½; C.S.S. Lines 18, Pref. 47; Cons. Smelting 24; Dom. Bridge, 71; Dom. Cannery, 36; Dom. Glass 66½, Pref. 95; Dom. Textile, 143½; Howard Smith, 65 ½; Lake of Woods, 161; Laurentide, 87; Lyall, 37; Maple Leaf Milling, 141; Montreal Power, 89; Montreal Tramways, 145; Nat. Breweries, 57½; Ogilvie, 225½; Ottawa Power, 81; Price Bros., 44; Pennams Pref., 88; Quebec Railway, 26½; Riordon 9, Pref. 12; Shawinigan, 105; Spanish River 77½ ½, Pref. 88½ ½; Steel of Canada 96½, Pref. 81½; Wayagamack, 52½; Winnipeg Railway, 44.

The Russell Motor Car Co. has announced the usual quarterly dividend on its Preferred shares, but is deferring action in respect of the Common share dividend until after the close of the company's fiscal year, July 1. The English Electric Co. of Canada announces its first dividend on the Preferred shares. This is an adjusting dividend to March 31. Mr. C. R. Hosmer has been appointed vice-president of the Consolidated Smelting and Refining Co., to succeed the late Mr. G. Sumner. It is stated that important plans for the development of additional power are shortly to be carried out in the Kootenay district, being rendered necessary by the increased operations of the undertakings of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. A large concentrator needed for the Sullivan Mine will call for a considerable and constant supply of power.

The new \$15,000,000 issue of 30-year 5 per cent. Province of Ontario Bonds was awarded to a syndicate headed by the National City Co., and including the Dominion Securities Corp., whose bid was at the rate of 97.400. Over thirty financial houses were included in the various syndicates and groups which tendered for the issue. It is now announced that the Bonds have all been sold, the issue being heavily over-subscribed.

MINING NOTES.

In the *Canadian Lake Forest*, March 14, that all the Forest companies, including the Mt. Allen, Grand, and others, are now in possession of the Ontario and Quebec claims, and are working them. A total of about 200,000 acres, and the companies are now purchasing the title to the same, and are now working them.

During February, Lake Forest made a profit of over one thousand dollars, being \$1,000, or an average of about \$2.44 per ton.

It is estimated that the Ontario and Quebec claims will be profitable during April. The total of the Lake Forest, including the Wright Harzreaver, Kett Lake, La Poudre, and Nipissing will all contribute.

A discovery of platinum is reported from the township of McArthur, in the South Porcupine district.

Following the cable dated the 28th inst., received by the Porcupine Lake Gold Mines, Ltd., advising that diamond drill No. 11 had passed through 28 ft. of well-sorted and unmetallized material at 1,200 ft. depth, the general manager now cables results of sampling as follows: "Commenced 2nd depth of 1,020 ft. First 5 ft. \$4.20, second 5 ft. \$10.40, third 5 ft. averages \$7.4, 4th 5 ft. \$11.20, fourth 5 ft. \$14.60, fifth 5 ft. \$12.20, sixth 5 ft. averages \$9.9 per ton, seventh 5 ft. \$8.80." Omitting the last 5 ft., the average value of the drill core is \$7.12 over 28 ft. The drill was put down to cut the ore body at right angles immediately below the mine workings, in which the lowest level is at 600 ft. depth.

The Tough Oaks Mill is now in operation satisfactorily. There are now five regular gold producers in the Kirkland Lake district, where altogether about 650 tons of ore are now being treated daily, with a gross production of nearly \$250,000 per month.

The President of Argonaut Gold, Ltd., on his return from a visit to the property, stated that the contract for the company's new mill would be awarded in a few days. A promising new vein had been located by diamond drill on the 350-foot level at a point 180 ft. distant from the big vein No. 2. The new vein shows a width of 6 ft. of well-mineralized quartz, showing free-milling gold. The cross cut from the 500-foot level will be started in about four weeks to extend across the four veins which are known to exist in the small area at present under operation.

At the adjourned meeting of La Rose Mines it was announced that the old board of directors, headed by D. Lorne McGibbon, president, had been re-elected at the meeting which had been adjourned so as to allow of the counting and verification of the votes.

The monthly report for March of the manager of the Nipissing Mine shows that results from operations continued to be favourable. During the month the company mined ore of an estimated net value of \$172,747, and shipped bullion of an estimated net value of \$362,441. The value of the month's silver production was estimated at 65 cents per ounce. The amount of cobalt produced was 24,030 pounds. No new veins were found, but development work on several small veins was encouraging. Development work on vein 251 at the new winze level, 55 feet below the second level of 63 shaft, was generally satisfactory. The west drift now shows continuous ore for 110 ft., of an average assay of 2,798 ounces over a width of 2 in. The low grade mill treated 7,300 tons. The high grade plant treated 152 tons. The refinery shipped 554,715 fine ounces of bullion. The estimated production of silver for the month was \$172,747.

On the Beaumont Gold Mines in Porcupine operations are being carried on at the 350 ft. level. An ore body of considerable width, showing free gold, has been penetrated by a cross-cut.

The gold discoveries near Quesnel Lake, in British Columbia, have led to quite a rush of gold seekers into that district. It is reported that Williams Lake, a town site on the P.G.E. Railway, which is the distributing point for the goldfields, is rapidly assuming the appearance of a boom town, and it is estimated that by next July 4,000 people will be camping on the shores of Quesnel Lake.

IMMIGRATION SEASON OPENS. Prospects for Different Classes of Workers.

The Canadian immigration season opened on April 17, when a party of 300 settlers arrived at Montreal from the Cunarder *Scythia* (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). Most of these English and Scottish settlers are of the agricultural type, and are bound for the Far West, although some intend to settle in Ontario. Apparently all the members of the party were comfortably situated and amply supplied with cash to meet the demands of the Canadian immigration laws. They were well looked after by the Canadian National Railways, which brought them from Halifax to Montreal by special train, from which they were transferred to west-bound trains.

It is expected that there will be a good crop of immigrants during the present year, almost all of the agricultural and household servant types. Other classes of immigrants have been discouraged, owing to unemployment, which continues to be acute in all centres of population, although it is to be hoped that with the opening of the spring revival in the building trades this will be diminished, especially since an agreement has been reached in many places by which building labourers have consented to accept a lower schedule of wages, thus making it possible for contractors and investors to undertake profitable construction work.

Unusual interest is shown in the published letter of Earl Haig to the President of the Great War Veterans' Association, predicting big schemes of migration and settlement between the Mother Country and the Dominions (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*). Earl Haig urges that the British Empire Service League, of which the Great War Veterans' Association here is a unit, should participate actively in these schemes, particularly by befriending ex-service men moving between one part of the Empire and another. The Canadian organisation is already taking steps to comply with the proposal.

HOUSEHOLD WORKERS' WAGES. Rates in Different Parts of Canada.

We are indebted to Mr. J. Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration for Canada for the following statement of household workers' wages (per month) in different localities of Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Chambermaids, \$15—\$25; cooks (private family), \$15—\$30; cooks (institution), \$25—\$45; dining-room maids, \$10—\$20; general maids, \$12—\$20; housekeepers, \$15—\$35; housemaids, \$14—\$20; kitchen maids, \$14—\$18; nursemaids, \$10—\$15; waitresses, \$14—\$18.

MONTREAL AND DISTRICT.—Cooks, \$20—\$40; chambermaids, \$20—\$25; general maids, \$15—\$35; nursemaids, \$20—\$30; waitresses, \$15—\$35.

OTTAWA AND DISTRICT.—Cooks, \$30—\$40; general maids, \$20—\$30; kitchen maids, \$20—\$30; nursemaids, \$12—\$20; waitresses, \$20—\$40.

TORONTO AND DISTRICT.—Cooks, \$25—\$50; cooks-general, \$30—\$45; general maids, \$25—\$40; housekeepers, \$20—\$30; housemaids, \$25—\$35; kitchen maids, \$30—\$45; nursemaids, \$12—\$35; pantry maids, \$20—\$25; mothers' helps, \$18—\$25; waitresses, \$20—\$40.

HAMILTON AND DISTRICT.—Cooks, \$25—\$45; cooks-general, \$30—\$45; general maids, \$20—\$35; housekeepers, \$20—\$25; kitchen maids, \$20—\$30; mothers' helps, \$15—\$20; pantry girls, \$20—\$25; waitresses, \$20—\$35.

LONDON AND DISTRICT.—Cooks, \$25—\$40; waitresses, \$20—\$40; kitchen maids, \$30—\$40; general maids, \$20—\$30; nursemaids, \$15—\$25.

WINNIPEG AND DISTRICT.—Chambermaids, \$20—\$30; cooks, \$30—\$50; housekeepers, \$20—\$30; general maids, \$20—\$25; kitchen maids, \$25—\$40; waitresses, \$20—\$40.

REGINA AND DISTRICT.—Cooks, \$35—\$60; general maids, \$20—\$35; housekeepers, \$20—\$30; kitchen help, \$25—\$30.

SASKATOON AND DISTRICT.—Cooks, \$35—\$60; general maids, \$20—\$35; housekeepers, \$20—\$30; kitchen help, \$25—\$35.

CALGARY AND DISTRICT.—Housekeepers, \$20—\$30; general maids, \$25—\$40; waitresses, \$30—\$40.

VANCOUVER AND DISTRICT.—Cooks, \$35—\$70; cooks-general, \$30—\$40; general maids, \$20—\$40; kitchen help, \$30—\$40; housekeepers, \$20—\$35; waitresses, \$30—\$50.

The British Government has arranged, through the High Commissioner for Canada, to commence to pay on the balance due to the Dominion, after the adjustment of war expenditures, at the rate of \$5,000,000 per month. The first payment was made this month.

Russian aristocrats, dispossessed of their lands by the revolution, are going to Canada to settle on prairie farms, according to Mr. H. J. Loughran, colonisation agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Vancouver. The pioneer of the movement, Count A. Koukolevski, is already established with his family near Bassano, Alberta, and ten other families are expected in May.

CANADIAN BANKS' FOOTBALL CLUB. First Annual Dinner.

The Canadian Banks' Football Club held a dinner, followed by a dance, at Anderson's Hotel, London, on Thursday of last week, about eighty guests being present. Mr. J. Wilson, manager of the Union Bank of Canada, and a vice-president of the club, was in the chair.

The toast of "The King" having been honoured, was followed by that of "The Canadian Banks' Football Club," proposed by Mr. H. V. Phillips, who referred to the founding of the club, its successful debut in the match with a scratch National Bank of India team at the opening of the season, and the many excellent games and creditable victories now standing to its credit.

The Hon. Secretary (Mr. E. Stainton), in reply, thanked the gathering for their cordial reception of the toast, referred briefly to the results of the fast-waning season, and emphasised the need and hope of the club for election to the London Banks' Football Association next season. He expressed the sincere gratitude of the members to the London managers and to the head officers of the banks for their cordial support in the flotation of the club last autumn, and ventured to hope that they would accord the club at least the same measure of assistance next season. The club must take its place in the Banks' League with a team and a ground worthy of its name, and they owed it to themselves and to Canada to see that they took a sporting position of equal standing to that which they occupied as the banks of the Dominion.

The toast of "The Visitors," proposed by Mr. Fraser, was responded to in a happy little speech by Miss Bangham.

Mr. Wilson said how glad he was to have the privilege of presiding at the first annual dinner of the club. He had watched with satisfaction its inception and progress, and he hoped the near future would see the football club become the Canadian Banks' Athletic Association. The project had his cordial support, and they might rest assured he would do all he could to foster its growth.

The dance which followed was, by general consent, one of the jolliest which has ever taken place outside Canada, and went with a rare swing throughout.

Last Match of the Season.

The last match of the season was played on Saturday at Hendon against the Stock Exchange Cup winners, Lumsden, Ferguson, and White.

The Banks were very keen on finishing the season with a win, and turned out a stronger team than they had been able to do for some weeks. Lumsden's were, unfortunately, not up to strength, and the game resulted in a very easy victory for the Banks by 6 goals to 2, their football showed a welcome return to that virility which was its characteristic in the earlier part of the season. Shapley led the forwards well and scored five goals, the first three being scored in the opening 15 minutes. The whole team played well, and won without being extended. Several of the club's lady supporters sportively braved a stiff drizzle and soaked turf to see the game. The team was as follows:—

Holloway (Commerce); Stainton (Commerce) and Hall (Montreal); Taylor (Union), Humphreys (Royal), and McCulloch (Nova Scotia); Stott (Commerce), Stewart (Royal), Shapley (Commerce), Williams and Lang (Union).

A summary of the results of the season now closed shows that the Banks' team played 20 matches, won 14, drew 5, and lost 10, the goals being 68 for and 59 against. The reserve XI. played 15, won 5, drew 2, and lost 8, the goals being 36 for and 48 against.

MAPLE LEAF.

GOLF IN WESTERN CANADA.

A definite step towards the formation of a Western Canada Golf Association will be taken at the spring meeting of the Manitoba Golf Association. The great increase in the number of clubs and players in the Western Provinces in recent years, and the growing popularity of the game amongst all classes of the community, together with the impossibility of bringing together at a Dominion championship a field of representatives of the various parts of the Dominion, clearly demonstrate that it would be greatly in the interest of the game for a Western Canada amateur championship to be instituted, to be held annually in the different Western Provinces in rotation, and, if possible, under the auspices of the Royal Canadian Golf Association.

Annette Dodd, aged ten, and her brother Charles, aged eight, who are travelling alone to Winnipeg after a visit to an aunt in England, left for Canada last Saturday by the *Canada*.

Captain Hubert Hoffman, superintendent of the Air Board at Ottawa, and a King's Messenger during the Peace Conference, was killed, and Lieut. Owen seriously injured, when their aeroplane crashed on a tree at Ottawa on Sunday.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL
\$15,000,000 (£3,082,192)

Head Office: TORONTO.

RESERVE FUND
\$15,000,000 (£3,082,192)

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President.
RT. HON. SIR THOMAS WHITE, K.C.M.G., Vice-President, | SIR JOHN AIRD, Vice-President and General Manager.
H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

Over 520 Branches throughout CANADA and NEWFOUNDLAND.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

BARBADOS. Bridgetown. CUBA.....Havana. JAMAICA.....Kingston.
MEXICO Mexico City. ST. PIERRE et MIQUELON St. Pierre.
BRAZIL Rio de Janeiro. TRINIDAD.....Port of Spain.
UNITED STATES New York, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), and Seattle.

Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

LONDON OFFICE - - - 2 LOMBARD STREET, E.C.3.
CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager. A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office:
TORONTO.

Capital and Reserves - \$14,000,000

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER,
President.

CLARENCE A. BOGERT,
General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73 CORNHILL, E.C.3.

S. L. JONES, Manager.

A Foreign Exchange Department is conducted at which all enquiries as to Canadian, United States, and other Exchanges will be courteously answered. Cable or Mail Transfers effected to and Accounts Opened at any of the Bank's complete system of Canadian branches. Deposits Received at interest. Travellers' Credits Issued. Orders Executed on the London, Canadian, and New York Stock Exchanges.

New York Agency - 51 Broadway.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

"The First Five Hundred," by Richard Cramm, is a historical sketch of the military operations of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment in Gallipoli and on the Western Front during the Great War. The volume chronicles briefly, but graphically, the military operations of the "Blue Puttees" on the field, and amplifies the regiment's gallantry and achievements by reference to deeds of conspicuous individual heroism. Moreover, it furnishes the records of the individual members of the first contingent. These are, as far as practicable, supplemented by portraits. A photograph of Sergeant T. Ricketts, V.C., forms the frontispiece, and the striking volume is further embellished by portraits of Sir Richard Squires and the members of his Cabinet. In "Labrador Days" (London: Hodder and Stoughton; 6s.) Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell once more takes us to the land of the people of his life's work. If these eleven sketches are not strict reproductions of actual incidents, they must be very closely founded on fact. The local colouring is faithfully brought out, and the tragedies and comedies of life in "the Labrador" are told with a mingled pathos and humour that cannot fail to touch the hearts of Dr. Grenfell's readers.

"The Man in the Twilight," by Ridgwell Cullum (London: Cecil Palmer; 7s. 6d.), is a Canadian novel, written in the spirited style characteristic of that popular author. It is a tale of rival lumber "bosses," with an attractive tinge of romance, and the atmosphere of the lumber camps and the pulp town in Labrador is vividly realised. The story is full of plots and counter-plots, and, needless to say, is well worked out.

WEEKLY CONDUCTED PARTIES TO CANADA

The Salvation Army Parties provide exceptional facilities for men, women and children travellers by sea and land. **LOWEST RATES.** 1st, 2nd, and 3rd CLASS. Expert disinterested up-to-date advice about conditions in all countries. Splendid opportunities for women settlers. Assisted passages in approved cases.

Apply - COMMISSIONER BULLARD, Migration House, 3 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4.
12 Pembroke Place, 137 Sauchiehall Street, 54 St. Nicholas Street, Liverpool. Glasgow. Aberdeen.

Canadians will be interested to peruse a new book of verse by Michael A. Hargaden, a young Irishman the staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. It is briefly introduced by Mr. George H. Ham. These "Irish Canadian Poems" (Modern Printing Company, Montreal \$1) reveal Mr. Hargaden more particularly as a Nature. Some of them are also pleasantly domestic joys and others reminiscent of the sorrow.

We have received a copy of the annual review of events the Governor of the Gold Coast Sir Frederick Guggish presented to the Legislative Council in the form of a report. It is an interesting record of many-sided active development.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817

Paid up Capital \$22,000,000. Rest \$22,000,000. Undivided Profits \$1,501,646. Total Assets (October 31, 1921) \$517,403,162.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART., *President*. SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., *Vice-President*.
 LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O., C. R. HOSMER, Esq.
 D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq., Wm. McMASTER, Esq.
 HAROLD KENNEDY Esq., H. W. BEAULIEUX Esq.
 HIS HONOUR HENRY COCKSHUTT, J. H. ASHDOWN, Esq.
 SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G., G.W. SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.
 SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, *General Manager*.
 47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C. 2 9 WATERLOO PLACE, PAUL MALL, S.W.1.
 LONDON OFFICES: SIR THOMAS SKINNER, BART., F. R. S. HALFOUR, Esq., GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, *Manager*.
 PARIS AGENCY: Bank of Montreal (France), 6 Place Vendôme, Paris.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Bank has reciprocal arrangements with leading banks covering all countries, and is, therefore, in a position to offer favourable competitive rates for business in all parts of the world. With its numerous Branches it offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a General Banking Business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Mexico and France.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

Executors and Trustees, Assets under Administration, \$280,172,980.25.

Directors: Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., *President*; Huntly R. Drummond, *Vice-President*; Hugh A. Allan; R. B. Angus; Hon. C. C. Ballantyne; E. W. Beatty, K.C.; C. W. Dean; Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E.; Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G. M.P.; A. F. Helt; C. R. Hosmer; Howard G. Kelley; William McMaster; Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C.; Sir Augustus M. Nanton; Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.; Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.
General Manager, H. B. Mackenzie.

The Company undertakes, for Executors, Trustees, or Owners in the United Kingdom, the management and realization of Assets in Canada, including payment of any taxes.

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney in the investment of moneys, care of securities, collection of dividends, rents, etc. etc. and the sale of properties.

Head Office, Montreal (Cable Address, "Royaltrust").
 Branches throughout Canada.

Inquiries solicited. Reference may be made to the Bank of Montreal's London Branches for further information regarding the Company.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Established 1832.

GENERAL OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.

CAPITAL	...	...	...	...	\$9,700,000
RESERVE FUND	...	...	...	...	\$19,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS over	...	...	...	...	\$225,000,000

Special facilities are available to the public through the branches of this Bank for the transaction of business with Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and the United States at Boston, Chicago, and New York

329 BRANCHES IN ALL.

LONDON BRANCH, 55 OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2. E. C. MACLEOD, *Manager*.

QUEBEC

CANADA.

THE PROVINCE OF PROSPERITY.

Vast natural resources and an industrious, thrifty, and enterprising population have brought unexampled prosperity to this Province.

No province of the Dominion offers more startling opportunities for the investor. Immense water powers, now running to waste, will produce electricity for industrial purposes in unlimited volume; vast forests will supply an enormous cut of timber and wood pulp; rich mineral deposits hold out alluring opportunities to the prospector; extensive tracts of fertile land suitable for general farming and dairying await settlement. Next to its lands and forests, the Fish and Game of the Province are among its most valuable assets, providing splendid commercial opportunities and incomparable sport. Quebec is the Sportsman's Paradise, the Holiday-maker's Elysium, and a land of opportunity for all.

For further particulars apply to:—

Lt.-Col. P. PELLETIER,

Agent-General for Quebec,

38 KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.



WHEN IN CANADA

You will find the Managers and

Staffs of our Branches willing and ready to help you in your banking transactions. They will be pleased to have you call on them.

We have over 600 Branches covering Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and there is a Savings Department at every Branch.



THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

DEPOSITS: 380 MILLION DOLLARS.

London Office: PRINCES STREET, E.C.

The Provincial Command of the Great War Veterans' Association, after investigation of the reports that 100 English families are coming to settle in the Queen Charlotte Islands, declares that their inaccessibility renders the islands entirely unsuitable (says the Vancouver correspondent of *The Times*). They insist that the authorities should safeguard the interests of settlers by directing them to suitable districts.

The Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour is arranging to bring into the Province from 3,000 to 3,500 men for seeding operations. Many of these men will be secured from among the ranks of the unemployed in the cities, of whom a considerable proportion have had farming experience. The Bureau is also planning to bring from the Old Country a number of girls and women for farm service.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Imminent Abolition of Stock Exchange War Regulations.

Although the whole of the pre-war account on the Stock Exchange is not yet cleared up, the balance is sufficiently negligible to be disregarded in the present temper of the stock markets, and it is generally believed that when the necessary confirmation has been obtained next month the Committee will put in force the recommendations contained in the memorandum published in February. The most important of these, of course, was the abolition of the war measure for cash settlements always more honoured in the breach than in the observance—and the resumption of fortnightly settlements and “contangoes”—the latter, however, not to extend to transactions on behalf of foreign operators, nor to British funds or Colonial and Provincial Government securities. Whilst it has for some time been recognised that the complete abolition of the measures inseparable from war-time was overdue, opinion has been much divided as to the question of the re-institution of the contango system; but in the light of the results of the annual election of the Committee it is obvious that the new body was given ample authority for putting into force the recommendations contained in the February memorandum. The suggestion that substantial “margins” should be forthcoming in the case of speculative accounts has met with a mixed reception, and is freely criticised in many quarters. But, as is pointed out by a prominent financial authority, a method of affording safeguards to brokers which has proved satisfactory in New York should be equally acceptable and workable in London.

Canadian Railways Improvement in 1921.

Some interesting official data are to hand as to the result of the operations of the Canadian railways under Government control for the year 1921. According to the report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the period in question, the railways concerned made a much better showing for the period under review than in 1920, there being a substantial reduction in operating deficits, these aggregating \$10,339,022 or \$21,805,843 less than in the preceding twelve months. Analysing these statistics, we find that that of the Canadian Government Railways (including the National Transcontinental and the Intercolonial systems), was \$5,587,298, that of the Canadian Northern \$6,754,236, and that of the Grand Trunk Pacific \$3,997,488. The reduction in the deficit of the latter was particularly marked, being no less than \$6,137,025. On the Canadian Government lines it was \$5,862,528, and the Canadian Northern, \$9,806,240. Holders of Grand Trunk securities who have lately been cheered by a moderate rally in the prices of the various issues of this company—more, we are afraid, as a reflex of the revival in speculative interest in the Stock Markets than in the outlook for the stocks themselves—will be gratified to learn that the net operating revenue for 1921 was \$5,078,739 or \$450,000 in excess of 1920. This, however, of course, only provided for about half the company's fixed charges. It is of interest to note that the fixed charges on the Government systems, exclusive of the Grand Trunk Railway, is rather more than \$33,000,000, those of the latter being approximately \$10,000,000.

A Timely Warning.

Under the caption, “Warning the Investor,” the Toronto *Globe* has a timely reference to the need for ultra-caution on the part of investors with regard to Canadian mining propositions in Northern Ontario. It points out that the recent activity in these shares in Canada heralds renewed and broad development in the northern mining camps this season, and that this “will furnish the peddler of worthless securities the opportunity of preying upon the receptive public.” Conceding that there will be many legitimate offerings of shares worthy of support, our contemporary asserts that accompanying these will be “many never destined for any other purpose than that of lining the pockets of the fake promoter,” and that it is incumbent upon investors to exercise the keenest discrimination in connection with all shares offered to them. The *Globe* fortifies its own remarks on the subject by the reproduction of some apposite comment upon the same subject from the *Canadian Mining Journal*, which foresees “from the Press and from personal information that a campaign of irresponsible and illicit stock flotation is to be begun in London, using the good name of Northern Ontario's gold mines as the bait.” Coming from two such sources, this timely warning should be taken to heart by investors in the Mother Country, who should before investing in new flotations here insist upon the fullest information as to developments and prospects being revealed in the prospectus, backed up by the reports of unimpeachable mining engineers.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The monthly *Commercial Letter* issued by the Canadian Bank of Commerce contains much that is of interest to investors as well as to commercial men. Under the heading, “Banking and Finance,” the Letter mentions that while Dominion and Provincial bonds and some of the Debentures issued by the leading cities in Eastern Canada continue to change hands at a price to yield the investor approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., Western Municipal Debentures can only be marketed at a price to yield a higher rate to the investor. The market for these latter has been adversely affected by reports of additional defaults in Saskatchewan. It is stated that the position of rural municipalities in the Province is not as satisfactory as it was a year ago.

The eighth annual report of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, now available, shows that, remarkable as it may seem in view of conditions in the pulp and paper industry, the profits earned in 1921 were the second greatest for any year in the company's history. At \$4,078,172 net earnings were only about \$365,000 less than the record figure for 1920, and were considerably more than double the net earnings for 1919. Of this, bond interest, increased because of the new bond issue, took \$849,743, and after allowing \$600,792 for depreciation and income-tax, and paying \$70,000 in preferred dividends, the surplus from the year was \$2,778,196. As the dividends on the Ordinary stock were passed during the year, the amount disbursed for this purpose was only \$250,000. The reason for the passing of the dividend is indicated by the manner in which the surplus was dealt with. The balance from 1921 added to that from 1920 gave the large total of \$6,207,237. Of this no less than \$2,177,144 was deducted as a reserve to make up for depreciation of inventories, and to provide for Government taxes for 1919-20 a further sum of \$482,000 was set aside. But even after this drastic treatment the surplus carried forward is \$3,548,092. To the shareholders, even though their dividends were cut off, it will be encouraging to note that the net profits from the year represented about \$11 per share on the 250,000 shares of no par value, especially as the company, by grasping its nettle firmly to the extent of writing down inventories so thoroughly and clearing off outstanding taxes, seems to leave itself with a clear start for the current year. During the year the working capital position of the company was improved to the extent of nearly \$2,500,000, current assets at the end of 1921 exceeding current liabilities by \$3,005,846. The company has closed contracts for paper during the current year sufficient to operate at practically full capacity. At the annual meeting the president stated that the mills are at present operating at full capacity, viz., 500 to 550 tons per day. The company, he said, has wood enough to last for about sixty years, and at present has a surplus of developed water power. He intimated his desire that when dividend payments are resumed, the resumption should be on a permanent basis.

The reports current during the latter months of 1921 of the improving business of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. are confirmed by the annual report. This shows that the big British Columbia company's net profits from operations during the year, after meeting all charges including bond interest, but before allowing for taxes, were \$338,447, representing about $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the outstanding stock, as compared with only \$40,326 in 1920. The most part of this improvement was due evidently to the latter part of the year as, in his report, the President states that “Metal stocks kept on accumulating until about midsummer, when foreign sales began to relieve the situation. At the close of the year, unsold metals were about normal in quantity.” The balance at credit of profit and loss account is now \$147,401. The President, in the course of his report to the shareholders, after stating that the improvement in the extraction of lead and silver from the Sullivan Mine ore is such that extensions to the silver refineries have been authorised to enable 150 tons of lead bullion to be treated daily, and after referring to the effective selling organisation which now covers Asia and Europe as well as the domestic market, says, “generally speaking, you may look forward with confidence that your products, with the possible exception of copper, will be marketed with a fair margin of profits.” Thus the anticipation that this great enterprise, on account of the wide range of its interests, and its efficient organisation, would come through the troublous period of 1920-21 with less difficulty than other big enterprises of a similar character in North America seems to have been justified, and there seems to be considerable justification for the hope that is now finding expression in Canada that it may not be very long before the shares are again put on a regular dividend basis.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

WESTERNER.—At the Manitoba General Election in June, 1920, there were returned 21 Liberals, 12 Farmers, 11 Labourists, 7 Conservatives, and 4 Independents.

E. C.—We are informed that the company is really in a considerably more sound condition than it was a year or two ago, and that with any general improvement in commercial conditions it should make headway from now on.

R. A. C.—The Canadian Immigration Act prohibits the landing in Canada of: "Idiot, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, and persons who have been insane at any time previously." You could, of course, make enquiries at the Canadian Emigration Office (1 Regent Street) for yourself.

A. A.—(1) We have passed on your letter to the Canadian Trade Commissioner. (2) Weeklies published in Halifax are the *Nova Scotian* (\$1 per annum), *Sunday Leader* (\$5), and *Citizen* (\$2—Labour). The *Maritime Merchant* (\$1) is published fortnightly, and the *Commercial News and Industrial Advocate* (\$2)—industrial and mining—monthly.

BEXHILL.—Current reports indicate that the company is making steady progress, and there seems every reason why this should be continued. Dividends have been paid regularly on the Preferred shares for rather more than two years past. It seems probable that the Common shares will advance above their present price in course of time, but there is no suggestion of dividends on these shares at present. Recent quotations in Montreal are about 32 and 78 for the Common and Preferred respectively.

READER.—Closing prices in Montreal on April 13 were as follows: Canadian War Loan, 1925, 97.80; 1931, 98.25; 1937, 100.95; Victory Loan, 1922, 100; 1933, 100; 1934, 99.75; 1927, 100.95; 1933, 102.70; 1934, 100; 1937, 105.40. The Bonds of the Canadian War Loans, viz., the first three mentioned above, all bear 5 per cent. interest; those of the Victory Loans bear 5½ per cent. interest. The three domestic War Loans and the Victory Loans issued in 1917 and 1918 are exempt from Dominion taxation, including Dominion income-tax.

AUTO.—Canada ranks second among the countries of the world in the per capita ownership of cars with approximately one car to every eighteen persons. Canada's "consumption" necessitates an annual replacement of 80,000 cars. There are ten companies manufacturing cars in Canada and 5,000 dealers. Eighteen thousand persons find work in the automobile plants, and indirectly 400,000 persons are involved. The capital invested in dealers' companies is \$41,000,000, and in manufacturing companies \$110,000,000. The total value of passenger cars produced in Canadian plants in 1920 was \$84,500,000.

Miss Marie Hall, the talented violinist so well known to Canadians through her tours in the Dominion, gave a deservedly appreciated recital at Vignore Hall last Saturday. Mr. Charlton Keith ably supporting her at the piano. The programme of old and modern compositions was an attractive one, beginning with the E major Sonata of Bach, and including a group of smaller modern British works.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 851. April 29, 1922.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

MINING PRICES.

TORONTO, April 13.
GOLD MINES.—Argonaut, 55; Atlas, 21; Dome Lake, 11; Dome Mines, 25.95; Hattie, 19; Hollinger, 9.00; Keora, 121; Kirkland Lake, 45; Lake Shore, 2.35; McIntyre, 10.55; Moneta, 143; Newray, 24; Porcupine Crown, 263; Porcupine V.N.T., 314; Schumacher, 524; So. Keora, 40; Teck-Hughes, 523; West Dome, 124; Wright-Hargreaves, 2.80.

SILVER MINES.—Beaver, 353; Coniagas, 1.30; La Rose, 32; McKinley, 233; Mining Corporation, 1.10; Nipissing, 6.30; Temiskaming, 35.

—* *—

CANADIAN LOAN IN NEW YORK.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, has announced that the Canadian 30-year Refunding Loan has been placed by Messrs. Morgans, of New York. It was on the market early on Tuesday, and was over-subscribed by noon, when lists closed. The Canadian Government received 97½ per cent. for the loan, which was marketed at par, bearing 5 per cent. interest. The flotation was for \$100,000,000 loan in New York, which is the initial step in the extensive financing policy necessary to meet maturing obligations.

Apart from the \$182,000,000 issue, due on December 1, the Government owes the banks \$143,000,000 in Treasury bills.

The New York loan (says the Ottawa correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company) will be followed by a popular loan, possibly in the autumn, possibly earlier.

—* *—

CUNARD'S CANADIAN SERVICE.

The *Albatra*, which left Liverpool on Thursday of last week for Canada, is the first Cunard liner this year to make the St. Lawrence route. She will go direct to Quebec and Montreal. The service will be maintained this summer by a fleet of new single-funnel oil-burning liners. The *Tyrrhenia* and *Ausonia*, now building, are to join the *Albatra*. The *Andania* and *Antonia* will also take part in the Canadian sailings from London.

—* *—

Messrs. Kitcat and Aitken, of 9 Bishopsgate, London, E.C., have taken into partnership Viscount Maidstone, who has been established with their firm for some years past.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.
DIVIDEND NO. 141.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 3 per cent. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 31st May next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its branches on and after Thursday, 1st June, to Shareholders of record on 16th May, 1922.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th to 31st May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager.
2 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
22nd April, 1922.

PARTNERSHIPS.

CANADA. Partnerships in, or purchase of, well-established businesses (not farms). Capital required £500 to £20,000. Lieut.-Col. F. R. Sedgwick, C.M.G., D.S.O., of British Overseas Settlement Agency, Ltd., 4 Moor-gate, E.C.2. Shortly going Canada on tour of investigation. Apply information now. Agents' inquiries invited.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FRUIT FARMS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Four Farms, beautifully situated in Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, comprising altogether about 1,000 acres, including 200 acres of apple orchards in best apple-growing region in Canada. Excellent shipping facilities by water and rail. Only 70 miles from Halifax. Farms will be sold together or separately. Owner's commodious and modern house in beautiful grounds, with garage and stabling available. Good fishing, hunting, and sea bathing in neighbourhood. Apply, Estate, Sir Frederick Borden, Canning, Nova Scotia.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Orchard and Garden. IRRIGATED LAND. Area close town, on railway, ready for settlement. Prices and Terms for instalment payment, very good. Suit Investors £500 upwards (or by instalments). Settlers, Skilled garden workers £200 upwards, Non-skilled £400 upwards. Large experimental orchard. Expert staff with equipment and labour available assist settlers. No pioneering. Lieut.-Col. F. R. Sedgwick, C.M.G., D.S.O., British Overseas Settlement Agency, Ltd., 4 Moor-gate, E.C.2, is shortly going to Canada on this matter. Apply information now. Country Agents' inquiries invited.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain and elsewhere are of the Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL.
Dominion Express Building, Montreal, Quebec
Address: "Jonhall."

A. J. Brown, K.C. W. R. L. Shanks.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C. O. P. Vaner.
R. C. McMichael, K.C. A. C. Coughlin.
W. F. McMahon, K.C. F. B. Common.
R. O. McMurtry H. Ballantyne.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurende Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

CHAUVIN, MEAGHER, WALKER, STEWART & CREPEAU, 222 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.
H. N. Chauvin, K.C. S. Stewart.
J. J. Meagher, K.C. H. Crepeau.
H. E. Walker, K.C.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 48 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

TORONTO—

PARKER & CHATFIELD, Barristers and Solicitors, 100 Bay Street, Toronto. (See address: ERMIT, Toronto.) Cables: Western Union and Bantleys. Maurice Chatfield. James Parker.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY.
Chartered Accountants, Auditors and Trustees.
Merchants' Fire Chambers.
Address: 500-502, Weller, Toronto. Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires Cable Address, Canadian.

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. Cable Address, Canadian.

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. Cable Address, Canadian.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164 Rio de Janeiro; Office, Rua Gonçalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Cable Address, Canadian.

British West Indies.

S. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. Cable Address, Canadian.

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. Cable Address, Canadian.

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Teniente Rey 11, Havana, P.O. Box 1290. Cable Address, Canadian.

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. Cable Address, Canadian.

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 28, Rotterdam. Cable Address, Watermill.

India and Ceylon.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 Mission Row (P.O. Box 2003), Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2 Milan. Cable Address, Canadian.

Jamaica.

G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. Cable Address, Canadian.

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 100, Office, 51-53 Main Street, Yokohama. Cable Address, Canadian.

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. Cable Address, Canadian.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. Cable Address, Canadian.

Straits Settlements.

P. W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. Cable Address, Canadian.

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. Cable Address, Sleight, London.

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. Cable Address, Canadian.

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. Cable Address, Canadian.

A. B. Muddiman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. Cable Address, Canadian.

G. E. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. Cable Address, Canadian.

United States.

F. Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City. Cable Address, Canadian.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Milin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

T. Geddes Grant, 9-11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Orubeged, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. Cable Address, Sontum.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION. Manufacturers More Hopeful.

In a review of the business situation in Canada, in the monthly Commercial Letter, issued by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, it is stated:—

Manufacturers at present are more hopeful as to the immediate future than they have been for some months, although as yet the actual volume of trade does not show any appreciable increase; certainly the railways are not being offered any greater volume of business. In the textile industry there is continued buoyancy, and there does not appear to be any danger of the mills having to reduce either staff or working hours. Paper mills are operating at approximately 90 per cent. of capacity, owing to the steady demand from the United States. The stability of prices does not appear to be endangered by the steady increase in the capacity of these mills, as the larger output is being absorbed by the demand from abroad. The tonnage exported during the twelve months ending January last exceeded that for the corresponding period ending January, 1920, and was only slightly less than the exceptional total for the twelve months ending January, 1921.

The building industry in Eastern Canada shows signs of the usual spring activity, and as a result there is an increased demand for lumber. Recently lumbermen have been able to reduce the cost of production to a much lower basis, some of them confidently asserting that during this winter one nail in the bush has done as much work as two last year. A reduction in logging costs was necessary as a result of the disinclination of buyers to pay the high prices current in recent years for forests products. The rapid fall in the prices of lumber products during the past year caused some dislocation in business, but a healthy recovery has now set in. One of the most difficult problems which the lumber business has to face is the cost of land transportation, which affects, particularly, the inland market in Canada for the British Columbia product. On the other hand, the British Columbia export trade in lumber, which this problem does not affect, is being well maintained.

Paint and oil men report increased activity, both in manufacturing and shipping. Orders for boots and shoes are not up to expectations in volume, and, as generally anticipated, prices are steady, as the chief raw material, leather, could not very well decline in price from the low point which it had already reached. The boot and shoe situation, however, has been helped materially by a fair export movement to the United Kingdom. In a number of the smaller manufacturing centres in Quebec and Ontario orders of an encouraging character have been received, but it cannot as yet be said that the activity of the factories is even approximately normal.

Official reports on the employment situation show that there are fewer people actually at work than a year ago, but there is a steady improvement in the efficiency of labour. The volume of employment as indicated by reports from 5,944 concerns, employing 630,234 persons, decreased considerably during the latter part of January, owing chiefly to the closing of the railway car shops. Any expansion that did take place was in connection with textiles, lumber and products; the gain, however, being merely a recovery from previous declines.

—*—*—

Penmans.—A dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared on the Common stock for the quarter, payable May 15.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England.
Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers, Motor Cars and Cycles.
"Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire
England T.A., "Ort, Widnes"

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Canadian Pacific

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, May 5.—*Montreal*

Friday, May 12.—*Empress of Britain*

Friday, May 19.—*Montreal*

Friday, May 26.—*Montreal*

Friday, June 2.—*Montreal*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal via Cherbourg.

Wednesday, May 3.—*Empress of France*

Thursday, May 11.—*Melita*

Thursday, May 18.—*of Scotland*

Thursday, May 25.—*Scandinavian*

Thursday, June 1.—*Empress of France*

* Three class steamer. † New steamer

Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, May 5.—*Tunisian* (via Belfast)

Friday, May 12.—*Corsican*

Friday, May 19.—*Montana*

Thursday, May 25.—*Scotian*

Vancouver to China and Japan

May 18.—*Empress of Russia*

June 15.—*Empress of Asia*

Passenger steamships for Australasia post-leave Vancouver as follows: May 19, *Niagara*; June 16, *Mokara*; July 21, *Nippon*

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.

Liverpool to Montreal.

Wednesday, May 17.—*Canadian Compuer*

London to Montreal.

Friday, April 28.—*Canadian Raider*

Wednesday, May 3.—*Canadian Ramper*

Seascope to Montreal.

Wednesday, May 17.—*Canadian Aviator*

Cardiff to Montreal.

Saturday, May 20.—*Canadian Acrobat*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, May 4.—*Saturnia*

Thursday, May 25.—*Albatross*

Thursday, June 8.—*Tyrhonia*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, June 1.—*Andania*

Thursday, June 15.—*Antonia*

Thursday, July 6.—*Andania*

Southampton to Halifax.

Saturday, April 29.—*Coronia*

* New steamer.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, April 29.—*Regina*

Saturday, May 6.—*Megantic*

Saturday, May 13.—*Canopic*

Saturday, May 20.—*Canopic*

Saturday, May 27.—*Regina*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, April 28.—*Poland*

Friday, May 19.—*Vedic*

* New steamer.

† Three-class steamer.

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to Montreal and Quebec.

Thursday, May 4.—*Manchester Division*

Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due by the direct mail steamers from Canadian ports as follows: *Empress of Britain*, April 29; *Corsican*, April 30. Letters only are due via New York, by the *Olympic*, April 29; *Edrie* and *Finland*, May 1; *Mauritius*, May 2; *Manchuria*, May 3; *Seythia*, May 4.

—*—*—

NEW DOMINION EXPRESS SERVICE— SOUTHAMPTON TO CANADA.

In addition to the Dominion Express services already maintained from Liverpool, Glasgow, Antwerp, Hamburg, and Havre to Canada, with the sailing of the *s.s. Empress of Scotland*, on Saturday the Dominion Express Company inaugurated their Southampton service.

The Dominion Express Company will be maintaining a regular weekly Express service from Southampton in addition to their other services.

The Dominion Express Company's post-offices in Southampton are at No. Canute-road.

Telegraphic address: "Domexpress."

—*—*—

Union Bank of Canada.—The usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. has been declared, payable on June 1.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner.—HON. P. C. LARSEN, 19 Victoria Street S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 3350.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, MR. J. OBEY SMITH, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—MR. F. C. WADK, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 286.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57 Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—MR. W. C. NOXON, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, 36 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—THE HON. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUND- LANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A.

A-spland, A. S., Victoria.—Shaftesbury Hotel.
Andrews, Fletcher, Mrs. and Betty, Winnipeg.—Stafford Hotel.

B.

Balfour, C. C. and Mrs., Winnipeg.—Durrant's Hotel.
Bolton, J. W., Montreal.—Berner's Hotel.
Beardmore, Alfred O., Toronto.—Whitehall Court, S.W.1.
Buckley, D. J. and Mrs., Sydney, N.S.—Regent Palace Hotel.

C.

Christie, E. Lisle and Mrs., Brandon.—Savoy Hotel.
Curry, Mrs. L. H., Montreal.—Hotel Rubens.
Cormack, James, Ottawa.—Regent Palace Hotel.
Campbell, J. H., Newfoundland.—22 Carlyle Square.
Carter, H. D., St. John's, Newfoundland.—Hotel Stewart, W. Kensington.
Crease, E., Halifax.—Imperial Hotel.

F.

Farmer, T. D. J., Acton, Ont.—Euston Hotel.

G.

Goodhue, Harold, E. and Mrs., Sherbrooke.—Imperial Hotel.
Grawold, H. T., Montreal.—c/o British and Foreign Industries, 103 Kingsway.
Gardiner, Mrs. M. I., Toronto.—Regent Palace Hotel.
Gilmour, J., Felton, Ottawa.—51 Drayton Gardens, S. Kensington.
Gosling, A. H., St. John's, Newfoundland.—Cavendish Hotel, Jernyn Street.

PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS

Gentlemen and Ladies. First class throughout.

MAY 26—ITALIAN & SWISS LAKES 3 weeks 49 gns.

JULY 4—TYROL & ROERAMMERGAU 4 wks. 79 gns.

Programmes from — MISS BISHOP, F.R.G.S., 159 Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.19.

H.

Haslam, R. H. D., Toronto.—C.—C.C.S., 9 Serpentine Inn, Fleet Street.
Hattie, George, Halifax.—Ritz Hotel.
Hough, Lt.-Col. J. H., Montreal.—Royal Automobile Club.

J.

Johnson, Mrs. Jukes and Miss G. Jukes, Toronto.—Scott's Hotel, Langham Street.

K.

Knight, Wm. and Beatrice, Amherst.—37 Lady Somerset Road, N.W.4.
Kilham, I. W. and Mrs., London.—Claridge's Hotel.

L.

Laidlaw, W. C., Toronto.—c/o Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Mac Mc.

McLean, James H., Montreal.—122 Weston Park, Crouch End.

McKeen, J. and Mrs., Halifax.—Hotel Rubens.

MacGregor, Misses J. and S., New Glasgow.

Macdonald, Misses M. E. and K. E., Sydney.—20 Kensington Gardens Square.

ROBERTS & SHORT

NAVAL, MILITARY,
SPORTING AND CIVIL
TAILORS.

4 & 6 BURY STREET, ST. JAMES',
LONDON, S.W.1 (Opposite St. James' Theatre)

M.

Meredith, Gwynne H., Victoria.—254 Gloucester Terrace, W.

Marsh, F. W., Vancouver.—Piccadilly Hotel.

Mandy, Joseph T., Vancouver.—Runnycote, Rostyn Hill, Hants.

Meekison, J. A., Montreal.—Polgarth, Welling, Kent.

Martin, N. F., Mrs., Lyla C., and Maclean A., Montreal.—Hotel Cecil.

O.

Oliphant, Capt. L., Victoria.—Hotel Russell.

Owen, Lt.-Col. Stanley, Montreal.—Langham Hotel.

LADIES' HAND BAGS

in Great Variety.

GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.

Fancy Articles of Every Description.

T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and Cutlery Specialists

76 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

P.

Palmer, Misses M. A. and E. M., Charlotte-town.—62 Queensborough Terrace, Hyde Park.

Puddington, B., M.D., Grand Falls, N.B.—Waverley Hotel, Edinburgh.

Pember, M., Toronto.—Savoy Hotel.

R.

Rea, A. E., Toronto.—c/o Royal Bank of Canada.

Rogers, H. J., St. John.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

S.

Shaw, Miss R. A., Montreal.—c/o Montreal Star office.

Shouldice, J. W., Toronto.—Hotel Victoria.

Stainton, E. J., Toronto.—c/o Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Sussan, Capt. W. J., Ottawa.—Golden Cross Hotel.

W.

Weldon, Mrs. A. E., London, Ont.—Regent Palace Hotel.

Wright, Joseph and Josephine A., Toronto.—Hotel Metropole.

Wood, Dr. J. H. and Mrs., Toronto.—Regent Palace Hotel.

THE "EMPERESS OF FRANCE."

The Canadian Pacific liner, *Empress of France*, has arrived in England after a most successful cruise in the Mediterranean, having been chartered by Mr. Frank C. Clark, of New York. When the *Empress of France* left the latter port she had nearly 800 American and Canadian tourists on board. Just before the cruise terminated the passengers passed a resolution, expressing appreciation of the services of Captain James Gillies, C.B.E., and presented him with a suitably inscribed gold watch.

—* * *

An article on "Women's Work in Canada" appears in the *Imperial Colonist*.

PORTRAITS.

MACKLEM,

16 Brook St., New Bond St., W.1.

Photographers to
their Excellencies

The Lord and Lady Byng of Vimy.

Tel.: Mayfair 4980.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's office, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

The Canadian manufacturers of a patented fibre wallboard invite enquiries from United Kingdom buyers.

A Western Canadian firm of wholesalers and distributors of electrical supplies ask to be placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of radio telephone apparatus and supplies, including tubes and bulbs.

A firm in London and Copenhagen wish to hear from Canadian manufacturers of closet seats who can export patterns suitable for these markets.

The Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1, reports the receipt by H.M. Trade Commissioner at Winnipeg (Mr. L. B. Beale) of an enquiry from a Western Canadian firm, regarding sources of supply of woollen shirtings, suitable for making up into men's shirts; and another from a wholesale merchant and commission agent in Canada, who is desirous of receiving quotations from United Kingdom firms in respect of steel spring wire for the manufacture of steel coil springs of all kinds (upholsterers', engineers', electrical, etc.) in gauges 0.0 to 42.

* * *

BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR APRIL.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

Among the many urgent and difficult problems calling for solution to-day, none is more insistent, and there is none on which the peace and progress of the world more depend than that of labour and production, a subject which is discussed in an able and suggestive article by A. E. Zimmern in the current *Quarterly Review*. The writer's aim is "to indicate a fresh starting-point and a new direction, both for the conduct of business, and for men's reflections and theories about it. . . . For it is only through a vivid sense of what the actual nature of their service is, and of the need for co-operation and self-dedication in its performance, that they can hope to rise above the atmosphere of perplexity and of internecine conflict in which they have so long been enveloped." Dealing with the individual worker's side of the question, he makes eminently practical suggestions for rendering his life happier without taking away that freedom which is "a continuous possibility of initiative"; while, in considering the problem in its larger international aspect, he expresses a grave fear that, "unless public opinion in the leading industrial countries can be brought to regard the world as a single household, and to shape its commercial policies accordingly, another war is inevitable, and the downfall of civilisation may be consummated." The particular difficulties of the most vital industry—agriculture—are enumerated and explained by Sir R. Henry Kew: "The Egyptian Problem" is discussed by J. A. S. Spender; and the British Navy of to-day and of 100 years ago forms the subject of articles by Lord Sydenham ("The Naval War, 1914-15"), and Sir Julian Corbett ("Napoleon and the British Navy after Trafalgar").

—* * *

After May 1 the address of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy will be 603-604 (instead of 503-504) Drummond Building, Montreal.

COUNTY LINE
TO **CANADA**
Fortnightly Freight Steamers

from **LONDON, LIVERPOOL and Havre.**

INTERCONTINENTAL
TRANSPORT SERVICES, LIMITED.

Lowest Rates
in connection with
CANADA S.S. LINES, C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.R.
Japp, Hatch & Co., Ltd., London & Liverpool.
General European Agents.

Phone: { LONDON: Avenue 9070
 { LIVERPOOL: Bank 315.

Regular Sailings to St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S.; also Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, U.S.

MANCHESTER LINERS, LTD.

Direct ST. LAWRENCE Sailings, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Ss. "MANCHESTER PRODUCER," Thurs., April 27; "MANCHESTER DIVISION," Thurs., May 4 and weekly thereafter.
MANCHESTER to ST. JOHN, N.B. - Steamer about end May.
MANCHESTER to PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE and NORFOLK, Va. (via ST. JOHN, N.B.) - Ss. "MANCHESTER MERCHANT," Thurs., May 11.

For further particulars of freights, insurance rates, sailing dates, etc., apply to Owners, 108 Deansgate, Manchester.

CUNARD to CANADA
Magnificent New Fleet of Oil-burning Liners.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturnia Thurs., May 4
Albania Thurs., May 25
Tyrrhenia Thurs., June 8
Ausonia Thurs., June 22

Southampton and Cherbourg to Quebec and Montreal.

Andania Thurs., June 1
Antonia Thurs., June 15
Andania Thurs., July 6
Antonia Thurs., July 20

Southampton and Cherbourg to Halifax, N.S.

Caronia Sat., April 29

For Rates of passage and further particulars apply Cunard Line,
Cunard Building, Liverpool; 51 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; 26 & 27
Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

OFFICES AND AGENCIES EVERYWHERE.

WHITE STAR - DOMINION LINE
TO
CANADA.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

REGINA Sat., April 29
MEGANTIC Sat., May 6
CANOPIC Sat., May 13
CANADA Sat., May 20
REGINA Sat., May 27
MEGANTIC Sat., June 3

WHITE STAR LINE
Bremen - Southampton - Cherbourg
to Quebec and Montreal.

From Southampton and Cherbourg
VEDIC May 17 June 28 May 19 June 30
POLAND June 7 July 19 June 8 July 21

For Rates of Passage, etc.,
Apply to **WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE**, No. 1 Cockspur Street, S.W.1. and 38 Lendenhall Street, E.C.3, London; The American Travel and Transport Agency, 9 Rue Scribe, Paris; West India House, Bristol; Union Chambers, 63 Temple Row, Birmingham; 30 James St., Liverpool

ONTARIO
IS THE LEADING PROVINCE OF CANADA IN
Population, Manufactures, Mixed Farming,
Mineral Production, and Fruit Growing.

FARMING. For Prosperous and Progressive Farms, Old Ontario is second to none of any Province or State of equal size on the Continent of America. Established farms can be bought at very reasonable prices, on easy terms.

MINING. Ontario has the greatest Gold Mine in the Western Hemisphere and is the Empire's main supply of Nickel. Cobalt's wonderful Silver Mines constitute one of the richest mining camps ever discovered.

TIMBER. There are 125,000 square miles of Forests in Ontario, rich in marketable timber, and possessing incalculable resources in pulpwood.

WATER POWERS. Ontario has magnificent water powers aggregating 5,000,000 horsepower, and possesses in the Hydro-Electric Power Commission one of the largest public ownership organizations of its kind in the world.

FRUIT GROWING. The "Fruit Belt" of Southern Ontario is one of the most beautiful, fertile, and prosperous fruit-growing countries in the British Empire.

MANUFACTURES. Ontario is the chief manufacturing Province in Canada. There are between six and seven thousand factories and the yearly output is valued at nearly one thousand million dollars.

For information and free booklets write:
Agent-General for Ontario, 163 Strand, London, W.C.2.

"CANADA" SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
INCLUDING POSTAGE AND QUARTERLY INDEXES

	Per Annum.	6 Months.	3 Months.
The United Kingdom	35/6	20/6	10/3
Canada or Newfoundland	37/6 or 39	21/6 or 25/20	10/9 or 12/60
All Other Countries	39/6	22/6	11/3

Cheques and P.O. Orders payable to THE CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD

To the Publisher of "CANADA," 110 St. Martin's
Please send me a copy of "CANADA" weekly
for 68 weeks, for which I remit £4

5/5

5/5

Is "Canada" in your local library or reading room? If not why not?



Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways.

The World's Greatest Transport System.

Comprising over 50 per cent. of the railways in Canada, the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways, with the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, form the greatest and most far-reaching transport system in the British Empire, serving all the great ports and principal cities in the Dominion, and connecting the important industrial districts of the East with the ever-expanding agricultural sections of the Western Provinces.

"The National Way" from Coast to Coast.

"The CONTINENTAL LIMITED."

The Train de Luxe across Canada.

MONTREAL — OTTAWA —
WINNIPEG — EDMONTON —
VANCOUVER — VICTORIA —
PRINCE RUPERT.

Atlantic to Pacific in 4 days
11½ hours.

Leaving Montreal 9.0 p.m. daily.

Leaving Vancouver 7.45 p.m.
daily.



"The INTERNATIONAL LIMITED."

Known the American Continent over as "The train of superior service."

MONTREAL — TORONTO —
DETROIT — CHICAGO.

Leaving Montreal 10.0 a.m. daily.

Most Modern Equipment.
Unexcelled Roadbed.

7 hours 40 minutes to Toronto.

14 hours to Detroit.

23 hours to Chicago.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.

Quickest dispatch for merchandise, valuables, &c.,
to Canada and U.S.A. Money Orders issued
payable in dollars and cents.

RAIL TICKETS AND THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

issued to Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton,
Calgary, Vancouver, Chicago, Detroit, St. Paul and
all principal points in Canada and United States.

Write for full information and illustrated pamphlets to

CANADIAN NATIONAL-GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS:

LONDON, E.C.3 ... 44-46 Lendenhall Street.
LIVERPOOL ... 20 Water Street.

GLASGOW ... 75 Union Street.
MANCHESTER ... 7 Brazennose Street.

Wm. PHILLIPS, European Manager, 17-19 COCKSPUR STREET S.W.1.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 852. Vol. LXVI.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

LONDON and MONTREAL.
SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1922.

Price 9d.
(20 CENTS.)

COMMERCE
MANUFACTURES
EXPORTS
MINING
FINANCE
EMIGRATION
AGRICULTURE
SOCIETY
POLITICS
LITERATURE
SPORT



Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TRANSPORT SYSTEM.

"THE CONTINENTAL LIMITED."

The Train de Luxe across Canada.

MONTREAL — OTTAWA — WINNIPEG —
EDMONTON — VANCOUVER —
VICTORIA — PRINCE RUPERT.

Atlantic to Pacific in 4 days 11½ hours
Leaving Montreal 9.0 p.m. daily.
,, Vancouver 7.45 p.m. ,,

"THE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED."

*Known the American Continent over as
"The train of superior service"*

MONTREAL — TORONTO — DETROIT —
CHICAGO.

Leaving Montreal 10.0 a.m. daily.
Most Modern Equipment. Unexcelled Roadbed.

7 hours 40 minutes to Toronto.
14 hours to Detroit.
23 hours to Chicago.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.

Quickest dispatch for Merchandise, valuables, &c., to Canada
and U.S.A. Money Orders issued payable in dollars and cents.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY.

CANADIAN NATIONAL-GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS.

17-19 Cockspur Street, LONDON, S.W.1. | 20 Water Street, LIVERPOOL.
44-46 Leadenhall Street, LONDON, E.C.3. | 75 Union Street, GLASGOW.
7 Brazennose Street, MANCHESTER.

WM. PHILLIPS, European Manager.

WEEKLY CONDUCTED PARTIES TO CANADA

The Salvation Army Parties provide exceptional facilities for men, women and children travellers by sea and land. **LOWEST RATES.** 1st, 2nd, and 3rd CLASS. Expert disinterested up-to-date advice about conditions in all countries. Splendid opportunities for women settlers. Assisted passages in approved cases.

Apply — **COMMISSIONER BULLARD.** Migration House, 3 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4.
12 Pembroke Place, 137 Sauchiehall Street, 54 St. Nicholas Street, Liverpool. Glasgow. Aberdeen.

ONTARIO

IS THE LEADING PROVINCE OF CANADA IN Population, Manufactures, Mixed Farming, Mineral Production, and Fruit Growing.

FARMING. For Prosperous and Progressive Farms, Old Ontario is second to none of any Province or State of equal size on the Continent of America. Established farms can be bought at very reasonable prices, on easy terms.

MINING. Ontario has the greatest Gold Mine in the Western Hemisphere and is the Empire's main supply of Nickel. Cobalt's wonderful Silver Mines constitute one of the richest mining camps ever discovered.

TIMBER. There are 125,000 square miles of Forests in Ontario, rich in marketable timber, and possessing incalculable resources in pulpwood.

WATER POWERS. Ontario has magnificent water powers, aggregating 5,000,000 h.p. hydropower, and possesses in the Hydro-Electric Power Commission one of the largest public ownership organizations of its kind in the world.

FRUIT GROWING. The "Fruit Belt" of Southern Ontario is one of the most beautiful, fertile, and prosperous fruit-growing countries in the British Empire.

MANUFACTURES. Ontario is the chief manufacturing Province in Canada. There are between six and seven thousand factories and the yearly output is valued at nearly one thousand million dollars.

For information and free booklets write:

Agent-General for Ontario, 163 Strand, London, W.C.2.

Is "Canada" in your local library or reading room? If not—why not?



For Motoring,
Picnics, etc.

REGENT Plate mounted glass flask with four Regent Plate Beakers, contained in a solid leather case.

£5.5.0

Illustrations and particulars of luncheon and tea baskets, motor cases, etc., sent free upon request.

The
**Goldsmiths & Silversmiths
Company Ltd**

ONLY ONE ADDRESS. NO BRANCHES.

112 Regent Street,
LONDON, W.1.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD.

"Canada's Commerce Carriers."

STEAMSHIP SERVICES

IN CONNECTION WITH

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

from MONTREAL and QUEBEC in Summer; HALIFAX, N.S., and ST. JOHN, N.B., in Winter,

to LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, CARDIFF, SWANSEA and NEWPORT, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEST INDIES, CUBA, BRITISH GUIANA, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, INDIA, EGYPT, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and JAVA.

Also from VANCOUVER, B.C., to JAPAN, CHINA, JAVA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDIA, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

LIST OF AGENTS:**UNITED KINGDOM—**

The Anchor Steamship Co., Ltd., Liverpool, London, Cardiff, &c.
Anchor Lines Ltd., Glasgow.

THE ORIENT (Joint Service with Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co.)—

Butterfield & Swire, Hong Kong, China and Japan.

H. P. Rogers & Co., Nagasaki.

Wurris Shikwa, Moji and Shimoda.

Smith, Bell & Co., The Philippines.

INDIA, EGYPT, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & JAVA (Joint Service with British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.)—

MacKinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta, Bombay, Colombo, Karachi.

Adamson, Gilliland & Co., Singapore.

Is. v. Kerr & Co., Ltd., Penang.

Houston, Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Port Swettenham.

MacLaine, Watson & Co., Java.

The English Coasting Co., Ltd., Port Said.

Agents of B.I.S.N. Co. at all other Ports.

BRITISH WEST INDIES—

Gardner Austin & Co., Barbados.

Geo. Huggins & Co., Trinidad.

Sandbach, Parker & Co., Demerara.

Curry & Sons, Nassau, Bahamas.

Jamaica Fruit and Shipping Co., Kingston, Jamaica.

Belize Estate and Produce Co., Belize, British Honduras.

CUBA—

Messrs. Lamborn & Co., Havana, Cuba.

CANADA—

Canadian Government Merchant Marine Ltd., Montreal, Quebec.

Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Vancouver, B.C.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND—

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., Melbourne and Sydney, Wellington and Auckland, N.Z.

R. B. TEAKLE, Manager,
Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.,
230 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Wm. PHILLIPS, European Manager,
Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.,
17-19 Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

CANADA

No. 852.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1922.

Vol. LXVI.

9^D. WEEKLY

SEEDING-TIME IN THE WEST.



SIX SEEDERS, SOWING 150 ACRES A DAY, ON THE PRAIRIE.

Photograph: Department of Immigration and Colonisation.



PREPARING THE SEED BED.



PLOUGHING, HARROWING, AND SEEDING 25 ACRES A DAY NEAR CASTOR, ALBERTA.

Seeding is now general in Western Canada.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL
FOR ALL INTERESTED IN THE DOMINION.

Price 9d or 20 CENTS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (see page 143).

OFFICES OF "CANADA":

ENGLAND: 110 St. Martin's Lane, LONDON, W.C.2 (close to Trafalgar Square).

CANADA: 4 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Telephone—London: 3450 Regent.

Telegrams: "Canada Newspaper, London." Cables: "Chlnook, London."

Cheques and P.O.O.s to be made payable to the Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter.

Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

In the absence of an expressed agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all articles published in "Canada" belongs to the Canada Newspaper Company, Ltd.

We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs of interesting Canadian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned.

Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for (not forwarded).

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
SEEDING IN THE WEST (Illustrations).....	125
OBITUARY	128
CANADA'S NATIONAL RAILWAYS (HON. W. C. KENNEDY'S STATEMENT)	129, 136,
PUBLICLY PERSONAL	131, 132
MR. MICHAEL HIRSCH ON CONDITIONS IN QUEBEC	133
FROM EAST TO WEST	134, 135
CANADIAN PACIFIC'S WAR RECORD.....	139
FINANCE, TRADE, AND BUSINESS.....	140, 141, 145,
CORRESPONDENCE: PROHIBITION AND DIRECTORS	142
SIR EDMUND WALKER MEETS LONDON BANKERS	142
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.....	146
STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.....	147
CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON	148

THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT BILL.

MR. AMERY is to be congratulated on the chorus of approval that has greeted the Empire Settlement Bill which he is sponsoring at Westminster. To him, more than anyone else, its initiation and introduction are due, and he is entitled to all the credit that is being given. The way in which members of all parties have joined in supporting the Bill must, indeed, be a matter of satisfaction to him. It is equally to their credit that they should, in this way, have sunk their lesser differences and decided to do what they can to facilitate its passage. Apparently several suggestions are to be dealt with on the Committee stage of the Bill. We have no doubt they will be considered, similarly, on their merits.

The measure has been framed altogether on Imperial lines. It is calculated to serve the interests alike of the Mother Country and of the Dominions, as well as of the individuals with whom it deals. The same principle applies to it as to the scheme of free passages for ex-service men and women. These

passages have cost something like £2,700,000. Mr. Amery estimates that if those who have gone out under the scheme had had to come under various forms of relief they would have cost the community, up to the end of the year, about £3,000,000. The fact that the responsibility of selection was entrusted to the representatives of the Oversea Governments has been a guarantee that only those settlers desired by them have gone out under the ægis of the British Government.

Under the new scheme the fuller co-operation of the Dominions is provided for. There is little doubt but that they will all take the necessary steps to share in the cost of carrying out. Australia and New Zealand, on their part, are evidently ready to act. It is for Canada to see that her interests do not suffer by undue delay. We have already indicated the main provisions of the Bill, which deals with schemes of assisted migration, on the one hand, and schemes of land settlement and development, on the other.

Mr. Amery rightly does not regard this policy of Empire settlement as a panacea for the immediate crisis of unemployment. To do so would be to forfeit much of the sympathy extended to him overseas, but it is intended as the basis of a permanent arrangement, the fifteen years provided for furnishing the necessary element of continuity in general policy. Mr. Amery estimates that there will be possible an annual assisted migration of something between 60,000 and 80,000 persons to begin with, the numbers to be settled under settlement and development schemes depending on the particular kind of scheme adopted.

Mr. Clynes, speaking for the Labour party, while declaring that he did not quarrel with the general objects in view, threw a little cold water on the scheme, expressing the belief that Mr. Amery would be disappointed with the ultimate consequences of the general working of the measure. We hope he will prove a false prophet. As he said, much of the success of the measure must depend upon securing the good will and co-operation of Labour, organised and non-organised, both in the Dominions and in the Mother Country. We hope that, in their attitude towards it, the representatives of Labour will look at it not from the narrowly sectional point of view, which they are so prone to adopt, but will show themselves alive to the broad Imperial considerations which the Bill is intended, and is calculated, to advance.

—* *—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Sir Robert Borden.

The Royal Academy banquet is one of the outstanding social functions of the London season, and the speeches made at it are always interesting. This year a notable and welcome innovation was made. A new toast was introduced, in the shape of "Our Dominions." This was proposed by the President, who bore tribute to the readiness with which the men of the Dominions hurried to the assistance of the Mother Country in time of war; and it was acknowledged by Sir Robert Borden, who emphasised the fact that "the future integrity and unity of the Empire depend upon the distinct and absolute recognition of the principle of equal nationhood."

Canada's former Prime Minister made a good impression on the distinguished gathering. There is no doubt that Sir Robert Borden stands in high repute in the Mother Country. The fact that he has shown himself ready to place his services at the disposal of the present Dominion Government for public duties, such as he lately discharged at Washington and has just been discharging at Paris, has been recognised as a fine exhibition of public spirit that is only too rare. The *Sunday Express* which speaks of him as "the only Prime Minister who during his retirement has done nothing to embarrass his successor in bearing the heavy burden which he so willingly laid down," rightly says of him: "He is a great statesman and a great patriot. The Empire owes him an immeasurable meed of gratitude."

This statement in Wednesday's *Times* of Canada's position with regard to the cattle embargo, especially his reminder that it was a definite agreement that the British Government entered into in 1917, should bring home the real significance of the vote that is to be taken in the House of Commons this month.

American Tariff Revision.

Once again a Tariff Revision Bill is on the stocks at Washington. It has not yet taken its ultimate form,

but, as proposed, it is apparently intended to close the American market still further to Canadian produce. One of its leading features is the high rates in the agricultural schedule. It looks as if, should they be carried into effect, Canada will be hit even harder than by the Fordney tariff.

For instance, it is proposed to levy 30 cents per bushel on wheat, as against 25 cents under the Fordney and Payne-Aldrich tariffs, and no duty under the Underwood tariff; 78 cents per 100 lb. on wheat flour, as against the Fordney 50 cents per 100 lb., the Payne-Aldrich 25 per cent. ad valorem, and the Underwood 45 cents per 100 lb.; 15 cents per bushel on oats, 20 cents per bushel on barley, and 15 cents per bushel on rye—all 5 cents above the Fordney rate. Cattle hides are taken off the free list and charged with a duty of 2 and 4 cents per lb., according to condition. It is interesting to note that while mechanical wood pulp and standard newsprint remain free, chemical wood pulp is threatened with a 5 per cent. duty. Canada, it is obvious, has a very close interest in the fate of the new measure.

The Grand Trunk.

So much has been said about the Grand Trunk Railway lately on this side of the Atlantic, that it may be

worth while indicating one point of view to which prominence is being given on the other side. That well-known journal, the *Toronto Saturday Night*, like other Canadian papers, lays the blame for not only the past state of affairs, but the present attacks on Canada and the Canadians, on the London board of management, seeing in the latter an ill-judged attempt to secure "passionate consideration" for the shareholders.

The *Saturday Night* points out that the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which was responsible for the later financial troubles of the Grand Trunk, was the company's own proposition. And it stresses a point made in an article in the *Round Table* in controversy of the argument that the G.T.R. has been treated as a Cinderella in comparison with the C.P.R. and the C.N.R., so far as land grants are concerned.

"It is forgotten," it says, "that the Grand Trunk could have had these land subsidies if it had been willing at an earlier period to build a Western line"; and it declares that "the same methods which were employed to thwart the building of a Pacific railroad have been renewed to discredit the Canadian Government's efforts to solve the present railroad problem."

Ministerial Figures.

The *Montreal Gazette's* comment on the statement of the Minister of Railways, which we summarise elsewhere

in this issue, is that the figures presented to Parliament "may moderate the transports of the disgruntled Common and Preference shareholders," adding:—

The information supplied by Hon. Mr. Kennedy shows the Grand Trunk to have been in a precarious position when taken over by the Government, and the shareholders who deem themselves to have been badly treated may well ponder the figures which conclusively show that the only alternative to receivership was a further large increase of bonded indebtedness. . . . If the Government had not intervened the company would have been required to finance in the open market, or permit the property to run down, or go into the hands of a receiver, in any one of which events the Common and Preference shareholders would become still more remote from the day of dividends.

Whether it is accepted or not, it is certainly desirable that Canadian opinion on the subject should be given some prominence over here at the present moment.

The "Canadian Colony" in London.

The *Toronto Telegram* has been quite justifiably supplying vials of its wrath against the "outburst of venomous and invidious mendacity"

which recently appeared in a London periodical with regard to the arbitration. Not for the first time, however, the *Telegram* has allowed its indignation to outrun its sense of fairness, when, in speculating as to the identity of the individual "who manufacture and provide the data" on which the attack is based, it goes on thus to assail Canadian residents in London:—

There is in London a so-called "Canadian colony," composed mainly of self-expatriated Canadians and of persons who have lived for a time in Canada. None of the members of this "colony" was ever prominent in Canadian public affairs, and those amongst the two or three whose names are known in Canada at all were known only in connection with financial deals which, to put it mildly, were of no advantage to Canada. Those more or less insignificant persons pose, and, it is to be feared, are accepted, in London as representatives and interpreters of Canadian ideas and opinions.

It may be, however, that some of the Canadians resident in London are sometimes, at least, more representative of Canadian ideas and opinions than some others who remain in Canada—mayhap even in Toronto.

Working Branch Lines.

The Minister of Railways, in his Parliamentary statement, to which we have already referred, drew attention incidentally to a problem which, in current years, has more and more seriously confronted railway managements in Canada. This is the question of providing suitable services on branch lines at a cost not out of proportion to the earnings. The most practicable solution seems to be the self-propelled gasoline car, and the Canadian National Railways have been active in obtaining experience with this mode of operation.

Mr. Kennedy remarked that much would depend on the attitude of railway labour towards the self-propelled car, which could provide for branch line services if expenses of operation were not made too costly in the matter of wages. As indicating the need for cutting excessive costs, he pointed out that these branch lines suffer not only from heavy costs of operation, but from the competition of the motor-car and motor truck, a competition which is increasingly felt each year by all railways.

Canadian Trade with the West Indies.

The recent visit of some members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to the West Indies should help to increase the trade between

the Dominion and the Islands. The Canadian visitors were much impressed with what they saw. Mr. W. S. Fisher, the President of the C.M.A., says they found Canada firmly established as the supplier of foodstuffs. "Our virtual monopoly of the flour and fish trade," he said, "shows what can be done when we possess natural advantages and get after the business. Our exports of manufactured goods are also on the increase, from the points of view of both quantity and number of lines. But we could see clearly that there was room for further expansion, and we were told that the best way of ensuring that expansion was by personal representation." United States firms, the Canadians found, have their travellers constantly going through the British West Indies, and it was borne in upon them that this is by far the best method of procedure for any Canadian firm who are satisfied that a good business may be developed in the lines they manufacture.

A good deal, therefore, depends on what Canadian manufacturers and exporters are prepared to do. The development of Canada's trade with the West Indies, of course, will be assisted by the preferential tariff and the improved steamship services recently arranged. Mr. Fisher also notes as contributing factors the activity of the Department of Trade and Commerce,

and the facilities provided by Canadian banks which are located in the Islands. "We were," he says, "impressed by the volume of business done by these Canadian banks and by their evident high standing in the community."

OBITUARY.

At St. John, N.B.—Mr. Morris V. Paddock (70). At St. Stephen—Dr. Henry Patton (40). At Hillsboro—Mr. Charles J. Osman (71), ex-Speaker of the New Brunswick Legislature.

At Sydney, N.S.—Mr. H. E. Rice (54), local superintendent Dominion Iron and Steel Corporation. At Chester—Rev. E. H. Ball, D.C.L. (55).

At Montreal—Mr. William Henry (92), a native of Northwich, Cheshire; Mr. Charles E. Slater (62), of the Slater Shoe Co., Ltd.

At Toronto.—Mr. Finlay B. Smith (58), a native of Glasgow; Mr. Charles S. Boone (65), president of the Boone Construction Co., Ltd.; Rev. William J. McKay, LL.D., editor of the *Canadian Baptist*; Mr. G. S. Hutchison (52); Mr. Thomas Galbraith, formerly financial editor of the *Globe*.

At Ottawa.—Mrs. John Costigan (90), relict of the Hon. John Costigan. At Kingston.—Mr. William Cook (55), manager, Dominion Textile Co. At Cornwall.—Mr. John Miner (86). At Dorchester.—Mr. Laurence Ruddick (86), father of Professor J. A. Ruddick.

At Vancouver.—Miss Marjorie L. C. Pickthall (28), the well-known novelist and writer, after an operation in the General Hospital; Mr. A. M. Little (85), formerly M.L.A. for North Oxford, Ont.

SEEDING WELL UNDER WAY IN THE WEST.

Reports from Western Canada state that the spring seeding is well under way, aided by the recent fine weather (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). It is reported from the Brandon district of Manitoba that already the first wheat planted is well up in blade.

Owing to lower prices and unfavourable conditions it is expected that considerably less land will be planted with wheat in Western Canada than last year. Grain growers are dissatisfied owing to reduced prices and the failure to secure legislation appointing a compulsory Wheat Board.

LECTURE ON BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr. W. Turnbull, Timber Commissioner for British Columbia and Acting-Secretary to the Agent-General, gave a lecture to about 100 naval officers at the Port Library, South Terrace, Portsmouth, on April 25, under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Pointing out the advantages of British Columbia as an overseas home for Britishers, Mr. Turnbull described the fine climatic conditions, showing the variations from the far north, through the valleys, along the Grand Trunk Railway, to the "dry belt" and the coast, and outlined briefly the possibilities in mixed farming, dairying, and fruit growing, in which connection he pointed to the necessity for gaining experience on the ground before starting operations. He also referred to the timber, mining, and fishing industries of British Columbia, and dwelt on the great scope in that Province for the Britisher fond of shooting and fishing.

The lecturer made clear the fact that people of British stock must populate the strategic points of the Empire, as 45 millions could not hope to fill up the vast spaces of Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia, and demonstrated the importance to the Empire of the Pacific and Atlantic seaboard.

After the lecture, films depicting fruit-farming, logging, and lumbering, and a bear hunt, were shown and greatly appreciated by the audience, and at the close a vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Admiral Denison.

"The Royal Academy Illustrated," published by authority by Walter Judd, Ltd., London (3s. 6d.), contains a selection of some of the outstanding pictures in the exhibition, excellently reproduced. Those of special Canadian interest which are included are J. S. Sargent's "Some General Officers of the Great War," in which Lord Byng and Sir Arthur Currie appear; I. Sheldon Williams' "The Arrival of the Canadian Corps on the Rhine"; Bertram Nicholls' "Swanage Tower," which has been bought by the Dominion Government for the national collection at Ottawa; and S. J. Solomon's portrait of Mr. W. P. Bull.

Canadians residing in the United Kingdom can spread knowledge of the Dominion simply and effectively by introducing "CANADA" to their British friends. A form is published in every issue, which gives full information in regard to subscriptions for short or long periods.

CANADA'S THREE NEEDS.

At a dinner given by the Board of Trade of Montreal, at which the chief speakers were the Governor-General, the Prime Minister, and Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. Beatty emphasised the need for a free flow of capital and men to Canada; for a wholesome and scrupulous regard for honest capital investment; and for careful selection and wise propaganda in respect of opportunities in that land of opportunity. Taxation, he said (according to the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*), was sufficiently heavy to withdraw from industrial investments the surplus money of those who had accumulated surpluses, and the man who had a competency was naturally handicapped in any community in which surplus earnings were largely taken for national and Governmental purposes.

A CANADIAN BUILDING IN LONDON.

The great need for a Canadian building in London, for the housing of the offices of the Dominion, was emphasised by Sir George Perley in an address to the members of the Canadian Club at Ottawa. The co-ordination of the offices, he said, would materially aid the High Commissioner in the performance of his duties. The building need not be large, but it should be dignified and in keeping with the prominence of Canada in the British Empire. He hoped that the finances of Canada would permit its erection at an early date.

ANGLICAN SYNOD BARS WOMEN.

The Montreal Synod of the Anglican Church, by a narrow vote and after a heated debate, decided last week that it was not opportune to admit women delegates. A motion which was presented to provide for the admission of women delegates was strenuously opposed by the older members of the Synod, who eventually secured its defeat by 38 votes to 36. It is expected (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) that the supporters of the admission of women will not abandon the fight, the close division holding out to them the possibility of winning the point next year.

HOW SASKATCHEWAN WOMEN RECEIVE DOMESTICS.

The following comes from a Regina correspondent:—"We have received the first party for this year of the domestics for which the Saskatchewan Government advances the passage money. There were 21 in the party, all selected for this work by Miss Biden, who is the resident officer for the Saskatchewan Government in England. The train brought the girls in at 11 a.m., very tired, of course, after their long journey. They all came up to the hostel, and were interviewed by Mrs. Dredge Jones, and each one placed. They have 48 hours' free residence in the hostel, which gives them a little time to rest. By evening every girl was placed, and knew just where she was to go and what she would receive. That evening a member of the Board took them all to the 'movies' at the expense of the Board, and returning to the hostel they were greeted with a nice supper prepared for them by members of the Board. This was followed by a little talk from Mrs. Jones as to what they might encounter in their new work, and a few words from a member of the Board assuring them of the continued interest of the Government and the Board, and begging them to consider the hostel a home to come to in time of need. Each girl received a *Canadian Home Journal* to read on her train journey. The girls were a very fine type and undoubtedly will make good."

The Hon. P. C. Larkin received a deputation from the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London on Wednesday.

The Canadian Pacific announce reductions in rates on all their Atlantic services and also in the through fares to Japan, China, and Australasia.

It is expected that the appeal to the Privy Council by the Grand Trunk Railway Company on behalf of the holders of its Preference and Ordinary shares against the judgment of the majority of the arbitrators will be heard in July.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or 81, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

SMITH. At Prince Albert, Sask., on April 23, to Mr. and Mrs. Eddie J. Smith (née Pottle Monerhoff), a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HAMILTON BROWN. At Calgary, Alberta, on April 5, by the Rev. Metcalfe Wilson, D.D., Harry Alfred Hamilton, Calgary, to Jean A. J. Brown, youngest daughter of John Ranton Brown, of Currie, Northwick, Midlothian.

DEATHS.

BOYD. On April 22, at "Pendavey," Birchington, Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel B. Boyd, I.M.S. (Indian and Canadian papers, please copy.)

IN MEMORIAM.

KING. In ever-loving and ardent memory of my dearly-loved only child, George Stanley King, Canadian, who died of wounds in France, April 30, 1918. Mother.

CANADA'S NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

Dominion Minister on the Position of the Canadian National and Grand Trunk Systems

The statement made in the House of Commons at Ottawa on April 11 by the Hon. W. C. Kennedy, Dominion Minister of Railways, with regard to the Government-owned lines, contained an exhaustive analysis of the financial position of the Canadian National and Grand Trunk systems, and gave an indication of the Government's future policy in various directions. We give below a more extended summary of the statement than has yet appeared in the country.

ALTHOUGH a year of depression in trade, with decreased tonnage and less travel, and with reduced rates when contrasted with the previous year, the nationally-owned roads were able, the Minister pointed out, largely owing to drastic curtailment of expenditures, to make, in the calendar year 1921, an improved showing over 1920. "Seemingly the outstanding feature was the improvement in the position of the Canadian National-Grand Trunk combination. Those roads comprised approximately 52 per cent. of the railway mileage in Canada, and in per cent. of the railway business of the

country, as in the gross earnings of the transcontinental lines. During 1921, a year of depressed trade and falling railway revenues, the Canadian National-Grand Trunk line increased their percentage of gross earnings from 52.21 to 54.22 per cent. Applying these percentages to gross earnings of the transcontinental lines, it meant that the nationally-owned lines increased their proportion of the available railway business and improved their position as carriers during the year to the extent of about \$1 million dollars.

The operated mileage of the Canadian National lines at December 31, 1921, was 17,338. During 1921, 173 miles of new line were turned over to the operating department for permanent operation, and, in addition, 65 miles were turned over for operation on behalf of the construction department, a total of 238 miles. The mileage comprised the following units:—

Canadian Government Railways:	
Prince Edward Island Railway	270
Branch lines, including the Leased St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers	2,401
Transcontinental Railway, including Lake Superior branch	2,007
Hudson Bay Railway	214
Canadian Northern System	4,682
Grand Trunk Pacific	9,000
Canadian National Railways	17,338

"The average mileage operated in 1921 was 17,062," continued the Minister. "The gross earnings amount to \$126,691,453, being an increase of \$1,049,793 over the previous year, notwithstanding decreased traffic to the extent of four million tons of freight and 1,715,625 passengers. The National system is said to be the only transcontinental system in America whose earnings in 1921 from the increased freight and passenger rates established in September, 1920, were not entirely offset by the loss in tonnage and passengers.

"Operating expenses amounted to \$142,784,357, being a decrease of \$19,700,365, leaving loss on operation of the system of \$16,092,901 for the year, as compared with a loss of \$36,842,970 for 1920, or an improvement in the operating result of \$20,750,068. It is claimed on behalf of the management that this reduction was not made at the expense of the property, and that deferred maintenance and betterments made during 1919 and 1920 were reflected in 1921 by providing more

economical operating conditions, while increased efficiency of the working forces enabled more work to be done by the employees."

Individual Deficits.

Analysing a statement showing the deficits of the various lines, Mr. Kennedy said:

The Canadian Northern was able to cut its loss by about ten millions, the Intercolonial by two and a half million, Grand Trunk Pacific by six millions, while the Transcontinental loss on which had been almost three million, and a deficit of less than half a million. The increase in deficit of certain of the branch lines, especially those more recently acquired due to the necessity to bring those roads up to Canadian National branch line standard.

"The greatly improved showing of the Canadian Northern is attributed to the fact that for a full year it has been operated as an integral part of the Canadian National system, and is one of the results of co-ordinated operation of these Western lines under one management. By that co-ordination, the loss of 10 millions on a gross of 13 in 1920 was turned into a loss of four on a gross of 16 millions in 1921.

"Conforming to standard railway accounting, this year's statement shows tax accruals, which swell the net operating deficit by a million and a half, after which non-operating income (car rentals, rentals of joint facilities, express, mails, elevators, etc.) is taken into account. This, in turn, is affected by deductions from gross income (hire of equipment, joint facilities, etc.), which bring us to the total net deficit of \$15,806,018, before taking fixed charges into account.

"The total increase in fixed charges, both Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific, from \$33,194,244 in 1920, to \$40,777,915 in 1921, reflects the increased interest charges during the year. After these fixed charges are taken into account the total deficit for 1921 amounts to \$56,673,934, as against \$67,505,050 for the previous year—which was erroneously stated at the time to be \$70,331,734, owing to the fact that available figures were incomplete when the Minister made this statement.

Advances to National Lines.

"During 1921 advances were made by the Government to the railways in the National system as follows:—

Canadian Government Railways	\$1,700,000
C.N. Railway	\$64,640,245
Less repaid from proceeds of securities	27,027,110

G. T. P. Railway
A total of \$39,312,935

"The advances for the year were applied on construction and betterments, equipment, repayment of loans (including equipment trust obligations), operating deficits and fixed charges.

"The total advances to the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company to December 31, 1921, are as follows:—

1920.—C. N. R., \$214,306,123; G. T. P., \$1,700,000.
1921.—C. N. R., \$36,722,126; G. T. P., \$39,312,935.
Total.—C. N. R., \$251,028,249; G. T. P., \$1,700,000.

"The above figures represent cash advances only, and do not include accrued interest due to the Government, which in the case of the Canadian Northern amounts to \$35,101,211, and in the case of the Grand Trunk Pacific to \$14,729,239, of which sum \$6,741,381 was prior to the appointment of the Minister of Railways as receiver in March, 1920, and \$8,357,858 since."

Referring to features of the year's operations, the Minister stated that in 1921 the opening ratio was 112.7, compared with 129.32 in 1920, whereas in the latter year wages took 78.01c. of every revenue dollar, locomotive fuel 18.70c., and other expenses 31.92c. In 1921 the distribution was: Wages, 60.50c.; locomotive fuel, 16.88c.; and other expenses, 30.70c. Every dollar spent in 1921, 23.63c. went into maintenance of way and structures, and 22.00c. into maintenance of equipment. Transportation by rail (superintendence, train movement, station employees, yard terminals, telegraphs, etc.) absorbed 0.10c., and transportation by water, 0.08c. (car ferries and Grand Trunk Pacific steamers); the traffic department (soliciting, etc.), 1.45c.; general (general officers, law, insurance, etc.), 2.10c., while transportation for investment the



HON. W. C. KENNEDY,
Minister of Railways and Canals.

cost of moving the railway's own materials for betterments, new construction, etc.), amounted to 1.39c.

The Grand Trunk System.

With regard to the Grand Trunk Railway system, the operating revenues from all lines (including the Central Vermont), were \$109,097,557 in 1921, against \$113,223,934 in 1920; and the operating expenses, \$104,725,039, against \$108,884,828—leaving a net revenue from railway operation of \$4,372,517, against \$4,339,105.

After taking into consideration railway tax accruals, uncollectable railway revenue, hire of equipment, joint facility rents and non-operating income items, the gross income, before deducting fixed charges, was in 1921 \$3,573,443, as against \$7,498,393 in 1920. The fixed charges for 1921 were \$19,245,584, as against \$14,025,037 in 1920, making a net loss for the year 1921 of \$15,672,299, as against a net loss for 1920 of \$6,527,244.

The net deficits for 1921 and 1920 are apportioned as follows:—

Canadian lines, 1921, \$7,386,171; 1920, \$3,155,892.
Western lines, 1921, \$4,797,177; 1920, \$1,935,150.
New England lines, 1921, \$1,881,094; 1920, \$900,860.
Central Vermont, 1921, \$1,607,857; 1920, \$445,327.
Total, 1921, \$15,672,299; 1920, \$6,527,244.

In addition to the results as shown for the system comprising the Canadian lines, the Western lines, the New England lines,



THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY LINE CROSSING THE BATTLE RIVER, IN ALBERTA.

and the Central Vermont, there were certain stock-controlled subsidiary companies, the net results of whose operations did not wholly enter the system net income. The net income of all these companies for 1921 was \$453,118, compared with \$613,639 in 1920. The amount taken into the Grand Trunk accounts as dividends from these subsidiary companies was \$127,000 in both 1921 and 1920. The accumulated undistributed surplus of these subsidiaries was \$918,886 in 1921, compared with \$934,423 in 1920.

The outstanding obligations as at December 31, 1921, and 1920, respectively, of the Grand Trunk Railway system, including the Central Vermont Railway, bearing interest, were as follows:—

	1921.	1920.
Government loans	\$73,702,154	\$21,340,808
Other obligations	354,583,462	338,434,279
Total	\$428,285,616	\$359,775,087

Votes on Account.

The amount to be voted on account of the railways for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1923, continued Mr. Kennedy, as provided for in the estimates, was \$67,220,000, compared with \$179,095,700 last session. This included both Grand Trunk and Canadian National lines. For operating deficits \$21,123,827 was provided for 1922, as against \$23,129,339 for 1921. The actual operating deficit on the Canadian National lines in 1921, as already stated, was \$16,092,901. Interest charges due to the public required \$33,571,438. Last year this item was \$35,871,195. For betterments the sum of \$30,201,286 was provided, as against \$60,077,828 last year. Refunding securities in the hands of the public, for which \$39,241,700 was necessary last year, called for \$11,129,910 this year. This refunding did not add to corporate capital indebtedness, but changed the form, the usual practice being to retire a maturing issue with a fresh issue bearing the Government's guarantee. Where securities were retired by Government loans the liability of the railway was transferred from the public to the Government. It was not necessary this year to provide for refunding securities in the hands of the Government, for which \$11,148,533 was included last year. The actual cash for operating deficits, interest charges to the public, and betterments which required to be provided for the current year, was \$81,959,552, as against \$119,078,692 last year.

A Single Board of Directors.

After announcing that he proposed at an early date to ask the House to appoint a special and representative committee to examine into the question of rates, the Minister proceeded:—

"The first step in the reorganisation of the railways will be the establishment of a single representative board of directors for the united control and co-ordinated operation of the Government-owned lines, now directed and controlled by two separate boards and two different managements. The board will be thoroughly representative, and will include in its number the most competent railway men, men of wide practical experience and training, and possessed of expert knowledge in the various departments of railway activity.

"I am aware that there has been criticism of the Government because the new board has not already been appointed. We realise that, for the time being, we might conceivably save some money by the immediate termination of dual control and dual management; on the other hand, we also realise that by unwise or hasty selection of this most important body we might easily in the long run lose a great deal more. It is well to bear in mind that it is intended to turn over to this board properties in which the public and the Government have invested \$1,582,500,000—and this does not take into consideration cash subsidies amounting to \$1,000,000 nor land grants. Last year our railway executives spent \$343,458,420, made up as follows: Grand Trunk (operating), \$104,725,040; Canadian National (operating), \$142,784,357; cash voted in estimates (not including deficits), \$95,949,023; total, \$343,458,420. The total expenditure of the Dominion of Canada Consolidated Fund Account in 1919-20 (fiscal year) was \$303,843,930, and in 1920-1921, \$362,600,000.

"It will be seen that the new Canadian National Railway Board will have the spending of more money than was expected by the Dominion Consolidated Revenue Fund Account in 1920, and almost as much as was spent in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921. Before turning these properties over, or entrusting any board with an expenditure which equals or may exceed the ordinary expenditures of the Dominion, we are bound to know that the men to whom this vast responsibility is entrusted, and in whom this great confidence is to be reposed, are eminently qualified to discharge successfully such important duties.

Magnitude of Responsibility.

"We are impressed with the necessity for bringing about the unification of the system as quickly as may be possible with due regard to the public interest. We keenly realise the magnitude of our responsibility. We know what is expected of us, and when we appoint our board we wish it to fulfil on behalf of the Government and the people of Canada those same high expectations. We propose to appoint this board under provisions of existing legislation to which, up to the present time, no effect has been given. The legislation provides for a single board of directors and for the inclusion of any lines of railway which may from time to time be vested in or owned, controlled or occupied by His Majesty. When this legislation is brought into effect it automatically abolishes the present Canadian Northern board and the Canadian Grand Trunk board, which succeeded the English directors in May last. The new board will be given the direction and control of the Grand Trunk Railway properties, the Canadian Northern Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the Transcontinental Railway, and the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railway and branch lines. I have mentioned those lines specifically so that there may be no question or misunderstanding as to where any or all of them stand so far as general direction and control is concerned.

"The board will be asked to examine fully for itself the existing situation and, after it has done so, to make such recommendations as in its opinion will tend to the highest efficiency in the operation of these railways, without respect to political or any considerations other than the best and most approved railway practice. On their advice and recommendation will depend the division of the immense mileage into suitable operating districts or divisions, with regional headquarters which it is hoped will enable local or district matters to receive the consideration of officials most capable of understanding local requirements.

"Briefly, what will be aimed at will be centralisation of general direction and control and decentralisation in matters of local detail. As to this, I have had opportunity to consult the gentlemen who at present are operating and managing the roads, and while there are natural differences of opinion as to how the various lines might best be grouped for economic management and operation, they are unanimously of the opinion that a regrouping and rearrangement is necessary if improved results are to be obtained. They agree that the large mileage should be divided into units, each with its own headquarters and under the direction of a general manager who, while subject to the lines of policy laid down for his guidance and direction

(Continued on page 144).

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this column must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Hon. P. C. Larkin was to be received by the King at Buckingham Palace on Thursday.

The Duke of Connaught was 72 on Monday, and was the recipient of congratulatory messages from all parts of the Empire.

The Duke of Connaught visited Lord and Lady Shaughnessy on Tuesday afternoon at the Carlton Hotel to take leave of them before their departure for Canada on Wednesday by the *Empress of France*.

Mrs. and Miss Larkin arrived from Toronto on Monday, and have joined Mr. Larkin at the Ritz Hotel.

Sir Robert Borden returned to Canada by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* on Wednesday after a successful termination to his mission as an arbitrator in the oil dispute with Peru.

Sir Edgar Bowring, High Commissioner for Newfoundland, accompanied by Mrs. J. S. Munn and Mrs. McCowen, has returned to London from the Continent.

Sir Edmund and Lady Walker, Miss Walker, and Mr. Charles Cambie, left London for a tour extending through Belgium, France, and as far south in Spain as Granada. Sir Edmund expects to return to London about May 24 and to leave for Toronto in June.

As a memento of his visit last summer, Mr. Meighen has received from Mr. Lloyd George a bone-handled, gold-mounted walking-stick, made of oak from a tree at Chequers.

Those present at the Royal Academy banquet last Saturday included Sir Robert Borden, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Sir Campbell Stuart, and Sir Edmund Walker.

Owing to a motor accident in Belgium nearly a year ago, Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., has had to undergo a slight operation, and has been ordered to cancel all engagements for the next two weeks.

Among those present at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund last week were Mr. F. C. Wade, Mr. John Howard, Mr. W. C. Noxon, and Mr. Victor Gordon.

Sir Hamar Greenwood and Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Wade attended the "At home" given by Lady Lee of Fareham at Admiralty House last week, under the auspices of the English-speaking Union, to meet the American professors who are now in England.

Mrs. W. E. Sanford, President of the Canadian National Council of Women, arrived in London last week on her way to attend the Executive Committee of the International Council of Women at The Hague in May.

Lieut.-Col. Noel G. L. Marshall, who is at present on the Continent, has been elected President of the Canadian Red Cross Society in succession to the Duke of Devonshire.

Addresses on the Church's work overseas are to be given in St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street, E.C., by distinguished laymen on the Fridays in May on the 5th by Admiral Sir G. F. King-

good health.

Sir William and Lady Price, of Quebec, accompanied by Miss Willa and Mr. Arthur Price, arrived by the *Melita* for a six weeks' tour.

Mrs. F. W. and the Misses Avery of Ottawa, who have been staying in the South of France, are now at 42 Queen Gate Gardens, South Kensington.

Mr. E. A. Percival, manager of the Royal Bank of Canada's branch in Trinidad, B.W.I., is in London, and returns to his post via Canada next month.

Mr. C. E. Neill, general manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, arrived from Montreal on Monday by the *Empress of Britain*, accompanied by Mrs. Neill, who is a sister of Lady McLaren.

Mr. Edwin H. Lemare, Mr. and Mrs. D. Elliott Alves, Mr. John McKeown, Mr. J. M. Meredith, and Mr. W. A. Ross arrived from Canada by the *Cedric* last Monday.

Mr. Ernest D. Johnson has been promoted to be Deputy Minister of Finance for British Columbia. A native of Cheltenham, England, he went to Canada 19 years ago and farmed for four years.

Mr. F. Nation, Miss Nation, and Miss Kerr, of Victoria, B.C., who have been spending the winter on the Continent, are now at Whitehall Court, S.W., and will return to Canada in the early summer.

Col. and Mrs. Hamilton Gault have been on a motor tour on the Continent and are returning to England from their honeymoon this month. Col. and Mrs. Gault intend spending the summer in Canada.

Mrs. D. Lorne McGibbon, of Montreal, is sailing on May 16 for England, and after a short stay in London will visit Mrs. John Darnley Prince, who is Minister of the United States in Copenhagen.

Mr. W. A. Wilson, of Regina, who is the head of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, arrived in London last week en route to Rome, where he is to represent Canada at the conference of the Bureau of Agriculture.

The Hon. G. A. Simard, Chairman of the Quebec Liquor Commission, has arrived from Quebec to complete the organization of the bureau which the Commission maintains in Paris. During Mr. Simard's absence the Hon. J. G. Carroll, vice-chairman, will preside over the Commission.



THE SPEAKER OF THE DOMINION HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, M.P.

Hall; on the 12th by Lord Meston; on the 19th by Major-General E. R. Kenyon; and on the 26th by Sir G. R. Parkin. Each service will begin at 1.5 p.m.

Mr. Earle Spicer, who is to give a song recital at the Aeolian Hall, London, W., on Thursday evening next, is a native of Halifax. He attended the Mount Allison Conservatoire and University, Sackville, N.B., and after four years' military service completed his training in England. Mr. Spicer, who is a baritone, made a successful appearance last month at a Queen's Hall orchestral concert.

Mrs. C. P. Walker, of Winnipeg, with her daughter, Miss Ruth Walker, and Miss Isabel Lindsay, is spending a couple of weeks in London before sailing for Canada on May 12 from Liverpool. They have wintered on the Continent, spending much of their time at Florence, where Miss Lindsay devoted her time to art studies and Miss Walker to singing and Italian. Mrs. Walker is a member of the Canadian Women's Press Club, her journalistic work being mainly along the line of dramatic criticism. Her husband, Mr. C. P. Walker, is the owner of the Walker Theatre, Winnipeg, and he has interested himself much in the securing of British plays and British companies to play in Canada.

CONDITIONS IN QUEBEC PROVINCE.

Mr. Michael Hirsch on the Provincial System of Liquor Control.

MR MICHAEL HIRSCH, managing director of J. Hirsch and Son, Ltd., and a prominent citizen of Montreal, who has been spending the winter on the Riviera, and making a tour of the Continent, commented at Naples in January, returns to Canada by the new White Star R.M.S. *Mauretia* on May 10, accompanied by Mrs. Hirsch.

Speaking to a representative of *Canada* in London, Mr. Hirsch said that, thanks to the consistent good government of his native Province for 20 years, under Sir Lomer Gouin and now under his successor, the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, the financial credit and general conditions in the Province of Quebec were never better. "Of course," he said, "some industries are still retarded in development by the effects of the war. One in which I have been specially interested during the last 40 years is that of tobacco and cigars. In our record year (1920) about 275,000,000 cigars were manufactured, but since then there has been a falling-off of at least 15 per cent. Cigarettes, during the past two months, also show a large falling-off, while pipe tobacco has increased. During the war, owing to



TOBACCO GROWING AT FARNHAM, P.Q.

the demand for export and home consumption, the Canadian farmers were able to obtain a maximum price of 45 cents a pound for their best home-grown tobacco, and so much more land was devoted to its growth that now the price has fallen to a minimum of 5 cents per pound, and there are large stocks on hand. The purchasing power of our people is again increasing, and more rapidly than in most countries, and I believe there is a good future for Canadian-grown tobacco as well as for our greater industries."

Asked as to its use in the manufacture of cigars, Mr. Hirsch said that, neither in Quebec nor for export, did he anticipate much expansion in this respect, or as material for cigarettes (it being unsuitable for either branch of the industry), but an increasing number of people were inclined to use domestic-grown tobacco for pipe smoking and chewing, and it was possible that the export trade for this purpose would be developed. There was no reason why it should not be.

The Liquor Laws.

Mr. Hirsch, who travels extensively throughout Canada and the United States, was then asked to explain the present situation in the Province of Quebec as regards Prohibition and the liquor laws. "The great majority of the people in our Province," he said, "have never looked favourably upon legislation in the direction of absolutely total Prohibition. The working of the Scott, or Local Option, Act was never satisfactory, though for a short period a majority voted in its favour, notably in the city of Quebec, but never in Montreal, which is the biggest city in the Dominion."

"At the same time," continued Mr. Hirsch, "we thoroughly realised the desirability of doing away with the bar and the treating system, which have been at the root of so much intemperance and misery; and, as a result, by Acts passed by the Legislature last year and amended in the last session, Quebec has placed the entire purchase and sale of alcoholic liquors in the hands of a Commission acting for the Government, whose personnel and administration inspire respect. Beer is now the only article allowed to be sold in taverns or hotels by the glass, and the breweries operate under licence and restriction as to strength and quality imposed by the Commission. As regards spirits, none are allowed to be sold in the Province unless supplied by the Commission, which purchases direct from distilleries in Canada, Britain, Ireland, and France.

In Paris there is a purchasing agent appointed by the Commission, who also buys all light wines, cheap.

Asked as to the operation of the law in regard to the retail purchaser, Mr. Hirsch said: "No hard tap is permitted except at a Government store (of which about 15 are permitted in the city of Montreal). At these only one bottle is obtainable at a time, and not later than 6 p.m. In the taverns licensed by the Commission only beer and the lighter kinds of wine are allowed to be sold, the former by the glass. The latter, in sense, is entirely done away with. In the grocery stores licensed by the Commission it is possible to buy beer by the case, but not for consumption on the premises. In hotel and in railway and steamship refreshment buffets, it is possible to obtain a bottle of beer or light wine at meals only; if spirits are wanted, they must have been purchased by the traveller at a Government store. In the clubs, too, only the sale of light wines and beers at meals is permitted."

"Boot Legging."

Questioned as to "boot-legging" and infringements of the law, Mr. Hirsch replied: "Of course, there are always some loopholes, for unscrupulous sellers of prohibited liquors to themselves; but in Quebec, by removing the great incentive to such persons which exists through total prohibition legalised in the other Provinces, we have got the great majority of the people to back up the Government in inspiring respect for the law by enforcing its observance. In my travels through other parts of our continent, where Prohibition is—nominally—in force, I have been struck by the extent to which all law is brought into contempt through the inability to enforce a law regarding absolutely total prohibition which is not acquiesced in by a very considerable minority of the population. I see more drunkenness in New York and some of the Prohibition Provinces than I do in Montreal or Quebec. The fact that we really do enforce the law which prevents anyone from buying more than a bottle of spirits retail at a time, and then only by a person absolutely sober, and that one bottle costs at least \$3.50 or \$4, prevents all but a dipsomaniac among our law-breaking class from indulging in intemperance. Generally several such persons combine to buy a bottle, and so no great harm can be done when each has had his share. Another feature of our law is that, by only allowing the legal sale of alcoholic liquor by Government stores, in sealed bottles bearing the Government stamp, all such liquors having been first purchased wholesale by the Government Commissioners, there is a guarantee that such liquors are unadulterated. In the Prohibition States and Provinces, more drunkenness is caused by the quality than by the quantity of the liquor obtained from boot-leggers or other illegal sources."

Another outstanding feature of the present condition of affairs," said Mr. Hirsch, "is the fact that the net revenue to be derived from the sale of liquor by the Government is to be used for the purpose of improving and extending our educational system and in the making of good roads throughout the Province. It is also proposed to pay off an amount approximating \$1,000,000 per annum on the Provincial debt, and it is estimated that in 20 years Quebec should be practically free from all indebtedness, with the exception of those amounts guaranteed for or advanced to the various municipalities, cities, and towns."

"So far as my own experience and observation go," added Mr. Hirsch, "I think the bulk of Canadians, not only in my own Province, but in other parts of Canada and in the United States, are becoming increasingly disposed to look upon the liquor legislation now in force throughout Quebec as fair and sane and likely to promote the interests of temperance and of respect for all law. It is in the homes, in the schools, and in the churches that I believe the lessons arising from the evils of intemperance of any kind can be most properly and efficiently enforced."

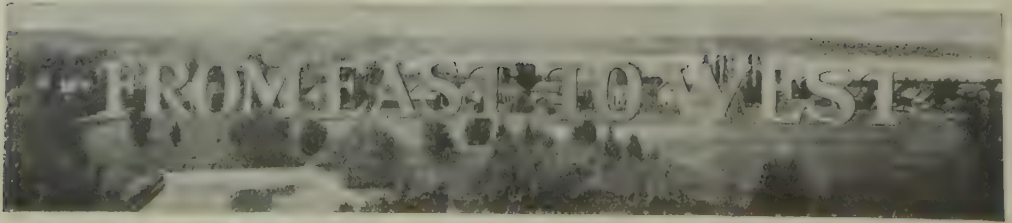
—* * * QUEBEC'S LOYALTY.

The Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, delivered two addresses in Toronto on April 27, one to the Empire Club and the other to the Women's Canadian Club.

In both cases he endeavoured to interpret the people of Quebec to those of Ontario, and made an eloquent appeal for good will and confidence between the two races which form the chief elements of the Canadian population. He declared that "Canadians were better able to resist Americanisation than other element in Canada, and were devoted to the British connection, even against any vision of an independent Republic."

At the Empire Club the Hon. E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, moved a vote of thanks, in which he seconded Mr. Taschereau's appeal for an understanding between the two races.

At both meetings (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*) Mr. Taschereau was received with remarkable cordiality.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The position of Secretary of the Department of Finance, created about a year ago, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. B. J. Roberts, of Ottawa, formerly of Toronto. Mr. Roberts entered the Department in 1917 as private secretary to Sir Thomas White, then Minister of Finance.

Two citizens of Ottawa have each pledged \$5,000 towards the building of a new Bible house for the Ottawa Bible Society. At present two sites on Lisgar Street are considered suitable for the purpose. Mr. Clarence Burritt has been retained as architect, and will make plans immediately.

LONDON.—On April 15 the city extended a hearty welcome to Lord and Lady Byng on the occasion of their first visit. Following a parade and a civic welcome in Victoria Park, where his Excellency reviewed the war veterans, the party proceeded to the new site of the Western University, where Lord Byng turned the first sod for the buildings. Later he officially opened the new Children's Hospital. The party left for St. Thomas and Woodstock.

WINDSOR.—Operation of the Walkerville system of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission during 1921 shows a net surplus of \$16,302, notwithstanding a 25 per cent. cut in rates that went into effect in July of last year. The Commission has now 3,700 customers in a town with slightly more than 7,000 population.

GUELPH.—Dr. Reynolds, President of the Agricultural College here, announces that Professor Archibald H. McLennan, B.S.A., who for the past two years has been vegetable specialist in the Department of Agriculture in Ontario, has been appointed Professor of Horticulture at the O.A.C., to succeed Professor J. W. Crow, who was recently discharged by the President.

BELLEVILLE.—The American Optical Company, with headquarters at South Bridge, Mass., has definitely decided to locate its Canadian branch here. The Canadian branch of Belleville will supply the Canadian trade, and also the large export business of the company, which has been handicapped of late by the friction caused by the high American tariff.

NIAGARA FALLS.—The first meeting of the newly-elected executive of the Chamber of Commerce elected as officers: President, Mr. J. W. Charles; vice-president, Dr. G. B. Snyder; secretary, Mr. H. H. Bean.

The Niagara River Bridge Company is seeking power to increase its capital stock, also power to enable the company to enlarge, alter, or rebuild the present bridge across the Niagara River at Niagara Falls.

PORT DALHOUSIE.—On April 17 the Welland Canal was opened for traffic.

ST. CATHARINES.—On April 11 the citizens welcomed Lord and Lady Byng, in a downpour of rain. They were accorded a civic welcome at the station and inspected the local Militia Units, Naval Brigade, and Boy Scouts at the Armouries.

WELLAND.—Mr. J. D. Payne, manager of the Empire Cotton Mills, was elected president of the Board of Trade. Mr. Payne was secretary of the Board for twelve years. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, Mr. R. M. Beatty; manager, Mr. B. J. McCormick; treasurer, Mr. J. H. McGrail.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Three new judges of the Sessions of the Peace have been appointed, namely: Messrs. Victor Cusson, Amédée Monet, M.L.A. for Napierville, and Gustave Perrault. They succeed judges Lanctôt, Bazin, and Choquet, who have been superannuated. The Premier announced that a fourth appointment of an English Protestant judge would be made to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Judge Leet.

It is officially announced that the Government has appointed the Commission for the Conservation of Historical Monuments, as provided for in the David Bill passed by the Legislature. The Commission is composed of the Hon. Adolard Turgeon, Speaker of the Legislative Council (President), and Messrs. W. D. Lighthall, P. G. Roy, and E. Massicotte.

MONTREAL.—Although going 322 miles out of her way to aid the steamer *Oxonian* in distress, the White Star liner *Cornishman* arrived on April 27, and was the first trans-Atlantic steamer to arrive in the port of Montreal this season. The commander, Captain Calvery, was consequently awarded the gold-headed walking-stick which is annually given by the Harbour Commissioners to the captain of the first ocean steamship to arrive. The captain of the s.s. *Bilbstar*, of Canadian Steamships, Ltd., which arrived the same day from South America, was also awarded the same mark of honour.

—Mrs. W. E. Wilson, of Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex, has presented the skull of a Neolithic woman, believed to be at least 10,000 years old, to the Redpath Museum of the McGill University here. According to the *Montreal Daily Star*, she found the skull on an Essex beach. Mrs. Wilson is a Canadian resident in England.

—The industrial department of the Southern Canada Power Company has secured another industry for the Eastern Townships at Drummondville. This is the Dominion Silk Dyeing and Finishing Company, and is a branch of the National Silk Dyeing Company of Paterson, N.J. The company has bought 16 acres of land in Drummondville for a plant, which will cover two acres of land, for the dyeing and finishing of broad silks. This is the only industry of its kind in Canada, and from \$200,000,000 to \$30,000,000 worth of silks is imported into Canada in a normal year.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—After a session of eight weeks the Provincial Legislature was prorogued on April 13.

The Hon. C. W. Robinson, Minister of Lands and Mines, has introduced a Bill providing for issue of a special hunting licence to non-residents at a cost of \$75, between September 15 and October 1, when the hunting season officially opens. After October 1 licences will cost \$50 for non-residents and \$3 for residents.

On April 15 the Queen's Hotel was closed, thus marking the passing of what has for half a century been one of the best-known hotels in the Maritime Provinces. The property was purchased some time ago by the Provincial Government as headquarters for the New Brunswick Liquor Commission.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—After two days' debate on a motion to abolish the Legislative Council, the House of Assembly adopted an amendment proposed by the Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Minister of Mines, as follows: "This House re-affirms its adherence to the policy of this and previous Governments since 1879, respecting the abolition of the Legislative Council, and recommends that a committee of five members be appointed to submit for the consideration of the House, such further action as can be taken to have said policy made effective." The Premier said that for 25 years his policy had been the abolition of the Upper House.

—Nova Scotia's apple crop for 1921 totalled over 2,003,901 barrels, according to Mr. G. H. Vroom, District Fruit Inspector. More than half of this total was shipped overseas.

—The Government has expended \$1,500,383 on hydro-electric development up to the end of the last fiscal year.

—The lumber cut in Nova Scotia for the winter will be 50 per cent. of last year's, according to the Government employment bureaux in the Province.

DARTMOUTH. On April 4 the toss of a coin decided the 1922 tax rate for Dartmouth at \$2.05.

In memory of those who fell in the Great War and in memory of all others who served, Dartmouth has been presented with a bronze memorial tablet by The Daughters of the Empire of that town. The tablet contains over 400 names, including those of 51 who were killed. At the ceremony of unveiling the Lieut.-Governor officiated.

FROM EAST TO WEST

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Manitoba Foresters plan to erect a four-storey building in Winnipeg this summer at a cost estimated at \$300,000.

Weeds, insects, and rust do \$32,000,000 worth of damage to Manitoba crops annually, according to the soil survey report prepared by Professor John Bracken, of the agricultural college. The report contends that land in Manitoba is equal in plant food contents to that of soils in Illinois and Iowa, where the land is sold at \$400 an acre. Of the occupied farm lands in the Province only one-half of the land is under cultivation, and in the 15 municipalities surveyed there is sufficient unoccupied farm land to accommodate 20,000 families on half-section farms.

—A fleet of five flying boats will be employed in Northern Manitoba this summer to patrol forest areas for the detection of fires. Government agents who pay the annual treaty moneys to the various scattered Indian bands will thus be able to accomplish in five or six days the work which formerly required several weeks.

THE PAS.—During the three years ending March 31, 1,710 mineral claims were recorded at the Mines Office. Of this number 813 were entered during the fiscal year just ended. During the coming summer there will be the greatest influx of prospectors into Northern Manitoba ever experienced.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—The sum of \$20,000 represents the collection of royalties on furs taken by trappers in Saskatchewan last year. Royalties of this kind have never before been collected in this Province, and it was at the last session of the Legislature that power was given to collect these tolls.

The scale of wages offered the building trades unions in Regina by the builders' exchange has been endorsed by Saskatchewan contractors in convention here. The scale is as follows: Bricklayers, \$1 an hour; plasterers, \$1; carpenters, 75 cents; painters, 75 cents; paperhangers, 75 cents; steel metal workers, 75 cents; electricians, 85 cents; labourers, 40 cents.

SASKATOON.—The Bennett and White Construction Company of Calgary has been awarded the contract for the erection of a chemistry building at the University of Saskatchewan. The cost of the general contract is approximately \$430,000. Mr. David R. Brown, Montreal, is the architect.

LLOYDMINSTER.—Five hundred new settlers located in this district in 1921, according to the figures of the local Board of Trade. Among new arrivals were many from the British Isles and some from practically every State of the Union.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Col. J. K. Cornwall, of the Northern Trading Company, says that now that steamers can be loaded with freight for the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway on the Clearwater River, the cost of goods for settlers will be much reduced.

The Edmonton Potato Growers' Co-operative Association has marketed 25,000 bushels of last year's crop at an average price of 43½ cents per bushel net to the growers. The Association was organised only a year ago and the results attained so far are considered highly satisfactory. The membership roll will be considerably increased this year.

—Cattle and horses have come through the winter in Alberta in splendid condition, according to reports received from the stock raisers. Cattle have increased in value from \$18 to \$25 a head since last fall.

Speaking of negotiations for the return of the natural resources, the Hon. Herbert Greenfield, the Premier, said he was not optimistic relative to the Province getting them at an

early date. If all went well, he hoped they would be turned over to Alberta at the end of the Federal financial year in 1924, and that the accounting would be held later. If the accounting was to be conducted first, two or three years might elapse before the Province obtained control.

CALGARY.—On April 8 the 22nd annual bull sale was concluded, more than 300 of the best animals ever sold locally having changed hands. The exhibition officials gave out the following figures for the sale this year: 121 Herefords sold for a total of \$12,930, averaging \$107; shorthorns sold numbered 109, bringing a total of \$22,930, the average price being \$135.68; Angus bulls sold numbered 41, and totalled \$3,340, with the average \$81.45. The total number of animals sold was 355, bringing \$39,045, with an average price of \$110.

—At the annual meeting of the Alberta Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association, officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Mr. F. R. Cathero, Calgary; vice-presidents, Messrs. C. H. Richardson, Bowden, A. E. Nond, Olds; secretary, Mr. C. E. Morrison; Board of Directors: Mr. C. G. Carlyle, Calgary; Prof. A. A. Dowell, Edmonton; and Messrs Lew Hutchison, Duhamel; E. S. Clemens, Sedgewick; Charles Elliott, South Edmonton; J. F. Day, Red Deer; Charles Stoddard, Stettler; S. G. Henderson, Lacombe.

At the annual meeting of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association, the following officers were elected: Hon. president, Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton; president, Mr. E. D. Adams; vice-presidents, Messrs. W. L. Carlyle and Norman A. Weir, Oatton.

The "Little Bow Irrigation District" has been organised for the purpose of bringing under irrigation 3,000 acres of arid land in the Champion and Carmangay districts. Water will be made available by utilisation of a score or more of pumping schemes.

MEDICINE HAT.—Large export orders are being received by the Medicine Hat Flour mills, and they have already shipped 1,760 tons of flour to Europe, via the Panama Canal, and have yet to ship by that route 2,498 tons. They have also shipped 80 tons of flour to China, and have about 300 tons in sight for that destination.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—On April 9, only one hour behind the record trans-Pacific time, the liner *Empress of Asia* docked here. She took 9 days, 19 hours, 32 minutes from Yokohama. She carried 200 cabin passengers.

—Unemployed men who go from Victoria to secure farm work in the Prairie Provinces this year, through civic unemployment relief offices, must travel on the Canadian National Railways, according to an order of Mayor Marchant, who pointed out that the fares for the men's travel would go to the revenue of the people's railway. "This is only fair," said the Mayor, "in view of the fact that the Federal Government, which operates this railway, is helping us to send these men to the prairies."

—Following the presidential address by Mr. J. P. D. Malkin at the annual meeting of the Board of Trade here, Mr. R. Kerr Houlgate, the new president, and Mr. J. B. Thomson, new vice-president, were formally installed in office.

VANCOUVER.—The Ladies' Touring Cars, Ltd., of which Mrs. Ralph Smith, M.P.P., is president, has a capital of \$20,000. Its directors and employees are women who have driven motor cars overseas.

—From the 1st to the 4th of July next will be celebrated by Vancouver as a Rose Festival, to which the people from States of California, Oregon and Washington, British Columbia's rivals in the production of gorgeous blooms, will be invited to be the special guests of the city.

PENTICTON.—Eight hundred acres of the fertile bench lands at Cawston, in the Similkameen valley, are being put under irrigation this spring by means of an electric pumping plant, power for which will be supplied by the West Kootenay Power and Light Company from its sub-station at Oliver, in the Okanagan valley.

CANADA'S NATIO
On the Route of



ON THE SHORES OF LAKE WABAMUN, WEST OF EDMONTON, ALBERTA.



BY THE SIDE OF THE SKENA RIVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

RAILWAYS
1295
The Pacific



PEMBINA RIVER BRIDGE, ALBERTA.



WOLF CREEK BRIDGE, ALBERTA

BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE DEVONSHIRE OF CANADA.

IN his narrative, Captain George Vancouver, in May, 1782, said of British Columbia: "To describe the beauties of this region will, on some future occasion, be a very grateful task to the pen of the skilful panegyrist. The serenity of the climate, the innumerable pleasing landscapes, and the abundant fertility that unassisted Nature puts forth, require only to be enriched by the industry of man with villages, mansions, cottages, and other buildings to render it THE MOST LOVELY COUNTRY THAT CAN BE IMAGINED, whilst the labour of the inhabitants would be amply rewarded in the bounties which Nature seems ready to bestow on cultivation."

Captain Vancouver's tributes to the beauties and fertility of British Columbia have long since been endorsed by the world at large.

British Columbia is the Riviera of Canada.

It lies between parallels of latitude 49° and 60°, where the best things grow.

The Japanese current, the mountain barriers against the East and West winds, and the ocean tides of the Pacific produce an unequalled climate.

The average temperature in the coldest month (January) is 39° Fahr. at Victoria.

The average temperature in the warmest month (July or August) is remarkably cool —60° at Victoria.

Bright sunshine on the coast is 2,068 hours, or more than in Great Britain or even the Channel Islands.



MAIN ENTRANCE, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, VICTORIA, B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PRODUCTS.

Some of the staple products are:

Agriculture, 1919	...	...	\$61,000,000
Forest, 1919	...	...	\$70,000,000
Minerals, 1918	...	...	\$41,782,474
Fish, 1917	...	...	\$21,518,595
Total Mineral product, including 1918	...	...	\$637,358,581

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S NEW PRODUCTS.

Pulp and Paper.—Eleven years ago British Columbia produced no paper. It now produces 645 tons of paper daily.

OCEAN-GOING SHIPS.

Previous to 1917 no ocean-going ships had been built in British Columbia. Since that year the following have been constructed:

Wooden	...	90	...	217,903 tons
Steel	...	31	...	207,900 tons
		121		425,800 tons

British Columbia and the Future.

British Columbia is the Western front of the British Empire on the Pacific Ocean, around and within whose waters dwell two-thirds of all mankind. Here lies the Imperial Pacific British Dominion with nine-tenths of British Possessions. There has been no geographical event of importance equal to that of the cutting of the Panama Canal since Columbus gave to man the "God-like gift of half the world." It has reduced the distance from Liverpool to Victoria from 14,588 to 8,892 miles, saving seventeen days and 1,700 tons of coal. It has removed the obstacle to world development on the Pacific.

What stores of energy will British Columbia contribute towards building up the great new world on the Pacific? What part will she take in the most momentous coming event of the twentieth century?

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S FUNDAMENTAL ENERGY AND RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE.

Timber.—400,000,000,000 feet.

Coal.—75 billion metric tons.

Water Power.—Maximum development dependable for six months annually 5,103,460 h.p.

Iron.—Magnetite equal to best Swedish ore and hematite of best grade.

Proved tonnage of 94 millions.

Estimated, 300 millions.

For full particulars apply to

F. C. WADE, Agent-General for British Columbia,
BRITISH COLUMBIA HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 REGENT STREET, S.W.I.

CANADIAN PACIFIC'S WAR RECORD.

Simultaneous Unveiling of Memorial Tablets Throughout the World

THE fine war record of the members of the staffs of the Canadian Pacific and Dominion Express Companies was strikingly commemorated on Friday of last week, by the unveiling of bronze memorial tablets, as far as possible at the same moment, in the principal offices of the companies throughout the world.

The ceremony in Montreal was performed by the Governor-General of Canada; that in Toronto by Mr. E. W. Beatty, the President of the C.P.R.; and that in London by Lord Shaughnessy, the chairman of the company.

Each tablet bears in low relief a representation of marching troops, flanked by Canadian Pacific trains and steamers. At the top is a group, symbolic of victory, and at the bottom the chief battles in which the Canadians took part. The inscription reads:—

This tablet commemorates those in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who, at the call of King and Country, left all that was dear to them, endured hardship, faced danger, and finally passed out of sight of men by the path of duty and self-sacrifice, giving up their own lives that others might live in freedom. Let those who come after see to it that their names be not forgotten.

In addition to the memorial tablet, a symbolic bronze group has been erected in the Canadian Pacific stations at Montreal and Winnipeg. It represents the uplifting of the soul of a hero from the battle lines to the realms above. The armed figure of a soldier, clad in khaki and battle-stained, yet tranquil in death, is borne heavenwards by a winged and laurel-wreathed Angel of Victory. The figures in the group are of heroic proportions, over seven feet high, supported upon a marble pedestal. (See photograph on page 132.)

The Ceremony in London.

The ceremony in London took place in the spacious booking hall of the European Head Office (62-65 Charing Cross, S.W.1), in presence of a large gathering. In addition to Lord Shaughnessy, those present included the Hon. P. C. Larkin (High Commissioner for Canada), Messrs. F. C. Wade, P. Pelletier, and J. Howard (Agents-General for British Columbia,

Moore (manager, Department of Colonization and Immigration), F. W. Morley (Superintendent Dominion Express), E. C. Gill (publicity agent), S. L. F. Jones, E. T. Jones, C.P.R.), R. D. Morrison (identity secretary, C.P.R.), G. Saxon Jones (city agent, C.P.R.), W. T. Broadaway (Birmingham agent), M. L. Duffy, McCalla (Belfast agent), and A. S. Ray (Belfast agent).

Lord Shaughnessy, in a brief speech, recalled the employees of the company had played a part in the war area, on land and sea and in the air. In London, he said there had been 100 enlistments. Memorial tablets were placed in all the important offices of the company in London and Hong-Kong. "The relatives of those who their lives on the battlefield," he proceeded, "will always have in mind the anguish with which they received the news, coupled of course, with the pride that their loved ones gave them in defence of their homes and their country. These tablets



THE MEMORIAL TABLET IN LIVERPOOL.

Left to right: Col. Campbell, V.C., Mr. T. McNeill, Sir Thomas Fisher, Rev. H. E. Elwell.



THE MEMORIAL TABLET IN LONDON.

Left to right: Mr. W. R. MacInnes, Lord Shaughnessy, Hon. P. C. Larkin, Rev. Prebendary Gough, Sir G. McLaren Brown.

Quebec, and Nova Scotia respectively), Mr. J. Obed Smith (Superintendent of Emigration for Canada), Mr. Charles Cambie (Canadian Bank of Commerce), and the Rev. R. H. A. Haslam, Toronto; the following relatives of those who fell in the war: Mr. and Mrs. McArthur, Miss Nellie Voysey, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Smith, and Mr. Radley; and the following Canadian Pacific officials: Mr. W. R. MacInnes (vice-president), Sir George McLaren Brown (European general manager), and Messrs. J. A. Martin (manager, Canadian Pacific Steamships), H. G. Dring (European manager), T. J. Smith (European freight manager), A. E.

serve to remind succeeding generations of Canadian Pacific officers and employees of the wonderful patriotism, heroism, and self-sacrifice of the men who gave their lives that we might be safe. With heads bowed in reverence and hearts filled with admiration for and gratitude to the men who gave their lives on the field of battle, we now unveil this tablet in memory of our comrades."

His lordship having drawn aside the Union Jack covering the tablet, a prayer of dedication was offered by the Rev. Prebendary Gough, Vicar of Brompton.

A large wreath was placed in front of the memorial, "In loving memory, from the mother, sister, and brother of Harold Smith," one of the London staff.

In Liverpool.

The tablet in the Liverpool office was unveiled by Col. Campbell, V.C.

Mr. Thomas McNeill, general agent in Liverpool, who presided, mentioned that within a day or two after the outbreak war every eligible man from the Liverpool office offered his services. Ninety-five members of the staff saw active service.

Sir Thomas Fisher, general manager, gave details of the wonderful war record of the Canadian Pacific.

In unveiling the memorial, Col. Campbell said of the fallen was wonderfully noble, and stood as a true spirit of comradeship which was going through again. The country, he thought, was faced in a certain sense with greater difficulties than when we were in the war, and it needed that same spirit of determination and comradeship if we were going to win the peace.

The Rev. H. E. Elwell conducted a brief dedicatory service and the proceedings ended with the "Last Post" and buglers.

The Canadian Pacific's War Record.

Over 18,000 members of the Canadian Pacific and Dominion Express Companies' staffs enlisted in the Navy and Army, or served with the Mercantile Marine during the war, of whom 1,250 made the supreme sacrifice, and over 3,000 were wounded, 12,000 enlisted with the Army, and over 6,000

(Continued on page 133)

A Comprehensive Banking Service

Our 350 Branches give us direct representation in every Province in the Dominion and place us in a position to offer merchants, manufacturers and individuals every possible banking accommodation. We also have Agents in all the principal Cities in America.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1865.

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.

LONDON OFFICES: 6 PRINCES STREET, E.C.2, 26 HAYMARKET, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November, 1921) \$152,625,386.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4 p.c., 1938, 99½; 4 p.c., 1922, 108½.
Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 87; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 77½; C.P.R. 3½ p.c. Reg., 1938, 84½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 79½; 4 p.c. Reg., 1940-60, 87; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 98½.
Manitoba.—5 p.c., 1888, 101½.
Newfoundland, 4 p.c. Ins., 1913-38, 83½; 3½ p.c., 1941-78, 77; 3 p.c., 1947, 59.
Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c., 1954, 71½; 4½ p.c., 1934-64, 84½.
Ontario.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1945-65, 97½; 4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 97.
Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 77½.
Saskatchewan.—4 p.c. Reg., 1951, 85.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 86; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 95½.
Edmonton.—4½ p.c., 1932-52, 83½; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 97; 5 p.c., 1953, 92.
Lethbridge.—4½ p.c., 1942-3, 82.
Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm. Debts, 60½; 4 p.c., 1932, 87; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 78½; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 88.
Moose Jaw.—4½ p.c., 1950-51, 75½.
New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1931-62, 86½; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 86.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 100½.
Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1938, 91.
Toronto.—4½ p.c., 1948, 87½.
Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1950-12, 80½; 4½ p.c., 1953, 85½.
Victoria.—4½ p.c., 1962, 78½.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 90½; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 82; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 90½.

Railways.

Algoma Cent. Terms.—Stamped, 12½.
Atlantic and N.W.—5 p.c., 1937, 98.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 92.
Buffalo and Lake Huron.—Ord., 8 13-16.
Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 77.
Can. Northern.—4 p.c. Perp., 73; 3 p.c., 1953, 63; 4 p.c. Gtd., 1930, 98½; 4 p.c. Gtd., 1934, 92; 5 p.c., Inc. Chrgs., 35½; 5 p.c. Land, 97½; Alta, 3½ p.c., 1960, 74½; Ont. 3½ p.c., Dom., 1961, 75½; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 82½; 4½ p.c. Terms., 1950, 91; Que. 4 p.c. Perp., 74½; Western, 4½ p.c., Alta., 1942, 93½.
Can. Pacific.—168½; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 79½; 4 p.c. Perp., 81½; Algoma, 5 p.c., 99½.
Delta Atlantic.—4 p.c. 1st Debts., 76; and do., 75.
Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 1942, 94½.
Grand Trunk.—39½; 4 p.c. Guar., 79½; 1st Pref., 18½; and do., 10; 3rd do., 98½; Borrd. Can. Perp., 5 p.c., 97½; Perp. 4 p.c., 80½; Gt. Westm. Borrd. 5 p.c. Perp., 97½.
Grand Trunk Pac.—3 p.c., 1962, 69; 4 p.c., 1955, A, 77½; 4 p.c. do., B, 77; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 76½; 4 p.c. Debts., 33½; Br. 4 p.c. Sask., 1939, 88½; Alta., 88½.
New Brunswick. Perp. 4 p.c., 80.
Ontario and Quebec.—6 p.c., Cap., 114½; 5 p.c. Perm., 98½.
Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 1942, 93.
Appelle, 4 p.c., 1936, 71.
Quebec Central. Cap., 94; 4 p.c. Debts., 81.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland 8 p.c. Debts., 107.
Bk. of Montreal. Lond. Reg., 96½.
Brit. Empire Trust. Pref. Ord., 12½; 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 13½.
Can. Land and Trg. —17½.
Can. Bk. of Commerce. 4½.
Hudson's Bay. —£6 19s. 6d; Pref., 5.

Royal Bk. of Can.—4½.
San Antonio.—6 p.c. Bds., 15.
Trust and Loan of Can.—16½.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction.—47; 6 p.c. Cum., Pref., 93½.
B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 75½; Pref. Ord., 75½; Perp. Pref., 76½; Perp. Debts., 72.
Calgary Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 77½.
Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 103½; 7 p.c. Pref., 115.
Shawinigan Water.—Cap., 116½; 5 p.c. Bds., 110½.
Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debts., 85½.
Vancouver.—4½ p.c. Debts., 74.
Winnipeg Elect.—4½ p.c. Debts., 72½.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 58½.
Can. Collieries.—5 p.c. A Debts., 13; Pref. Stk., 17½.
Can. Iron Foundries.—Pref., 24½.
Dom. Iron and Steel.—80½.
Dom. Steel.—30½; 6 p.c. Pref., 81½.
Lake Superior.—5 p.c. G. Bds., 77.
Nova Scotia Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 90; 6 p.c. Debts., 73.

Mines.

Mond Nickel.—Ord., 33½; Pref., 23½; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 18½; 8 p.c. Debts., 112½.

Miscellaneous.

Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—10½; Pref., 11½.
Can. Cotton.—5 p.c. Bds., 93½.
Can. Steamships.—Com., 23½; Voting, 23.
Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 47.
Dom. Canners.—6 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 102½.
Furness Withy.—34½.
Imp. Tob. of Can.—6 p.c. Pref., 20½; ½ p.c. Bds., 119; Ord., 21½.
Marconi of Can.—11½.
Price Bros.—5 p.c. Bonds, 95½.
Simpson K.—5 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 90½.

—*—

MINING PRICES.

TORONTO, April 21.

GOLD MINES.—Argonaut, .67; Atlas, .30; Dome Lake, .13; Dome Mines, 28.25; Hattie, .18; Hollinger, .65; Keora, .131; Kirkland Lake, .47½; Lake Shore, 2.30; McIntyre, 10.25; Moneta, .14½; Newray, .20; Porcupine Crown, 28; Porcupine V.N.F., .32½; Schumacher, .52½; Teck Hughes, .56; West Dome, .17½; Wright-Hargreaves, 2.20.
SILVER MINES.—Beaver, .34; Crown Reserve, .10½; Castle Froehberg, .20; La Rose, .34; McKinley, .23; Mining Corporation, 1.02; Nipissing, 6.30.

—*—

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS).

Week Ending April 21.

Canadian Northern.—\$844,000; dec., \$819,538.
Canadian Pacific.—\$2,925,000; dec., \$2,610,000.
Grand Trunk.—\$311,356; inc., \$53,728.

—*—

H.M. Trade Commissioner at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) has taken new office premises at 24 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

Through amalgamation, absorption, and failures, the number of chartered banks in Canada in 20 years decreased from 14 to 8, while the paid-up capital increased from \$27,000,000 to \$120,000,000, and the reserves from \$47,000,000 to \$128,000,000.

COMPANY REPORTS, DIVIDENDS, ETC.

Western Dominion Collieries.—After providing £3,247 for depreciation, etc., and £1,347 for Canadian income-tax for 1919 and 1920, the accounts for the year to April 30, 1921, show a loss of £596, reducing the credit balance carried forward to £31,956.

Canadian Collieries (Dunmuir).—Production for the quarter ended March 31: Tipton tons, 127,060 (decrease over corresponding period last year, 30,753); commercial tons, 123,760 (decrease 21,621); sales tons, 118,115 (decrease 21,187). Aggregate production from July 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922, was: Tipton tons, 491,284 (decrease 75,685); commercial tons, 410,324 (decrease 45,515); sales tons, 389,845 (decrease 50,782).

Canadian Resources Development.—The report to October 31 last states that the real estate market has shown no tendency towards improvement during the year, the conditions being those of almost absolute stagnation. The financial position is causing considerable anxiety, and the directors are making strenuous efforts to effect sales to provide funds to carry on until active conditions return. The accounts show a loss of £4,086 on the year, making with the debit balance brought forward, a total adverse balance of £7,943. There is a bank overdraft for £12,277.

Interest Warrants.—The Bank of Montreal notify that for the purpose of preparing interest warrants due July 1, the balances of the following will be struck on the evening of June 1, after which date the stocks will be transferred ex dividend: Province of Quebec 4½ per cent. Registered Stock, 1954; Province of New Brunswick 4 per cent. Registered Stock, 1949; Province of Ontario 3½ per cent. Registered Stock, 1946, and 4½ per cent. Registered Stock, 1945-65; Dominion of Canada 3 per cent. Loan; Canadian Pacific Railway 3½ per cent. Land Grant Loan, 1938, and 3½ per cent. Registered Stock, 1930-50; and C.R. of Regina 5 per cent. Consolidated Registered Stock, 1943-63.

Steel and Radiation.—The Committee appointed under an agreement dated April 23, 1921, and the holders of Steel and Radiation 6 per cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds who deposited their bonds thereunder, have adopted a plan for the reorganisation of the company, and will lodge a copy of the plan with Montreal Trust Co., a Bank Buildings, Princes Street, London, E.C.4, where such copies may be inspected. Each depositor bondholder and receipt-holder will be deemed to have assented to such plan unless he shall, on or before June 1, 1922, surrender his receipt and pay his pro rata share of the expenditure and liabilities of the company, which the committee have fixed at one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the face amount of the deposited bonds.

—*—

HEAVY TRADE DECLINES.

Complete trade returns for the fiscal year just closed show heavy declines in both exports and imports (says the Montreal correspondent of the Morning Post).

Imports, which were slightly over a billion dollars three years ago, rose slightly in the following year, but fell last year from \$1,240,000,000 to \$747,763,000. The largest declines in imports were \$145,416,000 in iron and steel, \$103,611,000 in textiles, and \$84,688,000 in foodstuffs, including spirits.

Exports dropped from \$1,380,000,000 in 1920 to \$740,400,000 last year, the largest decreases being \$147,279,000 in agricultural products, \$44,600,000 in animals and products, and \$104,500,000 in lumber, pulp, and paper.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents

THE LONDON MARKET.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday

Friday, May 11

Week, May 17

Thurs, May 18

Stock Exchange business during the past week has not been very animated, and the tone has been irregular. The incidence of the usual 1st of May holiday extended the week end, and was an interruption to operations, while the confused situation at Genoa has been productive of nervousness and hesitation. Underlying conditions, however, remain healthy. Monetary conditions are easy, and the supply of stock remains restricted in most departments. Gilt-edged issues have fluctuated with other securities, but specialties have been strong from time to time.

Canadian securities have presented a steady to dull appearance, and business has been of very moderate proportions. Gilt-edged issues of the Dominion hold firm. The 4½ per cents. are unchanged at 100½, but the 3½ per cents. and the Fours have each gained a point at 70½ and 87½ respectively. Municipal bonds have again been hard.

In the railroad group, Canadian Pacific were weak at one time, but they have partly recovered to 102½, moving with Wall Street. There has been a further support for Grand Trunk senior issues, which mark several advances of ½ to 1, while junior stocks are unchanged to 4 better.

Hudson's Bays, in the land section, have further hardened to 7, and lower-priced issues have been hard.

As regards industrials, there has been spotty firmness. Dominion Steels are unchanged at 32½, Canadian Cars are unchanged, but the Pref. has risen 2 to 50½. Canadian Cement issues have been steady at previous levels, while Canadian General Electrics hold steady at 102½. Shawinigan Water at 118½ is a point better. Spanish River Pulp Pref. at 96½ has not moved.

Brazilian Traction marks a reaction to 47 on profit-taking, but Mexican Traction issues remain good, with gains of 1 to 3 points on balances.

There has been moderate activity among Canadian mining descriptions, and specialties have been good. British Controlled Oilfields have been rather irregular, despite cabled confirmation as to the agreement with the Standard Oil group.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, April 23.

The expectation that, following the holiday, the market activity and strength which characterised the previous week would be more than sustained was hardly realised, as, although on Tuesday morning there was a burst of activity which carried a number of stocks to new high prices, a reaction set in later. Still, some of the stocks held their gains fairly well not only on Tuesday afternoon, but on Wednesday and Thursday, during which days the reactionary tendency was still in evidence.

In Tuesday's trading the paper stocks were prominent. Spanish River Pref. advancing ¾ and the Com. 3 points above their pre-holiday prices; Brompton gained 1½, Laurentide ¼, Howard Smith ¼, Price Bros. 1, Wayagmack ¼, and St. Maurice, though less active than the others, made the biggest advance of all, being marked up 6½ points. Atlantic Sugar was active, but, after making a new high price, fell back again, and closed unchanged on the day. Cons. Smelting on active trading improved ¾ on Tuesday, but lost the same fraction on the next day, when Atlantic Sugar was a weak feature, losing 2½. The papers generally continued firm, though Abitibi lost 1½. Steamships issues improved, and Canada Forgings on transactions comprising only 25 shares was marked up 10 points. Pennmans made the substantial gain of 5, but, on the other hand, Dominion Cannery fell 4, Can. Cement 2, Can. Cottons 3, and there were

various other small losses distributed throughout the list of active stocks.

On Thursday Pennmans lost 4 of its previous day's gain, and there were a good many other declines, ranging from fractions to ¾ points in the case of Ontario Steel, but in most cases the losses were small. The most active stock of the day was Montreal Power, which gained 1½; Atlantic Sugar, which, it is now understood, will probably show a heavy deficit in its annual statement, continued weak. The papers were quiet, but St. Maurice improved 5 points; Steamship Pref. fell back ¼, but the voting trust certificates, though quiet, improved ¼.

On Friday there was a noticeable improvement in sentiment, and gains again considerably preponderated over losses on the day's trading. Steamships issues came in for a good deal of attention, both Com. and Pref. improving 2; the paper stocks were active and strong, Abitibi gaining 3 points; Montreal Power was again notably active, and continued its advance with another gain of 1½; Ottawa Power, though less active, improving ¾. Dom. Cannery regained 3 points and Dom. Textile improved 2.

On Saturday the improvement was continued, the feature being the strength shown by the textile group, of which Canadian Cottons and Montreal Cottons both gained 5 and Dominion Textile 2. Both Montreal Power and Ottawa Power continued to show strength, but the paper stocks, apart from Abitibi, which gained ¾, were somewhat easier. The heaviest loss of the day was in Ames-Holden Pref., which fell back 4 points.

Among prices current at the close yesterday, Abitibi was 52½; Ames-Holden Pref., 10; Asbestos 62, Pref. 80½; Atlantic Sugar, 23; B.E. Steel 11½, and Pref. 28; Brompton, 29; Can. Car 27, Pref. 54; Can. Cement 61½, Pref. 91½; Can. Cottons, 90; Can. Gen. Electric, 91½; C.S.S. Lines 21, Voting Trust 18½, Pref. 50; Cons. Smelting, 24; Dom. Bridge, 71; Dom. Cannery, 35; Dom. Glass 65, Pref. 95; Dom. Steel Pref., 72½ xd.; Dom. Textile, 153; Howard Smith, 66; L. of the Woods, 102; Laurentide, 88½; Maple Leaf 140½, Pref. 100½; Mont. Cottons 85, Pref. 105½, Mont. Power, 92½; Nat. Breweries, 58; Ogilvie, 228; Ont. Steel, 40; Ottawa Power, 86; Pennmans, 103; Price Bros., 44½; Quebec Rly., 261; Riordon 9, Pref. 113; Shawinigan, 107; Spanish River 82, Pref. 91½; St. Law. Flour, 82; St. Maurice, 85; Steel of Canada, 70 xd.; Wayagmack, 54; Winnipeg Rly., 43.

The \$4,000,000 issue of Greater Winnipeg Water District Bonds has been awarded to Emilius Jarvis, and Co., whose bid was at the rate of 96.56 for 30-yr. 5 per cent. Bonds. An alternative bid for 20-yr. 5½ per cent. Bonds was also invited, and the highest bid was 101.14, by A. E. Ames and Co.

An issue of \$850,000 of 20-yr. 5½ per cent. Bonds by the Quebec Catholic School Board has been purchased by the Canadian and Foreign Securities Corporation and Wood, Gundy, and Co., at the price of 99.08.

The incorporation at Ottawa of the East Kootenay Power Co., Ltd., is announced. The capitalisation of the company will consist of \$100,000 of Preferred shares, 30,000 Common shares of no par value, and an authorised Bond issue of \$5,000,000. The company, which, it is understood, will take over the British Columbia and Alberta Power Co., will carry out further power development plans in the East Kootenay District of B.C.

GOVERNMENT AIDS SMALL MINERS.

The Ontario Government proposes to buy ore in small parcels from those developing properties, so that these operators may obtain returns as they go along and get true mill runs on ore parcels of respectable size. The Government will sample and assay small lots, and store these after making payment to the producer. Then, when sufficient ore has accumulated in the Government sampling plant, shipment will be made to one of the Porcupine gold mills for reduction.

MINING NOTES.

A financial statement issued recently by the Dome Mine Co. shows that the company's earnings from operations for the year to March 31, 1922, were \$185,000. The net income was \$125,000, the balance of \$60,000 being a reserve for depreciation on the plant. The company's assets were \$1,200,000, and its liabilities \$1,000,000. The company's capital is \$1,000,000, and its paid-up capital is \$1,000,000. The company's earnings for the year to March 31, 1922, were \$185,000, and its net income was \$125,000. The company's assets were \$1,200,000, and its liabilities \$1,000,000. The company's capital is \$1,000,000, and its paid-up capital is \$1,000,000.

It is stated that a series of conferences have been held between representatives of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, the Hollinger Mine, and the Abitibi Power and Paper Co., with the object of formulating a policy for the development of the water powers of the Abitibi River, both in the interests of these three great corporations, and to provide power for other industries.

In regard to this general idea of the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Mr. Brigham is quoted as stating that the Hollinger Co. has the money and the spirit to go ahead with the development of hydro-electric energy on the Abitibi River, if given the opportunity. Mr. Brigham has robust faith in the gold-producing potentialities of the Northern Ontario districts. In a recent statement he declared that no other country in the world has such promise from that point of view. He pointed out that there are thousands of undeveloped mining claims where encouraging values are in evidence. In over 100 townships in which little work has been done, there are hundreds of veins containing encouraging assays in gold, and he suggests that perhaps even greater mines than the Hollinger await development.

The Provincial Department of Mines of Ontario has just published a new report on Ontario's gold deposits. This not only recounts the history of gold mining in the Province, but constitutes the latest report on the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake fields, and the developments in those districts. Copies of the report have been sent to the office of the Agent-General for the Province in London.

It is reported from Toronto that representatives of English houses are in negotiation for the purchase of an interest in the Hattie Mines. It is stated that the proposal is to purchase 500,000 shares of Treasury stock of the company at 25 cents per share. This, it is said, would place the company in possession of sufficient funds to proceed with development work at once.

At the annual meeting of the Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Co., on April 18, the President stated that at the 900-ft. level a body of ore of magnitude and promise had been discovered below the main shaft now being sunk. The new shaft was expected to be running to the 900-ft. level within three weeks. He dealt with the difficulties which had been encountered, and mentioned that the rockslide not only prevented full use of the old shaft, but necessitated the blocking up of a good ore body until the new shaft was completed.

A good deal of interest centres upon the new gold-mining district in the Pas district in Northern Manitoba. Several strong corporations, including the Hollinger interests, the Nipissing Co., the Mining Corporation of Canada, the Kirkland Lake Co., and the American Mining and Smelting Co., and the Exploration Company of London are engaged in the area, and the development work which is being planned and carried on should indicate, this summer, whether the field is likely to develop into one of the great Canadian gold districts, or one which comprises only a few valuable properties. Meanwhile some of the surface exploratory work is showing surprising results. Information just to hand states that at the Bingo property, at a point about 600 ft. from the present shaft, a new vein has been discovered which is said to be both wider and covered which is said to be the No. 3 vein, richer in gold content than the No. 1 vein, which has hitherto been the richest vein yet discovered in the camp, and which shows ore value of over £30 per ton.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

PROHIBITION IN CANADA.

To the Editor of Canada.

SIR,—There is one aspect of the situation, brought out by some of your recent correspondents, that I am greatly surprised at. It is stated that the Prohibition laws are making Canadians into law-breakers. I can hardly believe this to be the case. I have heard Canadians boast so much about their fine country and the love they bear towards it, that it would be very inconsistent of them to allow personal dislike for any law to make them unpatriotic.

It is late in the day to talk about "personal liberty." Throughout the civilised world individual likes and dislikes have to be subordinated to the interests of the State. Society would be impossible otherwise. Surely all patriotic Canadians must recognise that Prohibition is in the interest of their country, and act accordingly. I have no doubt but that the "dope" sellers and victims, about whom we are hearing so much just now in this country, think their "personal liberty" is being tyrannously interfered with; but the interests of society demand their suppression. Where is the difference between them and those who defy the Prohibition laws in Canada or the United States? The same rule must surely apply to the one as to the other, and it is the duty of the Government concerned to see that its laws are carried out.—Yours faithfully,

BRITISH READER.

DIRECTORS.

To the Editor of Canada.

SIR,—The April issue of *The Director*, which is the official organ of the Institute of Directors, clears up a situation which has long been very puzzling to Canadians, but coming from such an authoritative source, it should be final and conclusive.

Many Canadian projects, floated in England, have suffered in the past by unintelligent handling and lack of efficiency, and the British investor has been drilled and schooled into blaming Canada and Canadians for their lack of success.

Now the dictum has gone forth from *The Director*, which is tantamount to saying: The director of a company who knows nothing about the business of the concern is more valuable as a guiding light to the shareholders than one who knows the details and scope of the operations for which he is drawing fees to direct.

To quote from *The Director*:—

Many a man without any business training whatever, who did not even know the credit side from the debit side of an account, was yet a valuable member of a board, and was able, by his influence and his general knowledge of the world, to render his company inestimable services. . . . In the majority of cases the modern director is a person of whom very little is known outside his own company. Generally speaking, he began life as an office boy in the concern which he to-day directs. He knows the business of his company in all its ramifications, from A to Z. He is thoroughly efficient, a hard worker, and a man of sound ability. But he has his limitations; he has worked so hard all his life that he has but little knowledge of the world, and has no time and little opportunity to cultivate the society of others, especially of men of influence. He is too conscientious a worker to find that time now. . . . But to have a board of directors composed of such human steam engines is a positive danger. . . . It is a mistake to assume that the ideal director is the business manager.

I have no wish to be unkind or pass any invidious comments on the present situation of some London-directed Canadian concerns, but would it not be well for shareholders to canvass the situation and find out what sort of directors they elect on their boards to manage the affairs of the company and handle their money?

Judging from the line of argument advanced by *The Director*, it appears to be quite unnecessary to form the Guinea Pig Protective Association.—Yours truly,

SHAREHOLDER.

London.

CANADA'S REPARATION CLAIMS.

In an address to Senators and members of the Dominion House of Commons at Ottawa last week, Professor Zimmern, the well-known authority on international politics, suggested that Canada should waive her claims against Germany for war pensions and separation allowances, and thus assist in solving the present moral deadlock. In his view (says Reuter's correspondent) the Reparations Clause of the Treaty of Versailles was a violation of the Armistice agreement.

To-morrow (Sunday), a Masonic service will be held at the Parish Church, Rex Green, at which Canadian brethren will be welcome. A collection will be taken in aid of the Richmond Hospital.

SIR EDMUND WALKER
Meets Leading London Bankers, etc.

On Wednesday, April 26, Mr. Charles Cambie, London manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, gave a dinner at Claridge's Hotel, to which a number of men of wide influence in British, and, indeed, international, finance and business were invited to meet Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., President of the Canadian Bank.

After dinner, Mr. Cambie having proposed the health of Sir Edmund, Sir Robert Borden, in a brief speech, indicated the great position which this many-sided man has attained and the remarkable influence he has exercised upon Canadian progress, not only in banking, his own particular business, or in business in general, but in education and the arts and sciences—in other words, in that mental culture which is as important a factor in the life of a nation as is its material progress. Besides indicating some of the many points at which Sir Edmund's career had beneficially touched the life of the Dominion, Sir Robert emphasised the value of his financial experience and advice to the Canadian Government, of which he himself was the head, in solving the financial problems which confronted Canada owing to her participation in the Great War.

Sir Edmund, whose reception testified eloquently to the esteem and affection with which he is regarded, said that he welcomed the opportunity to speak on the subject of Canada, because he felt that it was not only the privilege but the duty of every Canadian to do all he could to see that the Dominion was adequately understood and appreciated beyond her own shores. In the course of a most informative address, he showed how Canada, which previously had secured her finances by means of loans floated in London, found, shortly after the outbreak of war, that that course was impracticable, that it would be inadvisable to rely upon loans in the United States, and that she must finance herself. That task, involving as it did the education, or, rather the creation, of an investing public, was successfully accomplished through the patriotic co-operation of the Canadian banks, which, comprising a comparatively small number of great institutions with ramifications throughout the Dominion—the Canadian Bank of Commerce alone has over 500 branches—were able to co-operate closely with one another. Sir Edmund mentioned that not only had the public to be interested, but the managers of branches, who spend their lives accumulating deposits, had to be convinced that it had become their duty to secure the investment of these deposits in national bonds, and that, in so doing, lay not only the safety of the nation, but the true welfare of the banks they served. As a result Canada's war debts were largely owed to her own citizens—a situation in which, Sir Edmund pointed out, a nation could safely bear heavy indebtedness as long as the taxation necessary for the service of those debts was so arranged that its incidence was equitable.

Immigration and Settlement.

Sir Edmund pointed out that the per capita debt of Canada would, in the course of a few years, be greatly reduced by the increase of population, which—while he expressly disavowed any knowledge of the policy of the present Government of Canada—must, he felt, be secured by the careful selection, training, and assistance of settlers suitable to go on the land and become productive citizens. He showed how the growth of the agricultural population would make room for other classes of immigration by creating the need for the services of other classes of the community, and he pointed to the admirable work which had been, and was being, done by the Soldier Settlement Board, as an indication of what might be accomplished on a larger scale. But he stipulated that such matters as colonisation should be under the control of Commissions, which must be absolutely free from political interference.

Speaking of Canada's banking system, Sir Edmund pointed out that the banks' share in Canada's war financing proved that the existence of a few very strong institutions was infinitely preferable to the diffusion of strength inseparable from a system of many small banks capable of dealing only with local affairs, and he showed how the United States, which—with its then banking system—was involved in terrible financial and commercial dislocation a few years after the Civil War, was saved from such disaster following the late Great War by means of the great national banks. He alluded to the great value to Canada of the clause in the Canadian Bank Act enabling Parliament, if necessary, to revise the charter of any or every Canadian bank at the end of any ten-year period. This clause, at first felt by the banks to be a hindrance, had later been realised by them to be the greatest safeguard and guarantee of their relations with the public which they served, and, in the light of recent events, he was proud to mention that when, at one time, the Government offered to expunge this clause from their charters, the Canadian banks had been wise enough, and far-sighted enough, to refuse the offer.

In frank speech, which evidently impressed his audience much more than mere optimism could have done, Sir Edmund admitted that Canada, like other nations, had her own problems to face and to solve. In regard to the railway problem, he pointed

(Continued on page 143.)

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL
\$15,000,000 £3,082,192

Head Office: TORONTO.

RESERVE FUND
\$15,000,000 £3,082,192

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President.
RT. HON. SIR THOMAS WHITE, K.C.M.G., | SIR JOHN AIRD,
Vice-President, | Vice-President and General Manager.
H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

Over 520 Branches throughout CANADA and NEWFOUNDLAND.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

BARBADOS.....Bridgetown. CUBA.....Havana. JAMAICA.....Kingston.
MEXICO.....Mexico City. ST. PIERRE et MIQUELON St. Pierre.
BRAZIL.....Rio de Janeiro. TRINIDAD.....Port of Spain.
UNITED STATES New York, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), and Seattle.

Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

LONDON OFFICE - - - 2 LOMBARD STREET, E.C.3.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager.

A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office:
TORONTO.

Capital and Reserves - \$14,000,000

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER,
President.

CLARENCE A. BOBERT,
General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73 CORNHILL, E.C.3.

S. L. JONES, Manager.

A Foreign Exchange Department is conducted at which all enquiries as to Canadian, United States, and other Exchanges will be courteously answered. Cable or Mail Transfers effected to, and Accounts Opened at any of the Bank's complete system of Canadian branches. Deposits Received at interest. Travellers' Credits Issued. Orders Executed on the London, Canadian, and New York Stock Exchanges.

New York Agency - 51 Broadway.

SIR EDMUND WALKER (continued from page 142).

out that the main item in this was a legacy from Governments of the past, but that a great part of the overbuilding of railways which had taken place was only construction in advance of needs which were certain to arise, and that this part of the problem would disappear naturally in the course of perhaps a few years. Another part, he admitted, represented the price which Canada had to pay for an unsuccessful experiment. He indicated that in the life of a young democratic nation—especially one like Canada, where a comparatively small population possessed a vast country of great natural wealth—experiments would inevitably be tried, and instanced the determination of the Canadian people to try the experiment of national ownership in the case of railways, and of Ontario in the case of hydro-electric power.

Sir Edmund also dealt interestingly with the progress of Canada in mental culture, and mentioned especially the improvement of opportunities for education and for applying that education in the development of industry and the arts. In the concluding passage of his address Sir Edmund asserted that Canada was just as much a land of opportunity now as ever for the right kind of people.

Sir Edmund's address was heard with the most careful attention by the influential gathering, who were evidently deeply impressed by his frank and authoritative exposition of Canadian conditions, problems, and prospects.

Mr. Cambie, whose health was proposed by Lord Beaverbrook, is much to be congratulated upon the success of a function of such value to the interests of the Dominion.

The guests included the following:—

Mr. F. W. Ashe (Union Bank of Canada); Mr. Algernon Aspinall (C.M.G., Secretary West India Committee); Sir Robert Balfour, Bart. (Balfour, Williamson and Co.); Lord Beaverbrook; Mr. Edward A. Benn (London and Brazilian Bank); Mr. Robert Benson (Robert Benson and Co.); Sir Robert Borden; Mr. C. A. B. C. (Commercial Bank of Australia); Mr. G. C. Cassels (B. Montreal); Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G. (Coates, Son, and Co.); Mr. Leslie Couper, C.M.G. (Bank of British West Africa); Mr. H. C. Cox, Toronto; Mr. John Davidson (British Empire Co.); Mr. C. W. Dawkins (Massey, Harris, and Co.); Sir James D. (D. J. & Co.); Mr. W. J. Essame (Union Bank of Canada); Mr. J. G. Gardiner; Sir Herbert Hambling (Barclays Bank); Mr. J. H. Holland-Martin, C.B. (Bank of Liverpool and Martin's); Mr. J. Malcolm Hubbard; Lord Incheape, G.C.M.G. (National Provincial and Union Bank of England); Mr. E. M. Janion (English, Scottish, and Australian Bank); Mr. J. W. Johnston (Bank of Scotland); Hon. Gilbert Johnstone (Jas. Capel and Co.); Mr. Arthur W. Kidd; Sir Robert M. Kinderlev, G.B. (Bank of Nova Scotia); Mr. S. L. Jones (Dominion Bank); Mr. J. S. Millin (Millin and Robinson); Mr. E. Nickel Co.; Sir Gordon Nairne, Bart. (Bank of Montreal); A. R. Phipps (Canadian Bank of Commerce); Mr. J. R. Phipps (City and Westminster and Parr's Bank); Mr. C. R. Phipps (Phipps's Bay Co.); Mr. Francis Shipton (Standard Bank of Africa); Sir Newton Stabb, O.B.E. (Hongkong and Shanghai Corporation); Mr. Guy Oswald Smith (National Union Bank of England); Sir Campbell Stuart, Whitehead (Chartered Bank of India, Australasia, and China); Robert C. Wyse (Union Discount Co.).

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817

Paid-up Capital \$22,000,000. Rest \$22,000,000. Undivided Profits \$1,501,644. Total Assets (October 31, 1921) \$517,403,162.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART., President. SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., Vice-President.
 R. L. ANDERSON, Esq. LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O. C. R. HOMER, Esq.
 H. R. DILL-MELNID, Esq. D. FORT, Esq. Wm. McMASTER, Esq.
 Lt.-Col. HERBERT MULSON, C.M.G., M.C. HAROLD KINNEY, Esq. H. W. BEAULAC, Esq.
 G. B. FRASER, Esq. HIS HONOUR HENRY COCKSHUTT. J. H. ASHDON, Esq.
 E. W. HEATLY, Esq. K.C. SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G. GEN. SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.

Branches & Agencies throughout Canada & Newfoundland; also at New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Spokane in the United States, and at Mexico City.
LONDON OFFICES: 47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.2
 London Committee:—SIR THOMAS SKINNER, BART., F.R.S. BALFOUR, Esq.
PARIS AGENCY: Bank of Montreal (France), 6 Place Vendôme, Paris.
 Paris Comité Consultatif:—M. Le Sénateur Gaston Meyer.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

The Bank has reciprocal arrangements with leading banks covering all countries, and is, therefore, in a position to offer favourable competitive rates for business in all parts of the world. With its numerous Branches it offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a General Banking Business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Mexico and France.

W. F. Benson, Manager.

CANADA'S NATIONAL RAILWAYS (continued from page 130)

by the board of general headquarters, should have much wider powers on all matters pertaining to his own particular division or district than has recently been the case so far as the present two divisions of the Canadian National system are concerned. It will be for the new board, however, to advise just what form of administration is most suitable. It is the intention of the Government that the board, in exercise of its several duties and functions, shall be free from interference, political or otherwise.

"Upon the new board will devolve also the task of selecting and developing an executive composed of the best men in the present system and such others as may be necessary, in order to combine the most suitable talent available for the management of the railways, and in order that economies may be effected which are desirable and necessary in the interests of successful operation and management. It is hoped to build up a distinctly Canadian National personnel, and in this the board will receive such co-operation and support from the Government as should secure for it, from the employees, the same loyal and faithful service which generally characterises the relations of the average railway man with his own particular road. The Government and the board will want the goodwill and co-operation of the employees, and we will wish every employee to feel that he will have under Government ownership the same opportunities of advancement to even greater responsibilities and greater rewards than would have been possible under former restricted conditions. Such of the older officials and employees as have given long service, and who of necessity may have to be retired, will receive the benefit of superannuation.

"Just one other point. There has been such criticism of the statements presented by the management of Canadian National Railways, and also concerning the Grand Trunk, as to impair Parliamentary and public confidence in the figures and statements which have been put out from time to time. Naturally, any confirmation or verification of accounts, or investigation or justification of managerial methods and practice is a matter to be dealt with by the incoming board, to whom these properties are being turned over, rather than by the outgoing. The Government is most anxious that as far as the confidential affairs of these railways are concerned, not only Parliament, but the general public, may have confidence in any statements which may be issued by the new board. To that end, it is proposed to supplement the work of co-ordination by an investigation of the financial affairs and business methods generally of the railways passing under the control of the new board. This is a usual business precaution in the nature of a stocktaking on the occasion of a change of administration."

CANADA GARAGE. BOULEVARD PORTE DE MENIN, YPRES.

Capt. H. H. CHANTLER, M.C.,
13th Batt. Royal Highlanders of Canada.
Late O.C. Canadian War Graves Section,
BELGIUM

Telegraphic Address:
"Canaries," YPRES.
Telephone: YPRES 45

Visitors met at any Port, viz., CALAIS, BOULOGNE, OSTEND, etc., by car and conducted to any cemeteries, or battle areas, at lowest possible cost. Photos of graves taken. Every comfort considered and reliable information given. Best hotel accommodation arranged. Prompt and courteous service guaranteed.

Under entire Canadian Management
Letters and enquiries can be addressed c/o "CANADA,"
110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. Telephone
Regent 3450



WHEN IN CANADA

You will find the
Managers and
Staffs of our Branches willing and
ready to help you in your banking
transactions. They will be pleased
to have you call on them.

We have over 600 Branches covering
Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and
there is a Savings Department at every
Branch.



THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

DEPOSITS: 380 MILLION DOLLARS.

London Office: PRINCES STREET, E.C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC'S WAR RECORD (continued from page 139)

served on 37 Canadian Pacific steamers acting as cruisers, transports, and freight carriers. In addition, more than 300 officers and engineers joined the Royal Navy from the companies' service.

Fifteen Canadian Pacific steamers were lost through enemy action or accidents at sea, representing a tonnage of 126,500 out of the gross tonnage of 330,000 engaged. The largest steamer lost was the *Calgarian*, of 17,500 tons.

Canadian Pacific men fought the enemy on land and sea and in the air, in every theatre where hostile actions took place. The medals and decorations won included two V.C.s, two C.M.G.s, 17 D.S.O.s, three D.S.C.s, 54 M.C.s, 47 D.C.M.s, 180 M.M.s, 17 M.S.M.s, 13 Croix de Guerre, and one Legion of Honour.

Over 4,000,000 tons of cargo and munitions of war, thousands of horses and mules, and more than a million troops and passengers were carried by Canadian Pacific steamers.

The Canadian Pacific Angus shops at Montreal turned out shells in immense quantities.

A special Railway Construction Corps was raised, and did magnificent work in France under the command of a Canadian Pacific engineer, whilst a number of experts were loaned by the company to the Canadian Government to look after the question of chartering and overseas transport.

— * * —

Ontario proposes to levy a 5 per cent. tax on all pari-mutuel bets on racescourses, but the tax will be so placed as to apply to winners only.

Col. J. S. Dennis, of the C.P.R., speaking at a luncheon on board the *Empress of Scotland*, on her arrival at Quebec, said the prospects were bright for the St. Lawrence route for the coming year, with the addition of 13 first-class liners, including those being completed by the Canadian Pacific and other companies.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Ontario
Borrows at
5 per cent.

Exceptional interest attaches to the recent offer of \$15,000,000 of Province of Ontario 30-Year Bonds, owing to the fact that this is the first occasion for a considerable

period in which the rate of interest was fixed at 5 per cent. As our Montreal correspondent mentioned last week, there was a formidable array of Canadian and American bond houses out to capture this important issue and competition was exceptionally keen, over 30 groups putting in tenders for the loan. In the result the issue was awarded to a syndicate headed by the National City Company, the price being 97.400, New York funds, the cost to the Province being the satisfactory one of 5.18 per cent.; or, as a Canadian commentator points out, "translated in terms of Canadian funds, at the current rate of exchange of the day, which was around 2½ per cent., the price was almost par, and the cost basis slightly higher than 5 per cent." Local opinion is elated with the result, "in view of the fact that former issues of Provincial bonds have sold substantially lower, and the Province of Alberta issue offered in New York a few days ago was disposed of on a 5.30 per cent. basis." The bids ranged from the successful tender of 97.400 down to 95.931. It is stated that the loan in question has been raised for two purposes, firstly to provide for the refunding of an American loan which matured in April, and in May in the United States, and secondly for hydro-electric developments. Evidently in Canada as well as in the Mother Country changing investment conditions are being sharply reflected in the Bond market. The Ontario Government is to be congratulated on being the first Province which has been able to restore its high credit to its proper footing. It is of interest to note that New Zealand has recently succeeded in this country in securing a new 5 per cent. loan at par.

Canada
Life's Fine
Showing.

Remembering the general experience of life assurance companies in 1921, that of the Canada Life can only be described as exceptional in every respect. The year

constituted a record in the history of this progressive Anglo-Canadian institution, and the management, both in the Dominion and in this country, deserve congratulation on achieving such splendid results in the face of almost unparalleled obstacles to progression. The company was particularly fortunate in the all-important matter of new business, which amounted to no less than £12,752,634, its increase in this respect—£781,287—being the largest shown by any company operating in the British Empire, and affording eloquent testimony to the high esteem in which it is held by the public. Another outstanding feature, reflecting the care exercised in the selection of lives, was the record profit accruing from the mortality experience, which was 50 per cent. under expectation. The premium income at £2,212,023 was £104,281 higher. In view of the large volume of new business accepted in the year, the fact that the surplus actually earned was no less than £334,305, and well over twice the amount realised in 1918, the last war year, and an increase over 1920 of £89,917, is most gratifying and an unrivalled experience. The undivided surplus at the end of the year was £1,492,807, which is fortified by the still intact special reserve fund of £102,740 created during the war to meet any special losses that might arise. The total assets were increased by £1,230,977, and now reach the imposing figure of £16,458,541, invested in securities of the highest class, yielding an average rate of interest of 6½ per cent., which is more than 3 per cent. in excess of the rate it is assumed the company will be required to earn on its with-profits policies, and which constitutes the largest margin possessed by any life office in the United Kingdom. In view of recent unpleasant and disquieting developments in this country, it is gratifying to see the zealous manner in which the company's funds are invested and safeguarded in every way. A continuous audit is carried out throughout the year, and an Inspection Committee furnish a report to the effect that they have personally examined the cash, stocks, bonds, and negotiable securities held by the company, and have found the same to be correct. This is an example which in the light of recent events might be imitated to advantage in the Mother Country. Another excellent feature of the report is the publication of the complete list of the securities held by the company, and full particulars as to par and book values, rate of interest earned, date of maturity, etc. The company has—as a result of its experience in this respect—recently decided to accept proposals up to a sum of £300 on male lives, under 45, without medical examination.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, two important announcements were made. One of these was that one new financing will soon be done by the company. The President intimated that the new issue which would probably consist of about \$2,000,000 of 20-year 7 per cent. bonds, which will be marketed at par, would not only fund the present floating debt, representing past capital expenditures and betterment, but would be sufficient to retire the present issue, most of which, he said, is held by interests who will probably be willing to exchange and to provide for the cost of either an extension of the present concentrating mill at the smelter to treat milling ore from the Rossland Mines, or a mill at the mine to treat the Sullivan ores. The other announcement was that if this funding operation is successfully accomplished, and the present satisfactory operating and marketing conditions continue, the directors will favour a dividend payment in respect of the last half of the current calendar year.

The total income of the West Kootenay Power and Light Company, which is a subsidiary of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, for 1921 was only about \$30,000 less than for the sixteen months' period to the end of 1920, and after allowing for all charges, including interest, depreciation, sinking fund, and adjustments, the surplus available for dividend was \$139,021, or nearly three times the corresponding figure for the previous period referred to. Payment of dividends, however, entailed a draft upon the profit and loss surplus, which is now reduced to \$32,928. The principal features of the balance-sheet are an increase of \$75,000 in accounts receivable, decreases of about \$4,000 in accounts payable, and of about \$5,000 in accrued liabilities, and an increase of about \$42,000 in reserves, which are now shown at \$347,575. In September, 1921, work was started on the Penticton extension, and in January, 1922, the line was completed and the service started. A line was then extended to Summerland, where service was started on February 1. A contract for power supply has been entered into with the municipality of Kelowna; the line for this service will pass from Penticton through Naramata and Okanagan Mission, in which there will be considerable business in the way of lighting and pumping of water for irrigation.

At the meeting of creditors of the Ames-Holden McCready Company, in Montreal, on April 18, the chairman of the board, Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, explained that the company's difficulties were due primarily to the slump of inventory prices of commodities, in which respect the company took huge losses, and further to lack of business while labour continued high and capacity was reduced. He said that while business for January and February of this year had shown improvement over last year, it was still being done at a loss. However, since then the figures for March show business of over \$700,000 and a profit for the first time in two years, and the outlook is for an equal turnover in April and May. Mr. McGibbon pointed out that while formerly the manufacturers of boots and shoes could book orders in the spring for autumn delivery, retailers have for the past two years been ordering only from hand to mouth. The problem for the company then had been either to close or get new capital in order that it might make up stock to meet the demand in the fall for immediate orders. Three years ago the company had three and a half million dollars working capital, which to-day was practically non-existent. In the interest of business in Canada as a whole and in the leather and allied industries in particular, Mr. McGibbon stated that it would be a most undesirable thing that the company should be forced into liquidation, and he was sure that with proper co-operation things could be brought into shape again.

Mr. McGibbon said that the present situation was that the properties of the company would be sufficient security for the first mortgage bondholders, while the merchandise and accounts receivable would cover indebtedness to the bank, but for all others there would be little if the company was forced into liquidation. The suggestion outlined by him was that the Ames-Holden McCready Company and its two subsidiaries, the Tire Company and the Felt Company, should be amalgamated and that then further financing should be done, and he intimated that if co-operation on the part of all was assured he would take \$500,000 of the new securities. He suggested that each series of bondholders in the three companies, as well as the unsecured creditors, should form committees of three members, and that one member from each of these committees should form a general committee to formulate plans for the new financing.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B. All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

I. D. M.—See article in *Canada To-day*, published from this office (2/6); by post, 3/6.

CANUCK.—The English Baseball League is being organised by Mr. Muirhead, 6 Dansey Yard, Wardour Street, London, W., who is anxious to get in touch with Canadian baseball players.

H. M. J.—Medicine Hat and the Bow Island fields of Southern Alberta are the most productive natural gas areas in Canada, but it also occurs in Southern Ontario and at Moncton, New Brunswick.

CANADIENNE.—Miss McPhail, M.P., says she is a member of the Reorganised Church of Latter Day Saints, but resents being called a Mormon, declaring that if she had her way there "would not be one of them in Canada."

J. H. L.—Exports of domestic and bonded grain during 1921 were as follows (in bushels): Montreal, 138,453,080; Galveston, 64,173,049; New York, 84,068,581; New Orleans, 73,689,399; Baltimore, 55,314,808; Philadelphia, 46,769,886; Portland, Me., 13,859,040; Boston, 5,078,617; Newport News, 485,118.

J. S.—In Canada the chief sources of copper are in British Columbia and in the nickel-copper area of Sudbury, Ontario; and it is also produced in the Province of Quebec and the White Horse district of the Yukon. Canada's yearly production (of which about one-half is obtained from British Columbia) is, approximately, 40,000 tons.

COMPANY.—We could not advise a purchase of shares of either of the enterprises, even at the present very low prices, as in both cases the future is too uncertain. It is a question whether either will ever realise sufficient profits to do more than satisfy their bondholders and other secured creditors. In any case, there is little prospect for the shareholders for some years to come, and, even if these ventures eventually surmount their difficulties, you would probably find that by purchasing shares in some dividend-paying industrial concern you would have done better than by indulging in the speculation on which you now invite our opinion.

W. M.—The proposal in question has been somewhat severely criticised on the score of: (a) Remoteness from present centres of civilisation, (b) difficulty of marketing produce, and (c) the character of the land, much of which is stated to be quite unfit for cultivation. In this connection we may point out that the policy generally advocated at present is to encourage closer settlement of districts already partly settled and already provided with railway and other facilities for transportation. The railway problem which the Dominion is now facing is felt to be due—in part, at least—to the building of railways through and into large areas where settlement was sparse and production not sufficiently advanced to provide adequate traffic.

D. L. M.—The situation at present is that persons who, although not permanently resident in Canada, reside in Canada for 183 days during the year, or are employed, carry on business or are paid for services rendered in Canada, are liable to Dominion income tax on the income so earned, at the ordinary rates applicable to incomes of similar amounts possessed by ordinary residents of the Dominion. The proposal to which you refer in, we believe, the Income Tax Act shall be amended so as to provide that a tax at the rate of 8 per cent. shall be placed upon the income exceeding \$1,000 per annum derived by aliens, not being residents of Canada, as a result of employment in Canada

or for services rendered in Canada. We understand that a motion to this effect was to be moved in the House of Commons at Ottawa, but we have no information as yet as to whether this has occurred, or, if so, what was the result. Any alterations in taxation measures, such as the Dominion Income-Tax Act, are usually announced by the Minister of Finance in his annual Budget Speech. Mr. Fielding is expected to present his financial proposals to the House this month.

—* * *

COPPER ORE IN THE FAR NORTH.

Mr. R. Frizzell, who is a member of the American and Canadian Institute of Mining Engineers, has returned to Edmonton from a trip to the Arctic Circle, having been sent by American copper operators to inspect claims held by them in the Coppermine River district, which is inhabited largely by Eskimos. He reports the ore is there in paying quantities, and it has the required quality.

—* * *

The Cunard liner *Mauritania*, on the voyage from New York to Southampton, on Sunday steamed for a time at 27.50 knots, a world's record, and completed the east-bound passage in 5 days, 8 hours, 56 minutes, the fastest run since the war.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.
DIVIDEND NO. 141.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 3 per cent. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 31st May next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its branches on and after Thursday, 1st June, to Shareholders of record on 16th May, 1922. The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th to 31st May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager.
2 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
22nd April, 1922.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC FOUR-
AND HALF PER CENT. REGISTERED
STOCK, 1954.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants, due 1st July, 1922, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st June, 1922, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

For the Bank of Montreal,
G. C. CASSELS, Manager.
47 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. 1st May, 1922.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.
CAPITAL STOCK REGISTERS.

Notice is hereby Given that the REGISTERS of the above Stock will be CLOSED from the 15th day of May, 1922, to the 31st day of May, 1922, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Warrants for the quarterly dividend due 1st June, 1922.

For the UNION BANK OF CANADA,
J. WILSON, Manager.
6 Princes Street, London, E.C.2. 3rd May, 1922.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 862. May 6, 1922.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates.—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 6d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

FARMS FOR SALE.

Fruit Farms in Nova Scotia.—Four Farms, beautifully situated in Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, comprising altogether about 1,000 acres, including 200 acres of apple orchards in best apple-growing region in Canada. Excellent shipping facilities by water and rail. Only 70 miles from Halifax. Farms will be sold together or separately. Owner's commodious and modern house in beautiful grounds, with garage and stabling available. Good fishing, hunting, and sea bathing in neighbourhood. Apply, Estate, Sir Frederick Borden, Canning, Nova Scotia.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL
DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the reading of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS,
&c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL,
Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jonhall."

A. J. Brown, E.C. W. R. L. Shanks.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C. G. P. Vanier.
R. G. McMichael, E.C. G. A. Coughlin.
W. F. Chipman, K.C. F. B. Common.
R. O. McMurtry, L. H. Ballantyne.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

CHAUVIN, MEAGHER, WALKER, STEWART & CREPEAU, 232 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.
H. N. Chauvin, E.C. G. S. Stewart.
J. J. Meagher, K.C. H. Crepeau.
H. E. Walker, K.C.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c.,
48 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, &c.

TORONTO—

PARKER & CRABTREE, Barristers and Solicitors,
103 Bay Street, Toronto. Cable address: Parkar, Toronto. Codes: Western Union and Benthleys. Maurice Crabtree, James Parker.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than the mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED
ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors and Trustees,
Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory
and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England.
Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers, Wires of every description, Cables, "Allenal," Birmingham, England.
Weldmetal Steel Tubes—
TURNER, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham, England. Boilers and Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.
Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRIS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to

Argentine Republic.

S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Breakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Brazil.

E. L. McGill, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164 Rio de Janeiro; Office, Rua Gonçalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Canconac.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanjing Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Canconac.*

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Fuente Rey 11, Havana, P.O. Box 1290. *Cable Address, Canconac.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Canconac.*

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.*

India and Ceylon.

U. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 Mission Row (P.O. Box 2003), Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2 Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Jamaica.

G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. *Cable Address, Canconac.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; Office, 51-B Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beedoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Canconac.*

Straits Settlements.

P. W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.O.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Canconac.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Canconac.*

A. B. Muddiman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Canconac.*

United States.

F. Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City. *Cable Address, Canconac.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

B. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

T. Geddes Grant, 9-11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbege, No. 4, Christiansia, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

B.C. MINERAL PRODUCTION

Mineral production in British Columbia amounted to \$2,466,441 as against \$1,022,054 in 1921, according to the annual report of the Hon. W. M. Sloan, Minister of Mines.

The total tonnage of ore mined in the Province during the year 1921 was 1,402,054, having a gross value of \$12,240,000, and with the placer gold a total value of \$14,157,500.

A GLORIOUS FORTNIGHT.

A really refreshing holiday is one that takes people right out of their every-day environment and presents them with new ideas, new associations, a complete change of scenery, peoples and customs. Away across the North Sea lies the wonderful country of Norway, a country rich in folklore, with magnificent scenery, and inhabited by kindly, hospitable people. That is an ideal holiday ground for the weary worker, the author or artist striving for inspiration, or for the ordinary citizen who seeks to learn more of the world's marvels.

The problem of reaching this delightful and beautiful holiday-land of rocks, crags, raging torrents, and invigorating air, is easily solved by embarking on one of the cruises organised by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. Once on board the palatial 11,073-ton South American mail steamer, the R.M.S.P. *Algon*, the holiday-maker finds every home comfort. The time spent at sea passes rapidly under the influence of the various deck games, but as the coast of Norway arises above the horizon the mind involuntarily turns to speculating on the joys to come.

As the "ocean giant" enters the marvellous fjords, wonder follows upon wonder, for these vast valleys of water and towering crags overhead are not only deeply impressive but beautiful. When the first visit is paid ashore, picturesque wooden houses and quaint headgear meet the eye. And then, as the more northern latitudes are made, the mysterious midnight sun turns night into day, backed possibly by an aurora borealis to add to the impressiveness and charm of the rocky coast.

—*—*—

Lake of the Woods Milling.—Mr. H. Hutchison has been appointed Assistant Secretary; Mr. W. L. MacGregor, sales manager for Ontario and the Maritime Provinces; Mr. D. L. MacDougall, assistant local manager for Quebec; and Mr. H. C. Moore, manager of the Export Department.

INCORPORATED IN CANADA 1851

FIRE & MARINE

WESTERN

ASSURANCE COMPANY

British & Foreign Offices:
14, CORNHILL-LONDON.

Paid up Capital - £513,698

Head Office: **TORONTO.**
W. B. Meikle, President & Gen. Man.

LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Alfred Cooper, Esq. (Frahams & Co.)
Chairman.
Lord Cable (Bird & Co.)
Sir Charles Johnston, Bart. (Windsor & Johnston, Ltd.)
Robt. Mason, Home Fire Supt.
E. P. Shears, Underwriter.
W. A. Miles, Manager.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Canadian Pacific

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, May 12. *Empress of Britain.*

Friday, May 19. *Montreal.*

Friday, May 26. *Algon.*

Friday, June 2. *Algon.*

Wednesday, June 7. *Empress of India.*

Friday, June 9. *Algon.*

London to Quebec or Montreal via Vancouver.

Thursday, May 11. *Algon.*

Thursday, May 12. *Empress of Scotland.*

Thursday, May 25. *Scandinavian.*

Thursday, June 1. *Empress of France.*

Thursday, June 8. *Algon.*

Thursday, June 15. *Empress of Scotland.*

* Three-class steamer. † New steamer.

Quebec to Quebec or Montreal.

Friday, May 12. *Algon.*

Friday, May 19. *Montreal.*

Thursday, May 26. *Algon.*

Friday, June 2. *Algon.*

Vancouver to China and Japan.

June 15. *Empress of Asia.*

June 29. *Empress of Canada.*

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: June 16, *Malabar*; July 13, *Empress of Russia*; July 21, *Nisarga*.

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.

Liverpool to Montreal.

Wednesday, May 17. *Canadian Conqueror.*

Wednesday, May 17. *Canadian Aviator.*

Wednesday, May 17. *Canadian Aviator.*

Saturday, May 20. *Canadian Aviator.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, May 25. *Albania.*

Thursday, June 8. *Tyrrhenia.*

Thursday, June 22. *Ausonia.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, June 1. *Andania.*

Thursday, June 15. *Andania.*

Thursday, June 15. *Andania.*

Thursday, June 15. *Andania.*

* New steamer.

White Star- Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, May 6. *Megantic.*

Saturday, May 13. *Canopic.*

Saturday, May 20. *Canopic.*

Saturday, May 27. *Regina.*

Saturday, June 3. *Megantic.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, May 19. *Vedic.*

Friday, June 9. *Poland.*

* New steamer.

† Three-class steamer.

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to Montreal and Quebec.

Thursday, May 11. *Manchester Hero.*

Thursday, May 18. *Manchester Corporation.*

Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due by the direct mail steamers from Canadian ports as follows: *Empress of Scotland*, May 11; *Canada*, May 12; *Montreal*, May 13. Letters only are due via New York, by the *Scythian*, May 5; *Colin*, May 6; *Aquitania*, May 9; *St. Paul*, May 11; and *Humbert*, May 14.

"CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER."

There is, as usual, plenty to interest exporters and importers alike in the current issue of the *Canadian Export* in the usual sections and in the subjects dealt with in the "Canadian Samples Centre in Shipping Documents." Find the Commercial and Editor of the *Manitoba Free Press* she has learned with regard to produce during her visit to interviews with various Londoners with the same subject. "Month," "Business Introduction Trade Opportunities," "Queries," "Made in Canada," a "Shipping" are full of useful information. The *Canadian Export Pioneer* by the Canada Newspaper Co., St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C. (\$2.50 per annum).

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner.—HON. P. C. LURIN, 19 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 8390.)
Emigration Officer.—Superintendent of Emigration, Mr. J. OMER SMITH, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—MR. F. C. WARD, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 265.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57 Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—MR. W. C. NOXON, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 642.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, 36 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5912.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—THE HON. SIR EDGAR R. BOWLING, 55 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUND- LANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

B.

Bergersen, F., Ilderton, Ont.—Kent Arms Hotel, Ashford.
Barry, Arthur, Montreal.—19 Stratford Place, W.
Barnes, Fred, St. John.—39 Gilbert Road, Kensington.
Belton, George H., Mrs. and Doris, London.—Hotel Metropole.
Blake, W. H., R.C.E.—St. Mary's Barracks, Chatham.
Barnhill, Mrs. A. P. and Fred, St. John.—Imperial Hotel.
Bate, Mrs. H. A. and Winifred, Ottawa.—17 Half Moon Street, W.
Beatty, Mrs. E. Percy, Toronto.—Gibbs Hotel, Granville Place, Portman Square.
Brown, Lee Roy L., R.A.F., and Mrs. Aulac, N.B.—1 Vernon Road, Chester.
Bouchard, J. A., Montreal.—145, West Park Grove, Kilburn.

C.

Crock, R. B., St. John's, Newfoundland.—c/o High Commissioner for Newfoundland.
Carter, Geo. E., St. John's, Newfoundland. Hotel Cecil.
Clouston, E. R., St. John's, Newfoundland.—West Central Hotel.
Curry, Mrs. J. H., Halifax.—62 Queensborough Terrace, Bayswater.

D.

De Norman, W., Victoria.—Royal Societies Club.
Donnell, Frank M. and Mrs., Ottawa.—Hotel Cecil.

PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS

Gentlemen and Ladies. First class throughout.

MAY 26—ITALIAN & SWISS LAKES 3 weeks 49 gns.
JULY 4—TYROL & OBERAMMERGAU 4 wks. 79 gns.

Programmes from—MISS BISHOP, F.R.G.S., 159 Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.19.

F.

Fraser, John, Nelson.—Palace Hotel.
Fleming, E. J., Ottawa.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

G.

Giraldi, A. and Mrs., Montreal.—Imperial Hotel.
Gordon, Anne Huntly, Baltimore.—17 Half Moon Street, W.
Gibson, T., Toronto. Hotel Cecil.

H.

Hirsch, Michael and Mrs., Montreal. Hotel Cecil.
Howard, Miss Machan, Toronto.—3 Collingham Road, S.E.11.

Hawken, Edwin and Mrs., Ottawa.—Hotel Cecil.

Howell, F. J. and Mrs., Hamilton.—Hyde Park Hotel

J.

Johnston, R. A. A. and Mrs., Ottawa.—Hotel Victoria.

L.

Laidlaw, Walter C., Toronto.—Carlton Hotel.

ROBERTS & SHORT

NAVAL, MILITARY,
SPORTING AND CIVIL
TAILORS.

4 & 6 BURY STREET, ST. JAMES',
LONDON, S.W.1 (Opposite St. James' Theatre)

Mac Mc.

MacDonald, Neil, Fort George.—c/o Agent-General for British Columbia.
McMurray, Louis S. and Mrs., Toronto.—Goring Hotel.
Macpherson, Mrs. John, Annie, and Rose, Ottawa.—13 Gordon Street, Gordon Square, W.C.1.
MacGregor, Jean and Sarah, New Glasgow, N.S.—62 Queensborough Terrace, Bayswater.

M.

Merritt, Miss C. Welfand, St. Catharines.—69 Grosvenor Street, W.
Mowat, D., Saskatoon.—40 Raeburn Place, Edinburgh.
Meurling, H. F., Vancouver.—58 Warwick Square.
Martin, John, Mrs. and family, Winnipeg.—Hotel Cecil.

P.

Pierce, M. S., Toronto.—Imperial Hotel.
Prack, A. E., Toronto.—Carlton Hotel.

R.

Rea, A. S., Toronto.—Carlton Hotel.
Ryan, J. E., Newfoundland.—Elmstead Cottage, Canford Cliffs, Dorset.

LADIES' HAND BAGS in Great Variety.
GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.

Fancy Articles of Every Description.

T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and Cutlery Specialists
76 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

S.

Spicer, Earle, Halifax.—7 Houghton Place, N.W.1.
Stanton, E. G., Toronto.—Carlton Hotel.
Stokes, Ernest, Vancouver.—Williamson's Hotel, E.C.
Sacks, Reg. E., Galt, Ont.—69 Shepherd's Bush Road, W.6.
Sanford, Mrs. W. E., Hamilton.—Connaught Hotel.
Sherwood, Lt.-Col. L. P. and Mrs., Ottawa.—Ritz Hotel.
Smith, George H., Mrs., and Ada V., Toronto.—Hyde Park Hotel.
Scott, Walter S., Edmonton.—16 Compton Road, Wimbledon.

T.

Thompson, W. A. and Mrs., Halifax.—Hotel Victoria.
Torey, Mrs. G. E., Miss G. A., and L. G., Vancouver.—137 Park Road, N.W.

V.

Vaux, Dr. and Mrs., Toronto.—Hotel Rubens.

W.

Wightman, J. R. and Mrs., Oberlin, Ohio.—c/o Brown, Shipley and Co., 42 Tavistock Square.
Warwick, Misses N. and O., and G. R., Toronto.—Savoy Hotel.
Wilson, W. A., Regina. Hotel Cecil.

* * *

Last year Canadians purchased less than a third of the number of American-made shoes that they bought in 1920.

PORTRAITS.

MACKLEM,

16 Brook St., New Bond St., W.1.

Photographers to
their Excellencies

The Lord and Lady Byng of Vimy.

Tel.: Mayfair 4980.

THE CANADIAN BANKING ACT.

Resolution of Bradford Chamber of Commerce.

The following resolution was passed by the Bradford Chamber of Commerce on April 25:—

"The Bradford Chamber of Commerce (Incorporated) learns with satisfaction that the Bank Act of Canada is due for consideration during the current year, and desires to emphasise the imperative necessity for the alteration of Clauses 88 and 89 of the said Act on the grounds of the unique preference granted to Canadian banks, and the facilities it affords for fraudulent practices on the part of importers. The Chamber therefore urges in the interests of all concerned that it would be more equitable if the following provisions were incorporated in the Act:—

"(1) No person or firm shall in any way pledge or hypothecate any goods unless they belong to him or them by right of actual payment. Goods not yet finally paid for in cash shall be exempted from the possibility of hypothecation.

"(2) In the event of insolvency the onus of proof that such hypothecated goods have actually been paid for shall be upon the bank or other party holding a lien, and if any or all such goods are not actually paid for, the unpaid portion shall not constitute a valid lien or security, and shall be returned to the trustee or other legal representative of the creditors.

"(3) All liens and hypothecations shall be registered in some such way as is compulsory for a chattel mortgage or a bill of sale, thus providing some means by which any firm contemplating granting credit can obtain a knowledge of any such transaction. (This is an absolute fundamental to any intelligent appraisal of any credit rating.)

"(4) That any person or firm purporting to pledge or hypothecate goods which are not his or their own property by the right of actual payment shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and punishable accordingly.

"The Chamber is convinced that the above-mentioned safeguards would effectually prevent a recurrence of what has become an unmitigated evil, and would ultimately be of benefit to the banks themselves."

* * *

Trailers of the Deep contains tributes to the late Sir William Archibald (whose grandfather was Master of the Rolls and Speaker of the House of Assembly in Nova Scotia), Chairman of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, and the late Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, a member of its Council for many years.

Norway & Midnight Sun

THE IDEAL HOLIDAY.

By the palatial Cruising Steamer

R.M.S.P. "AVON"

(11,073 tons)

JUNE, JULY, & AUGUST.

SAILING FROM IMMINGHAM & LEITH.

Distinctive passenger accommodation, Spacious Decks, Verandah Cafes, Smoke Rooms, Social Halls and Dining Saloons are all specially adapted for cruising purposes. The sleeping accommodation is excellent, and includes Single Berth Cabins, Rooms with bath, and Luxurious Suites. The Cuisine is unsurpassed.

FARES:

To NORTH CAPE (16 days), from 29 Guineas.
To FJORDS (14 days) - - from 23 Guineas.

Write for Illustrated Booklet No. 18.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET COMPANY,

LONDON.

Atlantic House, Moorgate, E.C.2.
America House, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY,

LIMITED,

MONTREAL - - CANADA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manitoba Hard Spring Wheat FLOUR.

MILLS AT
KEEWATIN, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,
AND MEDICINE HAT.

DAILY CAPACITY, 27,400 BAGS.

FRANK S. MEIGHEN, President and Managing Director.
Wm. W. HUTCHISON, Vice-President.

Directors:

W. R. ALLAN R. M. BALLANTYNE
TANCREDE BIENVENU SIR JOHN W. CARSON
GEORGE V. HASTINGS ABNER KINGMAN
W. A. MATHESON R. W. REFORM

J. K. L. ROSS

M. H. HUTCHISON, Assistant Secretary
T. F. McNALLY, Treasurer.

ALL ABOUT CANADA

Told by Picture and Pen.

Everyone who desires full
and reliable information con-
cerning Canada should read

"CANADA TO-DAY"

1921-22.

Price 2 6; Post free 3/- from "CANADA"
110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

The most comprehensive and useful
publication concerning Canada ever
issued. It tells all about the resource
and industries of the Dominion, work
and wages for men and women
workers, cost of living, immigration
and homesteading regulations, cost
of farm lands, openings in various
professions, all about sport and travel
in Canada, and how to get there.
Special gazetteer of cities and prin-
cipal towns in the Dominion, with
industrial or commercial openings.

SEND P.O. FOR A COPY TO-DAY

Regular Sailings to St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S.; also Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, U.S.

MANCHESTER LINERS, LTD.

Direct ST. LAWRENCE Sailings, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. -Ss. "MANCHESTER DIVISION," Thurs., May 4; "MANCHESTER HERO," Thurs., May 11; "MANCHESTER CORPORATION," Thurs., May 18.
MANCHESTER to ST. JOHN, N.B.—Steamer about end May
MANCHESTER to PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE and NORFOLK Va. (v.a ST. JOHN, N.B.)—Ss. "MANCHESTER MERCHANT," Thurs., May 11.

For further particulars of freights, insurance rates, sailing dates, etc., apply to Owners, 108 Deansgate, Manchester.

CUNARD to CANADA

Magnificent New Fleet of Oil-burning Liners.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Albania ...	Thurs., May 25
Tyrrhenia ...	Thurs., June 8
Ausonia ...	Thurs., June 22
Albania ...	Thurs., June 29

Southampton and Cherbourg to Quebec and Montreal.

Andania ...	Thurs., June 1
Antonia ...	Thurs., June 15
Andania ...	Thurs., July 6
Antonia ...	Thurs., July 20

For Rates of passage and further particulars apply Cunard Line
Cunard Building, Liverpool: 51 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2

OFFICES AND AGENCIES EVERYWHERE

WHITE STAR - DOMINION LINE TO

CANADA.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

MEGANTIC	Sat., May 6
CANOPIC	Sat., May 13
CANADA	Sat., May 20
REGINA	Sat., May 27
MEGANTIC	Sat., June 3
CANOPIC	Sat., June 10

WHITE STAR LINE

Bremen—Southampton—Cherbourg to Quebec and Montreal.

	From Bremen.	From Southampton and Cherbourg
VEDIC	May 17	June 28
POLAND	June 7	July 1

For Rates of Passage, etc..

Apply to **WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE**, No. 1
S.W.1, and 35 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3, London; The A
and Transport Agency, 9 Rue Scribe, Paris; West India H.
Union Chambers, 63 Temple Row, Birmingham; 33 James S

RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN "CANADA."

Per page, in ordinary position	£20
Prospectuses and Balance Sheets	£25
Per inch, single column (3 columns per page)	14.-
Per inch, broad column (2 columns per page)	21.-

Personal Paragraphs, Weddings

16

7 6.

NEWFOUNDLAND

The Norway of
The New World.

A LAND OF SURPASSING BEAUTY AND RARE INTEREST FOR THE TRAVELLER.

For the Photographer, the Artist, and the Lover of the Beautiful in Nature, its attractions cannot be exaggerated. Its Dependency, LABRADOR, exceeds in its picturesque natural panoramas the much-praised Fjords of Norway.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Abounding in game of the finest in fin, fur and feather. Lordly Caribou in countless herds. Rivers teeming with salmon. Lakes filled with trout. Forests alive with birds and furry creatures. All sport free except Caribou hunting, which requires a licence fee of \$50 £10, and salmon fishing, which involves a rod tax of \$10 (£2).

FOREST, MINE, AND FARMLAND WEALTH.

Splendid opportunities to acquire lands for Farming, Mining,

For further information apply to the Hon. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, Kt., High Commissioner for Newfoundland, 58 Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.

A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Reid Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for distribution.

Lumbering and Pulp and Paper Making on reasonable terms, with generous concessions from the Government of Newfoundland in the way of free entry for all machinery and equipments requisite in establishing new industries.

Copper and Iron Mines in active operation.

Saw Mills cutting extensively of lumber for export.

Two of the world's largest **Paper Mills** recently established.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

OFFERS FOR SALE
FARMING AND GRAZING LANDS
IN THE PROVINCES OF
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, AND ALBERTA
ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

Valuable business and residential sites for sale at Fort William, Winnipeg, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria, etc.

Full information at the Company's Offices, Winnipeg, Canada, or 1 Lime Street, London, E.C. 3.



CANADA'S OWN EXPORT JOURNAL

The Canadian Export Pioneer goes round the World's Markets Twelve Times a year Spreading Information of Canada's Industrial Progress and the goods she can supply Gleaning knowledge of Market Conditions for the Guidance of Canadian Exporters Gathering Enquiries from buyers for the benefit of its Subscribers in the Dominion. It has brought many thousands of Overseas Importers into touch with Canada, and is constantly recruiting new Subscribers in all the principal markets.

It deals with Buyers' Enquiries thoroughly, without any charge.

In its knowledge of the World's Buyers who are interested in trade with Canada it has no Rival.

It supports its advertisers generously by notices in its news columns.

As a source of information, it commands the attention of all classes of exporters in Canada.

Subscription rate, including postage to any address.
10/- (\$2.50) per annum, payable in advance.
Specimen copy 1/-

Advertisement terms on application to the Manager

CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER,
110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2., England;
4 Hospital Street, Montreal, Canada.

The Shaftesbury Foundry LTD.

PROCESS ENGRAVERS,
ELECTROTYPERS, and
STEREOTYPERS

62 Neal Street, Shaftesbury Avenue,
LONDON, W.C.2. Telephone: GERRARD 2457.

"CANADA" SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

INCLUDING POSTAGE AND QUARTERLY INDEXES.

	Per Annum.	6 Months.	3 Months.
The United Kingdom	38/6	20/6	10/3
Canada or Newfoundland	37/6 or 39	21/6 or 22/6	10/9 or 11/3
All Other Countries	39/6	22/6	11/3

Cheques and P.O. Orders payable to THE CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

To the Publisher of "CANADA," 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.
Please send me a copy of "CANADA" weekly, commencing next issue
for 52 weeks, for which I remit £

NAME

ADDRESS

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 853. Vol. LXVI. LONDON and MONTREAL.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1922.

Price 9d.
(20 CENTS.)

COMMERCE
MANUFACTURES
EXPORTS
MINING
FINANCE
EMIGRATION
AGRICULTURE
SOCIETY
POLITICS
LITERATURE
SPORT



Operating over 19,600 miles of railway, the Canadian Pacific has the most complete and far-reaching service, not only in CANADA itself, but also for the UNITED STATES.

Regular services of PASSENGER AND CARGO STEAMERS from Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Bristol, Southampton, Cherbourg, Hamburg, Antwerp, and Havre, to Quebec and Montreal (summer) and St. John, N.B. (winter), connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway to all parts of Canada and the U.S.A. Fast route to Japan and China from Vancouver. *Empress of Asia* and *Empress of Russia*, largest and fastest steamers on the Pacific. ALL-BRITISH SERVICE from Vancouver by Canadian-Australasian steamers to New Zealand and Australia.

(For complete list of Sailings see page 171.)

HOTELS at the chief tourist and business centres in Canada.

LANDS in Western Canada and British Columbia for sale at moderate prices.

MERCHANDISE forwarded and MONEY ORDERS issued by DOMINION EXPRESS CO. (of Canada).

Apply—

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

62-65 Charing Cross, S.W.1 ; 103 Leadenhall St., E.C.3, London.

Royal Liver Building, LIVERPOOL ;	4 Victoria Square, BIRMINGHAM ;
18 St. Augustine's Parade, BRISTOL ;	1 Mount Street, MANCHESTER ;
25 Bothwell Street, GLASGOW ;	41-3 Victoria Street, BELFAST ;
50 Foyle Street, LONDONDERRY ;	
OR LOCAL AGENTS EVERYWHERE.	

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD.

"Canada's Commerce Carriers."

STEAMSHIP SERVICES

IN CONNECTION WITH

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

from MONTREAL and QUEBEC in Summer; HALIFAX, N.S., and ST. JOHN, N.B., in Winter,

to LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, CARDIFF, SWANSEA and NEWPORT, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEST INDIES, CUBA, BRITISH GUIANA, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, INDIA, EGYPT, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and JAVA.

Also from VANCOUVER, B.C., to JAPAN, CHINA, JAVA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDIA, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

LIST OF AGENTS:

UNITED KINGDOM—

The Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., Liverpool, London, Cardiff, &c.
Anchor Donaldson Line, Glasgow.

THE ORIENT (Joint Service with Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co.)—

Butterfield & Swire, Hong Kong, China and Japan.

Holme, Ringer & Co., Nagasaki.

Wurui Shokwai, Moji and Shimonoseki.

Smith, Bell & Co., The Philippines.

INDIA, EGYPT, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & JAVA (Joint Service

with British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.)—

Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta, Bombay, Colombo, Karachi.

Adamson, Gillilan & Co., Singapore.

Islay, Kerr & Co., Ltd., Penang.

Boustead, Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Port Swettenham.

MacLaine, Watson & Co., Java.

The English Coasting Co., Ltd., Port Said.

Agents of B.I.S.N. Co. at all other Ports.

BRITISH WEST INDIES—

Gardner Austin & Co., Barbados.

Geo. Huggins & Co., Trinidad.

Sandbach, Parker & Co., Demerara.

Curry & Sons, Nassau, Bahamas.

Jamaica Fruit and Shipping Co., Kingston, Jamaica.

Belize Estate and Produce Co., Belize, British Honduras.

CUBA—

Messrs. Lamborn & Co., Havana, Cuba.

CANADA—

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., Montreal, Quebec,

Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Vancouver, B.C.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND—

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., Melbourne and

Sydney, Wellington and Auckland, N.Z.

R. B. TEAKLE, Manager,

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.,
230 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Wm. PHILLIPS, European Manager,

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.,
17-19 Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

NEWFOUNDLAND The Norway of The New World.

A LAND OF SURPASSING BEAUTY AND RARE INTEREST FOR THE TRAVELLER.

For the Photographer, the Artist, and the Lover of the Beautiful in Nature, its attractions cannot be exaggerated.

Its Dependency, LABRADOR, exceeds in its picturesque natural panoramas the much-praised Fiords of Norway.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Abounding in game of the finest in fin, fur and feather. Lordly Caribou in countless herds. Rivers teeming with salmon. Lakes filled with trout. Forests alive with birds and furry creatures. All sport free except Caribou hunting, which requires a licence fee of \$50-£10, and salmon fishing, which involves a rod tax of \$10-£2.

FOREST, MINE, AND FARMLAND WEALTH.

Splendid opportunities to acquire lands for Farming, Mining,

Lumbering and Pulp and Paper Making on reasonable terms, with generous concessions from the Government of Newfoundland in the way of free entry for all machinery and equipments requisite in establishing new industries.

Copper and Iron Mines in active operation.

Saw Mills cutting extensively of lumber for export.

Two of the world's largest **Paper Mills** recently established.

For further information apply to the Hon. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, Kt., High Commissioner for Newfoundland,
58 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Reid Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for distribution.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

OFFERS FOR SALE

FARMING AND GRAZING LANDS

IN THE PROVINCES OF

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, AND ALBERTA

ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

Valuable business and residential sites for sale at Fort William, Winnipeg, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria, etc.

Full information at the Company's Offices, Winnipeg, Canada, or 1 Lime Street, London, E.C.3.



CANADA

No. 853.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1922.

Vol. LXVI. | 9^D. WEEKLY

CITY LINKS.



THE UNIVERSITY BRIDGE, SASKATOON, ONE OF FIVE SPANNING THE SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER



THE HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE AT EDMONTON, CONNECTING THE NORTH AND SOUTH SIDES OF THE CITY.



THE BLOOR STREET VIADUCT, TORONTO, WHICH HAS GIVEN BUSINESS IN NORTH TORONTO

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL
FOR ALL INTERESTED IN THE DOMINION.

PRICE 94 OR 20 CENTS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (see page 167).

OFFICES OF "CANADA":

ENGLAND: 110 St. Martin's Lane, LONDON, W.C.2 (close to
Trafalgar Square).

CANADA: 4 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Telephone—London: 3450 Hicent.

Telegrams—"Canada Newspaper, London." Cables—"Chinook, London."

Cheques and P.O.s to be made payable to the Canada Newspaper
Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter.

Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only. The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signatures are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

In the absence of an expressed agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all articles published in "Canada" belongs to the Canada Newspaper Company, Ltd.

We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs of interesting Canadian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned.

Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for (not forwarded).

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

PAGE.

CITY LINKS (Illustrations)	149
HON. L. A. TASCHEREAU ON THE "HABITANT"	152
PURELY PERSONAL	155, 156
CHINA AND JAPAN VIA CANADA	157
FROM EAST TO WEST	158, 159
GOLD MINING IN NORTHERN ONTARIO	160, 161, 163
FINANCE, TRADE, AND BUSINESS	164, 165, 166, 169, 170, 171
OBITUARY	166
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	170
STEAMSHIP SAILINGS	171
CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON	172

THE CATTLE EMBARGO "PLEDGE."

AS the time draws near for the debate at Westminster on the Canadian cattle embargo, the opponents of its removal are redoubling their efforts to "queer the pitch." Now, at the eleventh hour, they are going to the extreme length of trying to make out that no "pledge" was ever given to Canada that the embargo would removed after the war.

This phase of the question has evolved within the last few days in the correspondence columns of *The Times*, following upon the statement made by Sir Robert Borden in that paper last week as to what took place at the Imperial Conference in 1917. Lord Ernle has now come forward and explained, from his own point of view, the "inner history" of his attitude at the Conference, which (when Mr. Prothero) he attended as Minister of Agriculture. In his letter he states that he was not a member of the Conference, but attended "as a witness, without consultation with any member of the Government"; and he says:—

Mainly on my evidence that, in my opinion, the exclusion of Canadian stores could not be, and never had been, justified on the score of disease, and that the stores would be agriculturally useful, the Conference passed a resolution that store cattle

should be admitted from Canada as soon as possible after the war. That resolution I accepted.

Sir Robert Borden, in his version of the proceedings, in *The Times* of Wednesday week, said:—

I was given clearly to understand that a definite arrangement on the subject had been reached at that Conference. It was conceded that for a quarter of a century there had been no valid reason for the maintenance of an embargo against Canadian cattle. . . . As I understood the Minister of Agriculture, he entered into a definite arrangement that the embargo would be lifted.

This is borne out by the White Paper (Cd. 8673) containing "extracts from discussions at the Imperial War Conference on the admission of Canadian cattle into the United Kingdom." The chairman, it is worth noting, was Mr. Walter Long (now Lord Long), then Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was responsible for passing, in 1896, the Diseases of Animals Act, under which the exclusion of imported store cattle takes place. The following concluding passage of the discussion is the crux of the situation:—

CHAIRMAN: Now the position is that the restriction is to be removed and the Board of Agriculture will take such steps as are necessary for this purpose, but upon the understanding that, there being no tonnage, there cannot be any arrivals.

MR. ROGERS: I do not want to have any understanding about it. If there is no tonnage, that follows.

CHAIRMAN: No, I do not want it to be a misunderstanding.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN: It cannot become effective because there is no tonnage.

CHAIRMAN: We cannot do it; I am quite sure that the Shipping Controller would stop it at once, and he would say: "We cannot let live cattle come, because they take up too much room."

SIR ROBERT BORDEN: We perfectly understand that.

MR. ROGERS: Yes; but still we do not want to be placed in a false position. This is an old sore and an old grievance, and now is the proper time to have it cured, because the facts are all in our favour.

CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Agriculture has undertaken to do that.

MR. ROGERS: Do not you think we should have a resolution about it?

CHAIRMAN: You do not want a resolution, do you?—or if you like you can simply move that the embargo on Canadian cattle be removed as speedily as possible.

MR. ROGERS: I beg to move that.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Prothero accepts that, and there is an end of it.

MR. HAZEN: I think that, as we have a statement from the President of the Board of Agriculture that this restriction will be removed, and that he does not see why it should not be done at once, we might leave it there.

It must be admitted that the discussion was carried on in a conversational fashion and with a looseness of phraseology unexpected at such a Conference, but there can be no doubt of the general acceptance of the fact that a pledge was given to which both Mr. Prothero and Mr. Long, two responsible Ministers, were parties. Whether, as Lord Ernle now seems to suggest, the promise for the removal of the embargo was made in anticipation of an economic situation which did not come to pass is immaterial. It is surprising, and highly regrettable, to find a man of the standing of Lord Crewe joining with the hon. treasurer of the Live Stock Defence Committee in a letter on behalf of that body, in the contention that this pledge was a personal one of Lord Ernle's, and that, because Lord Ernle's successors as Ministers of Agriculture have not considered they are bound by it, it is to be ignored altogether. Sir Robert Borden's clear understanding—that a definite arrangement on the subject was reached at the Conference and entered into by the Minister of Agriculture—has all along been accepted by the Canadian people. They now look to the British House of Commons to see that the promise made five years ago is at last carried out.

In admitting in his letter that his forecast of the course of events was wrong, Lord Ernle says, "No admission of Canadian stores was required by the interests of our own cattle-breeding industry. I was prepared, however, to remove the 'unfair stigma' by admitting, for a definite number of years, a limited number of Canadian stores." It is in keeping with the whole tone of the letter of Lord Crewe and the treasurer of the Live Stock Defence Committee that they should flagrantly misrepresent the question now at

issue. It is, they say, "not whether the existing legislation shall be altered to enable cattle to be imported from Canada, but whether it shall be altered to enable livestock of all kinds to come in from anywhere." It is, of course, quite possible for cattle to be admitted from the one portion of the Empire capable of supplying them without throwing open British ports to foreign-bred stock, especially in view of the now generally admitted soundness of Canadian cattle.

Even Lord Ernle, it will be noticed, allows himself to be ruled by the consideration of whether the admission of Canadian stores is "required by the interests of our own cattle-breeding industry." So far as agriculture, at any rate, goes, Britain is still a Free Trade Country, that industry having been specially left outside the scope of the Safeguarding of Industries Act. It is, however, typical of the attitude of the opponents of the present movement that they should put the interests of the English cattle breeders before the interests both of the nation as a whole and of the Empire. Sentiment may not be so weighty with some men as business considerations, but in the last resort it means far more, and to outrage it may have consequences much more far-reaching than they realise.

- * * -

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Empire Co-operation.

The Empire Settlement Bill, which is now before the British House of Commons, has, as we said last week, been received with general approval. Criticism has been rare and exceptional, and most of what has been said in the way of criticism has been due to a misunderstanding of the intention and scope of the measure. This has certainly been the case as far as what has been said by Sir Clifford Sifton, a former Canadian Minister of the Interior, is concerned, if we are to judge by the cabled report of a speech which he recently made at Hamilton, Ontario. He is credited with having denounced "the British Empire migration scheme" as "the greatest crime that could be conceived against Canada," considering that "the plan would result in sending to Canada thousands of undesirable men who were useless, inefficient, and unemployable."

Sir Clifford Sifton has missed the point that the Bill is of a purely permissive character; there is no element of compulsion in it, either as applied to individuals or Governments. The British Government are simply providing the means of co-operation with overseas Governments to their mutual advantage. No endeavour is being made to force upon Canada, or any other Dominion, settlers who are not wanted. Sir Clifford does not seem to have realised that migration under the Empire Settlement Bill will be carried out on exactly the same lines as has been the settlement of ex-Service men and women under the free-passage scheme. This means that it is an essential part of the machinery that every man, woman, and child, proposing to go out, whether as individuals, or under an approved organisation, must be accepted by the emigration officials of the Dominion to which they are bound. This Bill is not a means by which the Mother Country is seeking to get rid of undesirables; but a means of facilitating the settlement overseas of those who are seeking better opportunities than they have been able to find at home. If, under it, the thousands of undesirables, who bulk so largely in Sir Clifford Sifton's vision, succeed in getting to Canada, it will only be because Canada has accepted them, not because the Mother Country is trying to force them upon her.

* * *

British Stock and Traditions.

A curious point about the criticisms that have been made is that, whereas Sir Clifford Sifton is concerned at the prospect of Canada's receiving the worst elements of the Mother Country's population, Mr. Clynes and other members of the Labour Party are

concerned with the prospect of the Mother Country's losing the best of her population. As a matter of fact, the effect of the carrying out of the scheme will not be such as any of these critics fear. It is safe to predict that the character of the emigration under the Bill will be very much the same as it was before the war. It will merely facilitate the return of the normal flow of migration from the Mother Country, which was stopped by that great conflict. Sir Clifford would prefer to see a large influx of peasantry from continental Europe, rather than the immigration of people from the cities and towns of Britain. It seems to us, however, that he has underestimated the adaptability of these people—many of whom, it must be remembered, have themselves come in from the country in earlier days—overlooked the value of the younger generation, and forgotten the inestimable asset of British stock and traditions.

We regret to see that Sir Clifford Sifton is not alone in ignoring this vital consideration. In their anxiety to relieve the farm labour shortage, the Saskatchewan authorities are reported to have made arrangements to bring to the Province contingents of farm labourers from Holland, who will be guaranteed a year's employment. However admirable these Dutchmen are likely to be as settlers, why should not agricultural workers from the Mother Country at least be given the preference?

* * *

The Pan-American Union.

According to the New York correspondent of *The Times*, dispatches from Washington contain the announcement that the Pan-American Union is sounding the Canadian and British Governments to ascertain if an invitation to the former to take part in the forthcoming Pan-American Conference in Chile would be acceptable. The Washington correspondent of the *New York World* says it is hoped that Canada may be induced to become an active member of the Pan-American Union, and thus complete an American League of Nations.

We can see no reason why Canada should not join the Pan-American Union, should she so desire. Her interests are very closely bound up with the United States in many directions, and her co-operation could be productive of nothing but good for the whole continent. This should be quite possible, without making the Dominion any less British or any less effective a member of the more comprehensive League of Nations to which she belongs.

* * *

Quebec and the "Habitant."

The Premier of Quebec, in his eloquent address at Toronto, which we summarise this week, gave an effective rejoinder to various misconceptions regarding his Province. The *habitants*, who were his special theme, have many virtues, which few will attempt to deny; and the people of the Province as a whole are undoubtedly a national asset, the value of which those of other portions of Canada should not be slow to appreciate. Mr. Taschereau was rendering good service to his compatriots in pressing their claims for recognition.

The Province is, in particular, conspicuous in its freedom from the unrest and the Labour troubles that pervade so many other communities at the present day, and as a safeguard against both American penetration and rash social experiments is a factor to be reckoned with. The figures which Mr. Taschereau quoted leave no doubt as to the ability of the French-Canadian race to perpetuate the type and to people the Province to an extent that makes the immigration of settlers of doubtful value quite unnecessary. Nor, it should be remembered, are large families confined to the *habitants*. Speaking of his own family at another meeting, the Premier mentioned that the first Taschereau to settle in Canada had fourteen children; his son, the Hon. Gabriel Elzéar Taschereau, eleven; his grandson, the Hon. Thomas Jean Taschereau, ten; the father of Cardinal Taschereau ten; and the speaker's father, twelve.

THE FRENCH-CANADIAN FARMER.

The Premier of Quebec on the Characteristics of the "Habitant."

THE Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, described the characteristics and life of the *habitant* the French-Canadian farmer—who, he said, was one of Canada's greatest assets, both from a moral and a national point of view, in an eloquent address before the Empire Club of Toronto on April 27.

"When Canada was ceded to England in 1763 by the Treaty of Paris," Mr. Taschereau recalled, "60,000 French-Canadians, mostly *habitants*, remained here and passed under British rule. The love of the fields they had cultivated, the mighty rivers and the dense forests, was stronger than the appeal of old France. Having been the first Canadians, they wished to remain Canadians for ever. Quebec was their home. Some of you, perhaps, when sailing to England, will say that you are going home. The *habitant* knows no other home than the bit of Canada where he was born, where he raised his children, where the old folks sleep in peaceful rest under the shadow of the little country church. He was the first Canadian and,



THE HON. L. A. TASCHEREAU, PREMIER OF QUEBEC.

well bear in mind, he will be the last, because, better than any of his fellow-countrymen, he will resist one of the great national dangers, American penetration and American absorption.

"And see his marvellous progress. When France left us we were 60,000. France's population was then 20,000,000, and has just about doubled in 150 years. But, thanks especially to the *habitant*, the French population on this Continent is now over 3,000,000—it has increased fifty-fold. Although he is not a Mormon, the *habitant's* family in respect to numbers is second to none of those which are the State of Utah's pride. I have been told that one of my ancestors had 36 children. Families from 12 to 20 are frequent. I do not know what the present census will show, but are you aware that the census of 1911 tells us that Ontario, with a population of half a million more than Quebec, had 32,000 children under five years fewer than her sister Province?"

"These large families are one of the best assets of our Province. From six or seven to 14 years of age the children go to the village school, and afterwards the boys work with the father on the farm. Some economists will claim that birth control and small families are the signs of an advanced civilisation. I do not wish to cross swords with them, but I think that large families are the indication of something else. They are God's reward to a sturdy, contented, and happy people, who welcome every little corner as a new settler who will open up the forest, till the land, and help the old folks, some day, when hard work and life's miseries have bent their heads and broken their strength.

"Girls marry at an early age and make of the stork a rather busy bird. He is never told to make himself scarce. Some of the boys, too many perhaps, go to the cities, but a very large

percentage keep to the land. The father and mother usually select one of their sons and make him a gift of the homestead with all its equipment. It is one of the most touching customs of our country life. The old farm is thus never divided; for centuries some of them have remained in the same families. The old folks reserve for themselves a room in the house, the use of a cow, some clothing, and a few delicacies. The donee agrees to take good care of his parents, feed them at his table, drive them to church, bury them with many prayers for the repose of their souls, and thus, as in the fairy tale, they live happy until the Reaper raps at the door. But death has no terror for those good people. They have been taught since childhood, and they believe that death is not the end but the beginning of better and happier days.

"The life of the *habitant* is a strenuous one. The eight-hour day is unknown to him. He works hard, and the first years of a new settler are particularly difficult. He has an instinct, stronger than his will, that his mission is to open new lands and always go deeper and farther into the forest. Many a young man, with his wife, his axe, and barely anything more, leaves the homestead, buys a Government lot, builds a log cabin, for several years makes a living out of the wood that he cuts, and finally finds himself the lord of a well-cleared farm, with good buildings, abundant crops, and scores of head of cattle. You have here the secret of the miraculous foundation of most of our new prosperous settlements.

"The *habitant* takes a law-suit with all the enthusiasm of a game. A crooked fence, a disputed boundary-post, or a trespass, anything will serve as a cause, so long as he can get into the courtroom, with all the excitement and matching of wits that is his delight. It is his favourite form of dissipation."

"Priest-Ridden" Quebec.

Replying to the charge that the *habitants* were priest-ridden, Mr. Taschereau said: "If by priest-ridden is meant the sympathetic interest in the welfare of their people of a virtuous and educated clergy, who saved Canada to England in 1773 and 1812, then Quebec is priest-ridden. But does the teaching of Christian virtues and loyalty to the King by those whose mission it is to educate the people deserve an appellation which is meant as a reproach? And let us look at the results. I give to Ontario the credit of being a religious, peaceful, and moral Province. But how does it compare with priest-ridden Quebec? Statistics are sometimes illuminating. Ontario's population is about 20 per cent. larger than Quebec's. In 1919 criminal charges in Quebec numbered 4,823, and in Ontario 10,647. Condemnations for various offences numbered 34,801 in Quebec and 53,215 in Ontario. Might I add that in our 1,400 municipalities 1,200 have not even a peace officer? Nevertheless, quiet and order reign better than elsewhere. Are we not told every day that in priest-ridden Quebec labour conditions are such in regard to sanity, respect of law and property, that we are quoted far beyond our boundaries? Any observer will tell you that the chief factor in the successful colonisation of our Province is the *curé*. He groups the settlers, lives with them, shares their hardships, encourages them, and helps them to build their schools. I will also venture to add that nowhere on this Continent is there a better feeling of mutual respect, active co-operation, good understanding and true friendship between all creeds and all races than in Quebec. If all this is the result of being priest-ridden then we plead guilty. But I want you to know something of the real life that my people live: it is one of perfect freedom and true liberty, free from all influence repugnant to our manhood."

Fighting Valour.

Another charge made against them, said Mr. Taschereau, was that they had lost the valour and fighting blood of their ancestors. "I will not," he said, "deal with the incidents connected with the last war. History must not be written too soon. The recital of this dark period will be told some day when passions have died out. It will explain many events now too close to us. It will, I am sure, recall the deeds of the glorious 22nd, whose ranks have been refilled ten times during the war. But let us go further back into the past. Who successfully resisted and fought the American invasions of 1775 and 1812? Who are the men who fought and died in 1837 to give to Canada the British Constitution, which is our pride to-day? May I be permitted, in this connection, to mention the record of my own family. In 1810, Jean-Thomas Taschereau, one of the editors of *Le Canadien*, a newspaper published in Quebec, was arrested by order of Sir James Craig. Soldiers entered the offices of *Le Canadien* and destroyed the press. Mr. Taschereau was sent to gaol for 'treasonable practices.' After three months of confinement, he was released without any trial."

Shortly after, Sir George Prevost replaced Sir James Craig. Jean-Thomas Taschereau was then appointed commandant of the battalion of La Nouvelle Beauce, and this traitor, at the head of his battalion, made up of *habitants* from Beauce, fought, under De Salaberry, the American invasion at the immortal battle of Chateaugay, in 1812. A few years later he was appointed a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench. The grand-son of this good Canadian is happy to recall this incident to a Toronto audience."

Farming Methods.

Asking if the *habitants'* methods of farming were obsolete and antiquated, Mr. Taschereau said:

"All French statesmen or travellers who have visited our Province are struck by the comfortable houses and outbuildings of our farmers, the number and modern type of their agricultural implements, and the easy life they lead as compared to the French peasant. I crave your indulgence again here if I have to give you a few figures—they will show the progress achieved by the Quebec *habitants* in a very few years. The results of the last Federal Census are not yet available, but our Provincial Bureau of Statistics is quite reliable. Total crops in Quebec in 1911 were valued at \$70,325,000, and in 1920 at



ON A FARM IN LOWER QUEBEC.

\$330,217,000. During the same period the value of farm animals increased from \$94,920,000 to \$206,814,000; butter and cheese, one of our principal industries, jumped from \$15,050,000 to \$37,000,000; and agricultural implements from \$27,000,000 in 1901 to \$54,994,000 in 1911. These wonderful results are not the outcome of loose and unprogressive methods.

"If agriculture were on the wane, surely the rural population would decrease. We find the reverse, and you must admit that we are faring better than you in this respect. In 1901 our rural population was 992,667 and yours (Ontario's) 1,246,969. In 1911 the same population in Quebec increased to 1,032,618, and yours went down to 1,194,785. In 1921, according to the municipal statistics of both Provinces, our farmers increased to 1,181,158, and you experienced another decrease; you stood then at 990,919, being Quebec's rural population twenty years ago. I do not quote these figures to show that our *habitants* are better farmers than yours—I do not believe it—but merely to prove that rural life, in Quebec, is attractive and profitable, which would be impossible in these days of keen competition if the *habitant* was not progressive and modern in his methods."

Education in Quebec.

Asking if the *habitant* was educated, Mr. Taschereau said: "I will not deal with our institutions of higher education. Let me say that our classical colleges in the Province of Quebec—21 in number—are second to none on the Continent. Founded many years ago, several of them taught French and English, Latin and Greek to their pupils long before Toronto became a city; four languages taught to our young men, and, take it from me, it is rather hard to be familiar with two! This teaching is given by devoted priests, who receive in return an annual stipend of \$100. They never go on strike for higher wages or shorter hours of labour. But education has penetrated everywhere. All our country children go to school, and the results are most gratifying. We have to-day in the Province of Quebec 7,796 schools, 19,118 teachers and 553,381 pupils. The percentage of enrolment of pupils in attendance all over Canada is 67.83, and in Quebec 75.09, or almost 8 per cent. above the average. Surely such results show that our youngsters attend school, and the *habitants* understand the importance of education. Ten years ago the total expenditure on education in Quebec, from all sources—Government and ratepayers—amounted to \$6,210,000. We closed last year with a total of \$10,201,405—or an increase of over 200 per cent. in ten years. I invite comparisons from the sister Provinces—where a tear is occasionally shed on our poor ignorant *habitant*. There is one thing that we do realise in backward Quebec from a national standpoint: it is the necessity of education.

We feel that we can hold our own, preserve our nationality, do our share in the Dominion, and contribute to Canada's great future only by equipping our rising generation with thorough education.

"We know," proceeded Mr. Taschereau, "whether all will agree with us or not, that in Canada the two nationalities, distinct as to language, traditions, and ethical systems, but united in their purpose, in their loyalty, and in their spirit, are essential to Canadian life. The blending of the two greatest races of the world, in a common effort, on broad and generous lines of mutual respect and sympathetic understanding cannot breed a weak and degenerate nation. We know further that the *habitant* is the bulwark of our nationality because he has retained all the ancestral virtues, because the ill winds of unrest, foreign penetration, modern luxury, Bolshevist preachings, pass over his head, because in his happy home the generation that will follow in his footsteps."

"I may, perhaps, surprise you, but I will state that the French-Canadian *habitant* wishes to remain the tie to the Mother Country as much as any of you. You are British by birth, by surroundings and by sentiment; he is British by reason and by interest. In our materialistic age, reason and interest are often stronger than sentiment. The *habitant* knows well that Canada's future status must be our present one, independence, or annexation to the United States. He dreads annexation, having learnt that French Louisiana lost all that he wants to retain when it fell into the American melting pot. He fears independence, well aware that the helping hand of England would no longer protect his law and some other things which he dearly loves. The present regime has taught him that under the British tie he has found liberty, freedom, and an unhampered development. This tie he will retain for many years to come.

"Honest, Sturdy, Vigorous, and Contented."

"I may be an optimist, my praise of the *habitant* may go too far, but I cannot but admire this honest, sturdy, vigorous and contented son of the soil. The closer you come to him, the more you study him, the better friend you become of this great Canadian asset. The hand of Providence is mightier than the hand of man; the vision of Providence goes further into the future than ours. If Providence three centuries ago sent to our shores those brave men who opened Canada to civilisation, crossed it from ocean to ocean, explored its mighty rivers and fertile plains; if always undaunted, under a mysterious guidance, they became the pioneers of the Canada of to-day of which we are so proud; if they threw the seed of the rich harvest of which we are now the reapers; if they were the fountain from which sprung 3,000,000 of sturdy Canadians who have retained their faith, their language, and their traditions, surely Providence has so willed and has its mysterious designs. This race cannot die. One century of good will, education, enlightenment, and toleration will not and cannot destroy what centuries of hardships and persecutions have been unable to undermine.

"The *habitant* is a Canadian as good as any of us. He is an asset to our country. Canada is his home. He is your



A FRENCH-CANADIAN "HABITANT" SOWING.

friend; be his friends. He admires your Province, wealth, your enterprise, your spirit of true Canadianism; return give him good British fairplay. Over the imagin which divides the two Provinces stretch out to him friendship which he will grasp, for he knows that British institutions mean freedom, liberty, goodwill, and respect. People of Ontario, this is the great English of Canada; you claim to be on this Continent the heirs of true British institutions. We must, therefore, to be their exponents and the apostles by whom taught and practised in this new world. You them cherished here as they are in every land under

EX-OFFICERS AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A Warning and a Rejoinder.

In the *Morning Post* of May 3 there appeared a letter, dated from Victoria, B.C., from Lord Colville and seven other ex-officers, urging on "those young officers of the Navy and Army who, as a result of the Washington Conference and Geddes' axe, are being ousted from their professions, to pause well before succumbing too readily to the wiles of the immigration and publicity bureaux, whose agents are now on the warpath," with special reference to the visit of a representative of the Government to India. The writers said:—

We, who have special knowledge of British Columbia, or hold property there, are confident that it has a great future before it when money is forthcoming to develop its unlimited resources, and we yield to none in the desire to people it with good British stock, provided that this is not brought about by methods which are often haphazard and ill-judged. At present, however, as in Great Britain, many here are living on doles through lack of employment or failure in business, and it seems doubtful whether the moment is auspicious for adding indiscriminately to the number of those who exist almost on charity. We use advisedly the word "indiscriminately" because friends of our own, ex-officers, have suffered from the inability of paid land settlement and immigration officials to differentiate as to the particular needs and social requirements of their clients.

The writers urged ex-officers "not to be too precipitate in forming a decision as to the sinking of capital" in any district, and suggested that, "notwithstanding the heavy cost of the journey out here, they would be well advised to give a preliminary look round and pump the brains of people on the spot before taking the final plunge." They continued:—

We know of many cases where it has come as a cruel shock to wives and mothers, who suddenly find themselves thrown on their own resources in isolated districts, where climatic conditions are severe, where they have no friends to consult, and where they are cut off from competent medical and nursing advice. A word as to schooling opportunities may be useful. The Provincial system of education is un-English, according to our lights and, as we believe, the ideals of those to whom this warning is specially directed. There are, however, in the more populous centres some good private schools, with efficient staffs, and where discipline is taught.

Mr. Wade's Reply.

The *Morning Post* of the following day contained the following caustic rejoinder from Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia:—

I am glad to notice in your issue of to-day a letter signed by a number of ex-Service officers in British Columbia warning retiring officers to size up the situation very carefully before investing their capital in that Province or elsewhere. Such warnings are being issued every day from this office, not because we have any doubts about the present and future possibilities of British Columbia, but because, from past experience, we are satisfied that only a small proportion of ex-Service men have the aptitude for developing the land in a new country.

It was as a result of repeated warnings issued to the India Office that an arrangement was made whereby Major Clark, representing the British Columbia Department of Lands, has been sent to India to interview retiring officers. Major Clark has not gone to India to practise "the wiles of the immigration and publicity bureaux," but has gone there to place the hard facts before the retiring officers. This office has already pointed out to the India Office officials that it is unlikely that many of these officers' wives will be suited to the conditions of life in any new country, after living some time under conditions in India. Permit me to repeat that what we wish to guard against is the sending to British Columbia of misfits and men who prefer polo to work. To ex-officers of sound judgment and capacity for hard work, British Columbia presents great opportunities. It does not, however, offer success, the elements of which must be taken out there in the heads and hands of the ex-officers.

The Provincial educational system is second to none in the Empire, but if the children of intending settlers cannot be permitted to mix with the other children in the Okanagan their parents had better remain in England, as they will make poor Canadians.

—* *—

CANADIAN CLUB'S EMPIRE DAY LUNCHEON.

An Empire Day luncheon is to be held, under the auspices of the Canadian Club of Great Britain, on Empire Day, May 24, in the Grand Hall, Hotel Cecil, at 1 for 1.15 p.m. The Duke of Devonshire will be the guest of the club, and the Hon. President, the Hon. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner for Canada, will preside.

The privilege of attending this luncheon is not limited to members. Visiting Canadians and others are invited to apply for tickets. Applications for tickets (10s.) must be in the hands of the secretary (Mr. G. H. Ward, 19 Stratford Place, London, W.1) not later than 20th inst.

Visitors from Canada who wish to receive "CANADA" regularly, can conveniently do so by means of a short term subscription order. A postcard addressed to the Publisher is sufficient to notify changes of address. See subscription form on another page.

CANADIAN CRICKETERS' ENGLISH TOUR.

Team and List of Fixtures.

Arrangements have now been completed for an English tour of Canadian cricketers, under the captaincy of Mr. Norman Seagram. The party will leave Montreal for Southampton on Wednesday, July 19, on the Canadian Pacific s.s. *Melita*, arriving in Southampton on July 27.

The team will make their headquarters at the Hotel Cecil, London, and will return to Canada on August 31, sailing on the s.s. *Victorian*, arriving at Montreal about September 8.

Through the kind assistance of Mr. W. Findlay, assistant secretary of the M.C.C., Lord's, an interesting itinerary has been arranged, with matches against some of the strongest amateur elevens in the South of England, including the Free Foresters, at the Oval, and also two matches at Lord's against the M.C.C., and a picked eleven selected from the Houses of Lords and Commons. The well-known "Incogniti" eleven, who have visited the United States on several tours, and who played in Toronto in September, 1920, will also be met at their ground at Wimbledon.

Before leaving Canada the eleven will play a Toronto eleven selected by the Toronto and District Cricket Council, during the Cricket Week, commencing June 30, at the Varsity Campus. In addition, matches are being arranged with the College elevens.

Six members of Mr. Seagram's team were members of the Canadian Zingari eleven, which toured England in the season of 1910, under the captaincy of Mr. W. J. Fleury.

The colours selected for Mr. Seagram's team are purple, black, and French grey.

The team will be as follows: Dyce W. Saunders, Toronto C.C.; G. E. D. Greene, Toronto C.C.; L. V. Harper, Toronto C.C. and St. Catharines, Ont.; A. M. Inglis, Toronto C.C.; C. V. Mustard, Westmount, Montreal; P. E. Henderson, Toronto C.C.; H. F. Lownsbrough, Toronto C.C.; L. M. Rathbun, Toronto C.C.; S. R. Saunders, McGill, Montreal; C. M. Somerville, Ridley College and Toronto C.C.; H. S. Reid, Northern C.C., Toronto; H. G. Wooley, Northern C.C., Toronto; T. W. Seagram, Twin City, Waterloo, Ont.; Norman Seagram (Capt.), Toronto C.C.; H. Dean, Northern C.C., secretary and tour manager. Umpire: H. Cutler, Lord's Ground, London.

The fixture list is as follows:—

Sat., July 29: v. K. T. Cox XI., at Uplyme, Devon. Tues. and Wednes., Aug. 1 and 2: v. Incogniti, at Wimbledon. Thurs. and Fri., Aug. 3 and 4: v. Band of Brothers, at Chilham Castle, nr. Canterbury. Mon. and Tues., Aug. 7 and 8: v. Royal Navy, at Chatham. Wednes. and Thurs., Aug. 9 and 10: v. Free Foresters, at the Oval. Fri., Aug. 11: v. Lords and Commons, at Lord's. Mon. and Tues., Aug. 14 and 15: v. Royal Artillery, at Woolwich. Wednes., Aug. 16: v. Hampstead C.C., at Hampstead. Fri. and Sat., Aug. 18 and 19: v. M.C.C., at Lord's. Mon. and Tues., Aug. 21 and 22: v. Gentlemen of Essex, at Brentwood. Thurs. and Fri., Aug. 24 and 25: v. Royal Engineers, at Chatham.

Mr. Norman Seagram is a member of the firm of Buchanan, Seagram and Co., bond brokers, of Toronto, and a son of the late Mr. Joseph E. Seagram, distiller, of Waterloo, Ontario, at one time well-known throughout Canada as a successful owner and breeder of thoroughbred race horses. It is entirely due to the energy and enterprise of Mr. Seagram that the team has been gathered together, and it is hoped that it will render a good account of itself in the Old Country.

* * *

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

The state of Lincoln Cathedral is causing serious anxiety. Thirty years ago the south-west tower was repaired, as well as the chapter house; but the funds at the disposal of the Dean and Chapter, aided by some voluntary contributions, were quite inadequate to complete the scheme which the architects then proposed. From 1802 to 1910 the funds available sufficed only for maintenance; since 1910 up to 1921 the Dean and Chapter have spent £20,000 on the fabric; but they have been unable to overtake the damage which they have inherited, and which internal movement and the continual action of the weather upon a building in so exposed a position have aggravated. They are now compelled to begin the work of thorough repair at once.

It is estimated that £50,000 would probably be eventually required, say, £10,000 per annum, spread over five years. An appeal is consequently being made for public aid. The practical sympathy is being asked of all, not only in the Homeland but Overseas, who realise the asset of an English building so sacred and so historic.

Cheques should be drawn to "Lincoln Cathedral Repairs Fund," crossed "National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited, Stonebow, Lincoln," and sent either direct to the bank or to the Dean. (See page 163).

* * *

Horace Jones, the Canadian heavy-weight boxer, defeated Guard-man Penwill at The Ring, Blackfriars, on Monday.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Court Circular, dated Buckingham Palace, May 4, stated: "The Hon. Peter C. Larkin (upon his appointment as High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada) had the honour of being received by His Majesty. Lady Greenwood also had the honour of being received by the King, when His Majesty invested her with the Insignia of a Dame Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Civil Division).

Mr. Larkin is having a very busy time at the High Commissioner's Office, with a constant stream of callers, both official and social.

Mr. Larkin had half-an-hour's interview with the Duke of Connaught at Clarence House last Tuesday morning, during which his Royal Highness expressed his intense interest in everything Canadian.

* *

Viscount Northcliffe gave a luncheon party on Tuesday at 1 Carlton Gardens, to meet Mr. Larkin. The following were present: Viscount Cowdray, Lord Inchcape, Mr. Reginald McKenna, Sir George Sutton, Sir Robert Hudson, Sir Edward Elgar, Sir Campbell Stuart, Mr. Gordon Selfridge, and Mr. Thomas Marlowe.

* *

Sir Robert Borden, Lady Baillie, and Lord Leverhulme were among the departures from Southampton by the *Olympic* on May 3.

* *

The Most Rev. A. Sinnott, Archbishop of Winnipeg, and Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Henshaw, of Vancouver, returned to Canada by the *Montrose* last week.

* *

Sir Frederick Orr Orr-Lewis, who died on November 18, 1921, left property in the Mother Country of the value of £28,342.

* *

Dr. W. G. Miller, Provincial Geologist of Ontario, is hoping to visit the mining districts of South Africa before returning to Toronto.

His many friends will be glad to learn that Mr. J. H. Turner, ex-Premier of British Columbia, and for so many years Agent-General of that Province in London, celebrated his 80th birthday on Sunday last. Mr. Turner, who is residing with his son, Mr. J. A. Turner, and Mrs. J. A. Turner, at Bingham House, Richmond, after a trying winter has so far recovered as to be able to enjoy a motor drive on Monday.

* *

Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has accepted an invitation to dine with the members of the Canada Club, on Monday, May 29, at the Savoy Hotel (Embarkment entrance), at 7.30 p.m. for 7.45 precisely. Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., will take the chair. Members intending to be present should notify the hon. secretary (Mr. A. J. Nunn, 28 Bishopsgate, E.C.2), and give the names of any proposed guests not later than May 24.

Canon Plumtre, of Toronto, will arrive in England shortly.



CAPTAIN A. J. HAILEY,
of the Canadian Pacific "Empress of Canada."
(See page 162.)

Miss Gladys Chester, the young Canadian violinist who made her very successful first appearance before a London audience about a year ago, is giving another recital at Wigmore Hall on Friday evening, May 19, when she will be assisted by Mr. John Booth (tenor), her brother, Mr. Russell Chester, being her accompanist. Miss Chester, who is a native of Winnipeg, studied, and won distinction, in Brussels and the Royal Academy of Music, and during the past year has made several very successful appearances in the provinces.



MISS GLADYS CHESTER.

F. W. F. Goss, J.
10001, 10002, 10003, 10004, 10005, 10006, 10007, 10008, 10009, 10010, 10011, 10012, 10013, 10014, 10015, 10016, 10017, 10018, 10019, 10020, 10021, 10022, 10023, 10024, 10025, 10026, 10027, 10028, 10029, 10030, 10031, 10032, 10033, 10034, 10035, 10036, 10037, 10038, 10039, 10040, 10041, 10042, 10043, 10044, 10045, 10046, 10047, 10048, 10049, 10050, 10051, 10052, 10053, 10054, 10055, 10056, 10057, 10058, 10059, 10060, 10061, 10062, 10063, 10064, 10065, 10066, 10067, 10068, 10069, 10070, 10071, 10072, 10073, 10074, 10075, 10076, 10077, 10078, 10079, 10080, 10081, 10082, 10083, 10084, 10085, 10086, 10087, 10088, 10089, 10090, 10091, 10092, 10093, 10094, 10095, 10096, 10097, 10098, 10099, 10100, 10101, 10102, 10103, 10104, 10105, 10106, 10107, 10108, 10109, 10110, 10111, 10112, 10113, 10114, 10115, 10116, 10117, 10118, 10119, 10120, 10121, 10122, 10123, 10124, 10125, 10126, 10127, 10128, 10129, 10130, 10131, 10132, 10133, 10134, 10135, 10136, 10137, 10138, 10139, 10140, 10141, 10142, 10143, 10144, 10145, 10146, 10147, 10148, 10149, 10150, 10151, 10152, 10153, 10154, 10155, 10156, 10157, 10158, 10159, 10160, 10161, 10162, 10163, 10164, 10165, 10166, 10167, 10168, 10169, 10170, 10171, 10172, 10173, 10174, 10175, 10176, 10177, 10178, 10179, 10180, 10181, 10182, 10183, 10184, 10185, 10186, 10187, 10188, 10189, 10190, 10191, 10192, 10193, 10194, 10195, 10196, 10197, 10198, 10199, 10200, 10201, 10202, 10203, 10204, 10205, 10206, 10207, 10208, 10209, 10210, 10211, 10212, 10213, 10214, 10215, 10216, 10217, 10218, 10219, 10220, 10221, 10222, 10223, 10224, 10225, 10226, 10227, 10228, 10229, 10230, 10231, 10232, 10233, 10234, 10235, 10236, 10237, 10238, 10239, 10240, 10241, 10242, 10243, 10244, 10245, 10246, 10247, 10248, 10249, 10250, 10251, 10252, 10253, 10254, 10255, 10256, 10257, 10258, 10259, 10260, 10261, 10262, 10263, 10264, 10265, 10266, 10267, 10268, 10269, 10270, 10271, 10272, 10273, 10274, 10275, 10276, 10277, 10278, 10279, 10280, 10281, 10282, 10283, 10284, 10285, 10286, 10287, 10288, 10289, 10290, 10291, 10292, 10293, 10294, 10295, 10296, 10297, 10298, 10299, 10300, 10301, 10302, 10303, 10304, 10305, 10306, 10307, 10308, 10309, 10310, 10311, 10312, 10313, 10314, 10315, 10316, 10317, 10318, 10319, 10320, 10321, 10322, 10323, 10324, 10325, 10326, 10327, 10328, 10329, 10330, 10331, 10332, 10333, 10334, 10335, 10336, 10337, 10338, 10339, 10340, 10341, 10342, 10343, 10344, 10345, 10346, 10347, 10348, 10349, 10350, 10351, 10352, 10353, 10354, 10355, 10356, 10357, 10358, 10359, 10360, 10361, 10362, 10363, 10364, 10365, 10366, 10367, 10368, 10369, 10370, 10371, 10372, 10373, 10374, 10375, 10376, 10377, 10378, 10379, 10380, 10381, 10382, 10383, 10384, 10385, 10386, 10387, 10388, 10389, 10390, 10391, 10392, 10393, 10394, 10395, 10396, 10397, 10398, 10399, 10400, 10401, 10402, 10403, 10404, 10405, 10406, 10407, 10408, 10409, 10410, 10411, 10412, 10413, 10414, 10415, 10416, 10417, 10418, 10419, 10420, 10421, 10422, 10423, 10424, 10425, 10426, 10427, 10428, 10429, 10430, 10431, 10432, 10433, 10434, 10435, 10436, 10437, 10438, 10439, 10440, 10441, 10442, 10443, 10444, 10445, 10446, 10447, 10448, 10449, 10450, 10451, 10452, 10453, 10454, 10455, 10456, 10457, 10458, 10459, 10460, 10461, 10462, 10463, 10464, 10465, 10466, 10467, 10468, 10469, 10470, 10471, 10472, 10473, 10474, 10475, 10476, 10477, 10478, 10479, 10480, 10481, 10482, 10483, 10484, 10485, 10486, 10487, 10488, 10489, 10490, 10491, 10492, 10493, 10494, 10495, 10496, 10497, 10498, 10499, 10500, 10501, 10502, 10503, 10504, 10505, 10506, 10507, 10508, 10509, 10510, 10511, 10512, 10513, 10514, 10515, 10516, 10517, 10518, 10519, 10520, 10521, 10522, 10523, 10524, 10525, 10526, 10527, 10528, 10529, 10530, 10531, 10532, 10533, 10534, 10535, 10536, 10537, 10538, 10539, 10540, 10541, 10542, 10543, 10544, 10545, 10546, 10547, 10548, 10549, 10550, 10551, 10552, 10553, 10554, 10555, 10556, 10557, 10558, 10559, 10560, 10561, 10562, 10563, 10564, 10565, 10566, 10567, 10568, 10569, 10570, 10571, 10572, 10573, 10574, 10575, 10576, 10577, 10578, 10579, 10580, 10581, 10582, 10583, 10584, 10585, 10586, 10587, 10588, 10589, 10590, 10591, 10592, 10593, 10594, 10595, 10596, 10597, 10598, 10599, 10600, 10601, 10602, 10603, 10604, 10605, 10606, 10607, 10608, 10609, 10610, 10611, 10612, 10613, 10614, 10615, 10616, 10617, 10618, 10619, 10620, 10621, 10622, 10623, 10624, 10625, 10626, 10627, 10628, 10629, 10630, 10631, 10632, 10633, 10634, 10635, 10636, 10637, 10638, 10639, 10640, 10641, 10642, 10643, 10644, 10645, 10646, 10647, 10648, 10649, 10650, 10651, 10652, 10653, 10654, 10655, 10656, 10657, 10658, 10659, 10660, 10661, 10662, 10663, 10664, 10665, 10666, 10667, 10668, 10669, 10670, 10671, 10672, 10673, 10674, 10675, 10676, 10677, 10678, 10679, 10680, 10681, 10682, 10683, 10684, 10685, 10686, 10687, 10688, 10689, 10690, 10691, 10692, 10693, 10694, 10695, 10696, 10697, 10698, 10699, 10700, 10701, 10702, 10703, 10704, 10705, 10706, 10707, 10708, 10709, 10710, 10711, 10712, 10713, 10714, 10715, 10716, 10717, 10718, 10719, 10720, 10721, 10722, 10723, 10724, 10725, 10726, 10727, 10728, 10729, 10730, 10731, 10732, 10733, 10734, 10735, 10736, 10737, 10738, 10739, 10740, 10741, 10742, 10743, 10744, 10745, 10746, 10747, 10748, 10749, 10750, 10751, 10752, 10753, 10754, 10755, 10756, 10757, 10758, 10759, 10760, 10761, 10762, 10763, 10764, 10765, 10766, 10767, 10768, 10769, 10770, 10771, 10772, 10773, 10774, 10775, 10776, 10777, 10778, 10779, 10780, 10781, 10782, 10783, 10784, 10785, 10786, 10787, 10788, 10789, 10790, 10791, 10792, 10793, 10794, 10795, 10796, 10797, 10798, 10799, 10800, 10801, 10802, 10803, 10804, 10805, 10806, 10807, 10808, 10809, 10810, 10811, 10812, 10813, 10814, 10815, 10816, 10817, 10818, 10819, 10820, 10821, 10822, 10823, 10824, 10825, 10826, 10827, 10828, 10829, 10830, 10831, 10832, 10833, 10834, 10835, 10836, 10837, 10838, 10839, 10840, 10841, 10842, 10843, 10844, 10845, 10846, 10847, 10848, 10849, 10850, 10851, 10852, 10853, 10854, 10855, 10856, 10857, 10858, 10859, 10860, 10861, 10862, 10863, 10864, 10865, 10866, 10867, 10868, 10869, 10870, 10871, 10872, 10873, 10874, 10875, 10876, 10877, 10878, 10879, 10880, 10881, 10882, 10883, 10884, 10885, 10886, 10887, 10888, 10889, 10890, 10891, 10892, 10893, 10894, 10895, 10896, 10897, 10898, 10899, 10900, 10901, 10902, 10903, 10904, 10905, 10906, 10907, 10908, 10909, 10910, 10911, 10912, 10913, 10914, 10915, 10916, 10917, 10918, 10919, 10920, 10921, 10922, 10923, 10924, 10925, 10926, 10927, 10928, 10929, 10930, 10931, 10932, 10933, 10934, 10935, 10936, 10937, 10938, 10939, 10940, 10941, 10942, 10943, 10944, 10945, 10946, 10947, 10948, 10949, 10950, 10951, 10952, 10953, 10954, 10955, 10956, 10957, 10958, 10959, 10960, 10961, 10962, 10963, 10964, 10965, 10966, 10967, 10968, 10969, 10970, 10971, 10972, 10973, 10974, 10975, 10976, 10977, 10978, 10979, 10980, 10981, 10982, 10983, 10984, 10985, 10986, 10987, 10988, 10989, 10990, 10991, 10992, 10993, 10994, 10995, 10996, 10997, 10998, 10999, 11000, 11001, 11002, 11003, 11004, 11005, 11006, 11007, 11008, 11009, 11010, 11011, 11012, 11013, 11014, 11015, 11016, 11017, 11018, 11019, 11020, 11021, 11022, 11023, 11024, 11025, 11026, 11027, 11028, 11029, 11030, 11031, 11032, 11033, 11034, 11035, 11036, 11037, 11038, 11039, 11040, 11041, 11042, 11043, 11044, 11045, 11046, 11047, 11048, 11049, 11050, 11051, 11052, 11053, 11054, 11055, 11056, 11057, 11058, 11059, 11060, 11061, 11062, 11063, 11064, 11065, 11066, 11067, 11068, 11069, 11070, 11071, 11072, 11073, 11074, 11075, 11076, 11077, 11078, 11079, 11080, 11081, 11082, 11083, 11084, 11085, 11086, 11087, 11088, 11089, 11090, 11091, 11092, 11093, 11094, 11095, 11096, 11097, 11098, 11099, 11100, 11101, 11102, 11103, 11104, 11105, 11106, 11107, 11108, 11109, 11110, 11111, 11112, 11113, 11114, 11115, 11116, 11117, 11118, 11119, 11120, 11121, 11122, 11123, 11124, 11125, 11126, 11127, 11128, 11129, 11130, 11131, 11132, 11133, 11134, 11135, 11136, 11137, 11138, 11139, 11140, 11141, 11142, 11143, 11144, 11145, 11146, 11147, 11148, 11149, 11150, 11151, 11152, 11153, 11154, 11155, 11156, 11157, 11158, 11159, 11160, 11161, 11162, 11163, 11164, 11165, 11166, 11167, 11168, 11169, 11170, 11171, 11172, 11173, 11174, 11175, 11176, 11177, 11178, 11179, 11180, 11181, 11182, 11183, 11184, 11185, 11186, 11187, 11188, 11189, 11190, 11191, 11192, 11193, 11194, 11195, 11196, 11197, 11198, 11199, 11200, 11201, 11202, 11203, 11204, 11205, 11206, 11207, 11208, 11209, 11210, 11211, 11212, 11213, 11214, 11215, 11216, 11217, 11218, 11219, 11220, 11221, 11222, 11223, 11224, 11225, 11226, 11227, 11228, 11229, 11230, 11231, 11232, 11233, 11234, 11235, 11236, 11237, 11238, 11239, 11240, 11241, 11242, 11243, 11244, 11245, 11246, 11247, 11248, 11249, 11250, 11251, 11252, 11253, 11254, 11255, 11256, 11257, 11258, 11259, 11260, 11261, 11262, 11263, 11264, 11265, 11266, 11267, 11268, 11269, 11270, 11271, 11272, 11273, 11274, 11275, 11276, 11277, 11278, 11279, 11280, 11281, 11282, 11283, 11284, 11285, 11286, 11287, 11288, 11289, 11290, 11291, 11292, 11293, 11294, 11295, 11296, 11297, 11298, 11299, 11300, 11301, 11302, 11303, 11304, 11305, 11306, 11307, 11308, 11309, 11310, 11311, 11312, 11313, 11314, 11315, 11316, 11317, 11318, 11319, 11320, 11321, 11322, 11323, 11324, 11325, 11326, 11327, 11328, 11329, 11330, 11331, 11332, 11333, 11334, 11335, 11336, 11337, 11338, 11339, 11340, 11341, 11342, 11343, 11344, 11345, 11346, 11347, 11348, 11349, 11350, 11351, 11352, 11353, 11354, 11355, 11356, 11357, 11358, 11359, 11360, 11361, 11362, 11363, 11364, 11365, 11366, 11367, 11368, 11369, 11370, 11371, 11372, 11373, 11374, 11375, 11376, 11377, 11378, 11379, 11380, 11381, 11382, 11383, 11384, 11385, 11386, 11387, 11388, 11389, 11390, 11391, 11392, 11393, 11394, 11395, 11396, 11397, 11398, 11399, 11400, 11401, 11402, 11403, 11404, 11405, 11406, 11407, 11408, 11409, 11410, 11411, 11412, 11413, 11414, 11415, 11416, 11417, 11418, 11419, 11420, 11421, 11422, 11423, 11424, 11425, 11426, 11427, 11428, 11429, 11430, 11431, 11432, 11433, 11434, 11435, 11436, 11437, 11438, 11439, 11440, 11441, 11442, 11443, 11444, 11445, 11446, 11447, 11448, 11449, 11450, 11451, 11452, 11453, 11454, 11455, 11456, 11457, 11458, 11459, 11460, 11461, 11462, 11463, 11464, 11465, 11466, 11467, 11468, 11469, 11470, 11471, 11472, 11473, 11474, 11475, 11476, 11477, 11478, 11479, 11480, 11481, 11482, 11483, 11484, 11485, 11486, 11487, 11488, 11489, 11490, 11491, 11492, 11493, 11494, 11495, 11496, 11497, 11498, 11499, 11500, 11501, 11502, 11503, 11504, 11505, 11506, 11507, 11508, 11509, 11510

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

- MAY 11.—Duke of York attends Carpentier-Lewis contest at Olympia.
- MAY 11.—Song recital by Earle Spicer (Canadian baritone), Aeolian Hall, 8.15.
- MAY 12.—Song recital by Ingo Simon, Wigmore Hall, 8.30.
- MAY 13.—Universities Bureau of the British Empire Conference, University College, 11.
- MAY 17.—Oxfordshire Agricultural Show at Thame (2 days).
- MAY 17.—Archbishop of Canterbury opens the C.M.S. Missionary Exhibition, Royal Agricultural Hall (to June 15).
- MAY 17.—Annual meetings, Royal National Mission to Deep-Sea Fishermen, Kingsway Hall, Kingsway, 3 and 7.
- MAY 18.—Royal Tournament opens at Olympia.
- MAY 18.—Miss E. Cora Hind on "Position and Prospects of Canadian Agriculture" (British Empire Producers' Organization), Hotel Victoria, 3.
- MAY 19.—Violin recital by Gladys Chester, Wigmore Hall, 8.15.
- MAY 19.—Fellowship of the Maple Leaf annual meeting, Caxton Hall, 3.30.
- MAY 24.—Duke of Devonshire at Empire Day luncheon on Canadian Club of Great Britain, Hotel Cecil, 1.
- MAY 24.—Empire Day annual dinner of Royal Colonial Institute, Hotel Victoria.
- MAY 24.—Royal Counties Agricultural Society's Show at Bath.
- MAY 26.—Mr. W. Turnbull, Timber Commissioner for British Columbia, on British Columbia, at Essex branch of Victoria League, Shalford, Essex.
- MAY 26.—Song recital by Ingo Simon, Wigmore Hall, 8.30.
- MAY 29.—King holds Levée at St. James's Palace.
- MAY 29.—Sir Edmund Walker at Canada Club dinner, Savoy Hotel, 7.30.
- MAY 31.—The Derby at Epsom.

PURELY PERSONAL—continued.

The departures on May 5 by the new C.P.S. two-class s.s. *Montrose*, on her maiden trip to Montreal, included Mr. and Mrs. H. Allinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Balfour, Mrs. E. Braithwaite, Mr. J. W. Bryson, Mr. C. A. Clark, Mrs. F. M. and the Misses Clarke, Mr. D. Cusson, Mr. P. Dougall, Mr. F. P. Duckworth, Mrs. F. C. Fairbanks, Mr. and Mrs. I. Fenwick, Mr. E. C. Fisher, Mrs. E. Gale, Mr. M. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Gregory, Mr. H. B. Hyman, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Jones, Col. D. H. Kay, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kennaugh, Mr. G. Marr,

Mr. H. D. Marshall, Col. H. F. Meurling, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Nelson, Mr. R. A. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. and Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Riddell, Mrs. J. E. Rutherford, Col. B. A. and Miss Weston, Mrs. I. C. Welbourn.

—*—

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage arranged between the Hon. Arthur J. P. Howard and Miss Lorna Baldwin will take place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on June 20.

An engagement recently announced is that of Miss Isa Lillian Roberts, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert B. Roberts, of Calgary, to Mr. Eric Stanley Coe, only son of Mrs. O. A. Coe, of Vancouver.

* *

The marriage of Miss Gladys Margaret Pringle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Pringle, of Huntingdon, Que., to Mr. George Wilfred Knight, of Montreal, son of Mr. D. B. Knight, has taken place at St. Andrew's Church, Huntingdon.

* *

At Ottawa, on April 20, the marriage took place of Miss Beatrice Warren Anglin, the youngest daughter of Mr. Justice and Mrs. Frank A. Anglin, and Lieutenant-Colonel Livius Percy Sherwood, eldest son of Sir Percy and Lady Sherwood.

* *

On April 5 at the home of her parents, in Langdon, Alberta, Alice Eva Wilson, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Wilson, was married to Arthur Lockwood Smart, manager of the Union Bank of Canada, Langdon, and eldest son of Mrs. A. Smart, of Manchester.

* *

The marriage of Miss Mary Isabel Robertson, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. James W. Robertson, to Mr. William Little Currie, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Currie, took place quietly at the home of the bride's parents, 474 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa, on Saturday, April 22.

The marriage took place in Winnipeg, on April 3, at the Crescent Congregational Church, of Miss Irene Evelyn Hausen Ryan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy C. Ryan, of Montreal, and niece of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Lawrence, of Winnipeg, to Mr. Allen Melbourne Crawford, son of Mr. and Mrs. Allan G. Crawford, of Winnipeg.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

COURT, Sloane Square.—"Windows." GLOBE, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Mr. Pim Passes By" (Irene Vanbrugh, Dion Boucicault).

HAYMARKET, Haymarket.—"Quality Street" (Fay Compton, Hilda Trevelyan).

HIS MAJESTY'S, Haymarket.—"Cairo" (Lily Brayton, Oscar Asche).

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Covent Garden.—Opera.

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—"Loyalties" and "Shall We Join the Ladies?"

WINTER GARDEN, Drury Lane.—"Sally" (George Grossmith, Dorothy Dickson, Leslie Henson).

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road.—"Dear Brutus" (Gerald du Maurier).

Varieties.

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane. MASKELYNE'S Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.

PALACE, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Co-optimists." ("Pierrotic" entertainment.) PRINCES, Shaftesbury Avenue.—Harry Lauder.

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

BEAVER HUT, Strand.—St. Dunstan's Exhibition.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.

ROYAL ACADEMY, Burlington House, Piccadilly.—Summer Exhibition.

The marriage arranged between Mr. L. W. Alder Strange, M.C., of Rutland, Kelowna, B.C., and Dorothy, widow of Captain George Gardner, 21st Lancers, will take place at Kelowna in June.

* *

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place early in June, between Major Algernon E. Willoughby, M.C., the Royal Canadian Regiment, youngest son of the late Major Robert le M. Willoughby, 4th Dragoon Guards, and Mrs. Robert Willoughby, of 9 Pittville Parade, Cheltenham, and Lily Marion, youngest daughter of the late Howard John Kennard, of 20 Hyde Park Terrace, London, and niece of Major-General James Willoughby, of Gabari, Cheltenham.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or 5s. for 30 words or under; every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

- BEGG.—At nursing home, Toronto, on May 2 to Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Begg, a daughter.
- COWDEN.—At a nursing home, Victoria, B.C., to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Cowden (née Lily Waters), a son.
- LOWMAN.—At Chilliwack, B.C., to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Edwards, a daughter.
- THOMAS.—On April 29, at St. Catharines, Ontario, to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. H. Thomas (née Norah Moore), a son.

MARRIAGES.

- HAY WISE.—On April 29, at St. Paul's Church, Toronto, William Hendrie Hay, eldest son of the late Major John D. Hay and Mrs. Hay, St. George's, Toronto, to Margaret, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wise, Rosborough Street, Toronto.
- MURRAY GALT.—On May 1, the Parish Church, Kewdale, by the Rev. Canon Sims, John Murray Galt, only son of Herbert Murray, Kewdale, to Cecily, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Galt and Mrs. Galt, Winnipeg.

DEATHS.

- CORBANE.—On May 4, at Windham House, Windham, Surrey, Vice-Admiral B. E. Corbane, aged 80 years.
- GALT.—On May 6, at Alton Tower, Bourne-mouth, Emily, wife of the late Charles Maitland Galt, of Ottawa.
- HUBBERT.—On May 1, at Kenilworth, Nova Scotia, Edgar Joseph Tiedeborn Hubbert, elder son of Edgar Hubbert of Ashby Saint Ledgers, Northants, and Braxwold Beck, aged 44.
- POWELL.—On April 16, in a nursing home, Vancouver, B.C., Marjorie Louise Christie Pickhall, only child of A. C. Pickhall, Toronto.
- POWELL.—On April 30, at Kamloops, B.C., Cherry, wife of H. A. Powell, Esq., and daughter of Colonel and Mrs. W. F. Spruett.
- RAW.—On April 12, at 8, West Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario, after great suffering, William Edmund St. Michael Raw, M.C., L.R.C.P., F.R.S., aged 62.

CANADA AND ORIENTALS.

The Dominion House of Commons on Monday voted by 130 to 36 in favour of an "effective restriction" of Oriental immigration. The original motion was for the total exclusion of Orientals (says the Ottawa correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co.).

The Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) announced that the Government was negotiating with China on the basis of Canada's controlling passports and asked for the amendment as passed.

—*—

NEWFOUNDLAND'S POPULATION.

The census shows that the population of Newfoundland is 262,938, including 3,621 in Labrador (says Reuter's correspondent at St. John's). The population of St. John's is 36,027.

—*—

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute last week, Sir Godfrey Lagden said that, with a view to meeting the wants of the Fellows of the Institute, a scheme was under consideration to make provision for a luncheon-room and other improvements for the comfort of Overseas and provincial members. It was also contemplated, as soon as accommodation could be provided, to admit ladies to full membership.

CHINA AND JAPAN VIA CANADA.

Maiden Voyage of the "Empress of Canada," the Finest Trans-Pacific Liner Afloat.

ON Friday of last week the *Empress of Canada*, the largest vessel ever built at the Fairfield yards on the Clyde, left Falmouth direct for Hong-Kong, via the Suez Canal, and is due there on June 1. This queen of the Pacific fleet, which cost some £2,000,000 to build, is due to leave Vancouver on her first voyage in the Canadian Pacific service on June 29, via Honolulu, for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Manila, and Hong-Kong.

On the day previous to sailing, representatives of the leading shipping journals had an opportunity of a final inspection of this luxuriously-equipped liner in Falmouth Harbour, the party including Mr. A. G. Angier, editor of the *China Express and Telegraph*; Mr. Edward Salmon, editor of *United Empire*, the organ of the Royal Colonial Institute; and a representative of *Canada*, in which journal a detailed description of the vessel appeared on December 31 last. Her completion has been sadly delayed by the unfortunate industrial disputes on the Clyde. The party—who were accompanied by Mr. E. C. Gill, Mr. H. W. Pontifex, Mr. E. C. F. R. Mackenzie, of the London office of the C.P.R.; and by Mr. Rowe, of Rowe and Knowles, their Falmouth agents—were received on board by Captain A. J. Hailey, R.N.R., who personally conducted them over the vessel

of which is endeavored to be available in bad weather. The designers and builders have had in view the fact that the ship will encounter various climates on her trans-Pacific run, and, while there are exceptional ventilating arrangements, electric fans, attractive fireplaces, etc., features of the heating arrangements. A spacious gymnasium, equipped with modern devices to enliven exercise, a large swimming pool, a delightful children's play room, a verandah-café, an cinema theatre, also call for notice. The most interesting section of the ship (apart from the wonderful engine-room) is the officers' quarters, all situated around the captain's quarters at the fore-end of the boat deck. The vessel has a direction-finder in the chart-room, the first to be fitted on a Pacific ship. There is also a Brown's gyro compass, and every other form of the latest electric navigating device. The ship is almost an electric one, for there are

of which is endeavored to be available in bad weather. The designers and builders have had in view the fact that the ship will encounter various climates on her trans-Pacific run, and, while there are exceptional ventilating arrangements, electric fans, attractive fireplaces, etc., features of the heating arrangements. A spacious gymnasium, equipped with modern devices to enliven exercise, a large swimming pool, a delightful children's play room, a verandah-café, an cinema theatre, also call for notice. The most interesting section of the ship (apart from the wonderful engine-room) is the officers' quarters, all situated around the captain's quarters at the fore-end of the boat deck. The vessel has a direction-finder in the chart-room, the first to be fitted on a Pacific ship. There is also a Brown's gyro compass, and every other form of the latest electric navigating device. The ship is almost an electric one, for there are



THE CANADIAN PACIFIC "EMPERESS OF CANADA."

and gave interesting explanations of the many new scientific and other devices which have been installed with a view to ensuring comfort and safety.

The *Empress of Canada* is of 21,517 tons gross register, 648 ft. long, 77 ft. 6 in. beam, with a cruiser stern, three funnels, and two pole masts, and will be the second largest vessel in the world to pass through the Suez Canal. She has accommodation for 500 first-, 100 second-, and 240 third-class passengers, and special, carefully-equipped quarters for 925 Asiatics, while her full crew complement is 550. She is propelled by two sets of Brown-Curtis turbines, and, though her estimated sea speed was 18-19 knots in the run round from the Clyde to Falmouth, Captain Hailey said she actually attained a maximum of 22 knots. She is an oil-burner, and could make the voyage direct to Hong-Kong—nearly 10,000 knots from Falmouth—without calling at any port to replenish supplies. The passage through the 78 miles of Suez Canal will, however, involve a stoppage at Port Said. On her regular run direct from Vancouver and Victoria to Yokohama, the distance is about 4,220 knots, but Captain Hailey explained that the introduction of the Honolulu call would increase that distance by about 1,500 knots. She carries 4,700 tons of oil, and is expected to burn about 10 tons per hour—about the equivalent of 15 tons of coal. She can also carry 10,000 tons (40 cubic feet to the ton) of cargo, which is a large amount considering the exceptional size and loftiness of her public rooms and cabins, the decoration and equipment of which elicited much favourable comment from experts among the visitors.

Especially notable features are the 2,000 superficial feet of oak parquet flooring for dancing in the main reception-room; the dining-room, another noble apartment, seating over 300 at a time; also a verandah-café, a gallery 100 ft. long and 13 ft. wide, giving access to all the principal public rooms. The total length of the first-class promenade deck is 440 ft., 100 ft.

miles of electric cable in her. The doors in the bulkheads below the water-line can all be closed by a lever in the chart-room, and any one of the many sections into which the ship is divided flooded by steam in a few seconds by the same means. In the captain's room there is a remarkable system of telephonic and signal communication with every corner of the ship. If, for instance, anyone tampered with the specie-room a loud bell would ring in the captain's room. Without moving from his room, the captain can practically control every section of the ship.

Captain Hailey also drew attention to the Babcock and Wilcox and Wylie davits, from which the 26 boats can be easily and speedily launched from either side of the ship should bad weather or a list prevent their being launched from both sides. A separate electric-lighting plant is also installed on the boat deck for emergency use.

At the luncheon given on board after the inspection, Captain Hailey presided, and Mr. E. C. Gill welcomed the visitors on behalf of the company in a brief speech, in which he recalled the fact that the first Canadian Pacific vessel to enter a British Columbia port was the *William B. Flint* in 1886, a few days after the completion of the C.P.R. trans-Continental railway, and contrasted this latest addition to the fleet with its predecessors, the famous white *Empresses*, as an illustration of the growing importance of the trans-Pacific route to the Far East to Canada, the Empire, and the company.

Mr. Angier, who responded, and who has lived a long association with Chinese ports and Far Eastern trade, also made some interesting and pertinent remarks, and congratulated Captain Hailey upon his appointment to the command of such a magnificent vessel, a unit of the British mercantile fleet, unequalled for beauty, comfort, and internal mechanical

(Continued on page 162.)

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—A monument to Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be erected on Parliament Hill in the near future.

—Water power now developed in Canada represents an investment of \$530,000,000, according to a report issued by the Water Power Branch of the Department of the Interior. The present development represents an annual equivalent of 20,500,000 tons of coal. By 1940, should the rate of growth of installation during the past 15 years be continued, the amount of investment will have grown to \$1,000,000,000.

In the House of Commons the Minister of Naval Services stated that the cost of the Canadian Navy for eleven months ending February 28, 1922, was \$1,791,129. The number of officers serving on the ships was 33 and of men 510. The total number of men employed in the Naval Service was 1,075, of whom 278 were civil employees and 797 officers and men.

—Mr. Matthew Snow, Winnipeg, has been appointed to the Board of Grain Commissioners at a salary of \$6,000 per year, succeeding Mr. William D. Staples, whose term expired on April 10.

TORONTO.—The Budget statement issued by Mr. Robert Laird, treasurer, shows that the expenditures of the Western section of the Presbyterian Church for the year ended December 31 exceeded the receipts by \$182,937.

—Latest figures issued by the Inland Revenue Department at Toronto indicate that Toronto's population of "home brewers" passed the 2,000 mark. The Collector of Customs stated that the number of applications received daily averaged 35 to 40, which he considered small in proportion to population.

The Toronto wage scale for bricklayers and stonemasons has been fixed, as from May 1, at 92½ cents an hour, a cut of 7½ cents from last year's scale, by the finding of the Board of Arbitration.

—In the report of the Royal Commission on University Finances made a year ago it was recommended that post-graduate work in Ontario should be concentrated in the University of Toronto. Accordingly (says *The Times*) the Board of Governors of this University has decided to establish a school of graduate studies, which will have at its disposal next year nine Fellowships of \$500 each.

—Erection of four buildings at a cost of \$1,500,000 is contained in a request made by the Toronto University to the Provincial Government. This programme includes a new forestry and botany building, an administration building, additions to the heating plant, and a women's building.

—Mr. Joseph G. Elliott, editor of the Kingston *British Whig*, has been elected president of the Ontario Educational Association. Mr. Elliott has been a member of the Board of Education of Kingston for nearly 30 years, and a member of the school trustees' section of the Ontario Educational Association for 25 years. He is vice-president of the Associated Boards of Trade of Ontario, and a past-president of the Canadian Press Association.

HAMILTON.—Contracts for the erection of ten bridges for the new James Bay extension of the Tensikaming and Northern Ontario Railway are reported to have been secured by the Hamilton Bridge Works Company. The bridges will cost \$175,000, and when work is started on them the company's east-end plant here will be re-opened.

TIMMINS. Basing calculations on production figures established during the first quarter of this year, there are reasons for believing that the gold mines of Northern Ontario will produce \$21,200,000 during the present year. This estimate does not include several properties which are being developed and are expected to be producing during the latter part of this year.

OWEN SOUND.—A daily paper will be published in Owen Sound, commencing May 1. The *New Times*, heretofore published as a tri-weekly, will be an evening paper.

FORT WILLIAM.—There was enough grain stored in Fort William and Port Arthur on April 18 to feed Canada for a year and have enough to spare to plant a good-sized crop. The movement of this great accumulation to eastern ports for export has commenced.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Official confirmation is given to the report that there would be no Provincial election this spring.

—More than 200 vessels are expected in the port of Quebec this season, said Mr. W. Gerard Power, chairman of the Quebec Harbour Commission, who stated that there was a sum of \$1,500,000 in the Supplies at Ottawa for the Quebec Harbour development.

—The monument to Abraham Martin, the first Canadian pilot, erected in the harbour of Quebec, was unveiled on May 1. The ceremony took place on the arrival of the *Empress of Scotland*.

—The present maple sugar season is reported to be the best experienced in the last quarter of a century.

MONTREAL.—The Canadian Club here was addressed by the Hon. H. Greenfield, Premier of Alberta. Officers were afterwards elected as follows: President, Dr. John L. Todd; vice-presidents, Brig.-General E. de B. Panet and Lieut.-Col. Wm. Leggat; hon. secretary, Mr. Andrew Fleming; hon. treasurer, Mr. John McDonald; secretary, Mr. J. A. Lalanne; literary correspondent, Mr. J. M. Gibbon.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Authors' Association, held at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Mr. J. Murray Gibbon referred to some criticism heard regarding authors' week and said that apart from the fact that Canadian authors were helped very considerably by that week, it seemed to have had a very healthy effect. The authors who benefited most were those who had something distinctive in their writings—those who had made a definite impression on the public. In Montreal that week had a very substantial effect on the public interest in Canadian books.

—On the election of officers for the ensuing year, the president, Mr. W. D. Lighthall, said that he had no desire to hold that office for another year, as he believed in having new blood in the executive of such an association as theirs. Miss J. G. Sims was unanimously elected president. The secretary and treasurer for the past year, Mrs. Eldred Archibald and Mr. Norman Rankin, were unanimously elected. The new executive was chosen as follows: Rev. Dr. Patterson-Smyth, Mr. C. W. Stokes, Miss Anita Lavack, Miss Gertrude Macaulay, Miss Gertrude Arnold, Mrs. Fenwick Williams, Mr. Leslie Barnard, Mr. Alfred Gordon, Mr. E. C. Chicanot, Mr. W. D. Lighthall, Lady Williams-Taylor, and Mr. Hector Garneau.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Fifty million feet of logs will be brought down the Miramichi River this spring. Most of the logs were cut a year ago, and have been lying on the banks of the streams.

—The following Mayors have been elected in New Brunswick: Bathurst, J. B. Hachey; Chatham, J. Y. Mersereau; Devon, G. Henry; Edmundston, M. D. Cormier; Fredericton, J. A. Reid; Newcastle, C. E. Fish; St. Andrews, Dr. J. F. Warrell; St. George, E. F. McGrattan; St. John, H. R. McLellan; Shediac, J. A. Kelly; Sunny Brae, W. R. Crowhurst.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The Nova Scotia division of the Red Cross Society is to inaugurate a travelling dental clinic to operate among school children in the rural districts.

The committee appointed by the Exhibition Commission waited upon the City Council with the view to obtaining some assistance from the Council towards the re-establishment of the Provincial Exhibition. The Council has approved of its re-establishment.

**NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.**

SYDNEY.—Lobster fishing on the Cape Breton coast began on May 1, instead of May 10, as formerly.

—Signs of a revival in the steel industry are shown by the announcement of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. that the 10-inch mill will reopen soon for the manufacture of light rails.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL. Declaring that one healthy porcupine destroys one hundred fully-grown trees in a winter, Mr. Frank J. D. Barnjum, a local lumber operator, has offered a bounty of 10 cents for every porcupine killed in Nova Scotia during April, 1922, and a cash prize of \$100 for the hunter turning in the largest number of porcupine snouts.

**PRINCE
EDWARD****ISLAND.**

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Among the measures which will be dealt with in the present session of the Provincial Legislature is one to extend the franchise to women, and another providing for the appointment of an additional Supreme Court judge, bringing the number up to four.

—The Premier has given notice in the Legislature that, under the provisions of an Act to amend the Canada Temperance Act, he will move a resolution that the importation of intoxicating liquors into the Province be forbidden.

MANITOBA**PROVINCE.**

WINNIPEG.—According to Board of Trade statistics, 70 new industries have been established in Winnipeg between October 5, 1921, and April 6, 1922. These include raw furs, tinsmiths, auto repair shops, paper manufacturers, candy manufacturers, auto painting, auto parts, soft drinks and glove manufacturers.

—The late Mr. A. R. Davidson left his entire fortune to his only child, a son, aged 21, the only surviving member of his immediate family except a sister in Duluth. With General McRae he became interested in the Canadian Northern Railway land grant and was instrumental in settling thousands of settlers in Western Canada from the United States. He was a director of 15 companies, including the Canadian Western Lumber Co., Canadian North Pacific Fisheries Co., Queen Charlotte Whaling Co., and the Columbia River Lumber Co.

—The Royal Bank of Canada is about to erect a \$30,000 building on Portage Avenue, between South Main Street and Fort Street. The Sutherland Construction Company are the contractors.

—Mayor Parnell has left the city for Vancouver on a three months' leave of absence from his mayoral duties on account of the state of his health.

SASKAT-**CHEWAN.**

REGINA.—The Provincial Government, in co-operation with the Federal Department of Immigration, is arranging to bring farm labourers from Holland, who, before leaving their own country, will be guaranteed one year's engagement with Western farmers.

A despatch to the *Morning Leader* says: "The Mennonites who left their homes in Canada and who have been building new homes on two million acres purchased in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, will be forced to abandon their new settlement because of the intense southern climate and return to their old homes, according to advices received here."

A tax rate of 41 mills on the dollar has been set for Regina public school purposes for 1922. The total civic assessment for the year is \$202,776.930.

SASKATOON.—The Provincial Government, which has a very complete ceramic laboratory at the University of Saskatchewan, has now established a course in ceramics to train students. A survey is being made of clay resources of the Province for information and advisory purposes, those deposits near transportation being dealt with first.

ALBERTA**PROVINCE.**

EDMONTON.—Craigie Masterpiece and Job, two stallions imported by the Alberta Department of Agriculture, failed at auction sale to reach the reserve price. The highest price offered for Job was \$1,100, which was \$200 below the reserve, while for Craigie Masterpiece, which cost the Provincial Government \$10,000, the highest bid was \$3,000. The reserve price was \$4,000 on Craigie. The Hon. George Hoadley was unable to say what would be done with the stallions, whose sale was ordered by the Legislature.

—There was a large influx from Wyoming to the Peace River district last month, more than 25 families leaving Sheridan to take up ranching.

Immigrants passing through Edmonton in 1921 totalled 1,300, according to reports of immigration officials. This compares with 1,700 in 1920 and 2,500 in 1919.

—Commissioner Alfred Cuddy, who since 1919 has been Commissioner of the Alberta Provincial Police, has resigned to accept the position of Assistant Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police.

The office of the Recorder of Brands for the Province is being removed from Medicine Hat to Edmonton, and will be located in the old Legislative Buildings. This office has been in Medicine Hat since the early ranching days, but, with the increase in the livestock industry in the northern part of the Province it has been found advisable to centralise the office.

Little work was accomplished during the winter at the Fort Norman oil fields by the men left at the drills owing to the extreme weather and the solidly frozen ground, according to an engineer of the Imperial Oil Company just arrived from the northern fields. He stated that there was no change in the condition of the discovery well. He made the 1,200 miles from Fort Norman to Fort McMurray by dog team, relays of fresh dogs being secured at each post.

BRITISH**COLUMBIA.**

VICTORIA.—The Premier has extended an invitation to all the Provincial Premiers of the Dominion to visit British Columbia this summer to attend the Canadian Goods Roads Convention in this city, June 13-17.

The Premier announces the appointment of Col. J. S. Dennis, Chief Commissioner of Colonisation and Development for the Canadian Pacific Railway, to make a general survey of the country through which the Pacific Great Eastern Railway runs, and report on the possibilities of that part of the Province. Col. Dennis will leave Montreal about the middle of May to start this work.

VANCOUVER.—The Ocean Lumber Company is moving part of its present office from Seattle, U.S.A., to Vancouver, as a large part of the business is British, and is shipped to the United Kingdom via the Panama Canal.

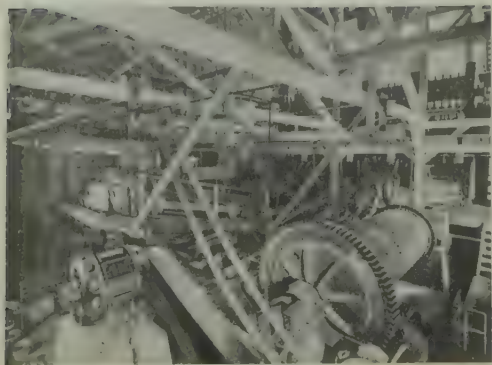
The next experimental farm to be established in Canada will be in Northern British Columbia, an immense tract of country of wonderful agricultural richness that is attracting the attention of many U.S. farmers and a few landowners from across the sea. Minerals, water power, fish, fur, and forests are also among its assets.

—The long and wet winter, with occasional falls of snow, in the British Columbia Okanagan fruit district, has provided most favourable conditions for an extremely fine crop this year, and growers are optimistic as to the returns from their orchards.

—The Canadian Government Merchant Marine freighters carrying paper, lumber, and other cargoes to Australia and to India, have, according to official figures, done well. Nine trips to the Antipodes from British Columbia show a profit to the Government of \$201,130, and three voyages to India show a profit of \$31,048.

Six persons were killed on the spot late on Sunday night owing to their motor-car being struck by a train at a level crossing near Mission City, says Reuter's Vancouver correspondent. The dead include Mr. Oliver Deroche, a prominent dairy farmer.

Gold From Ontario



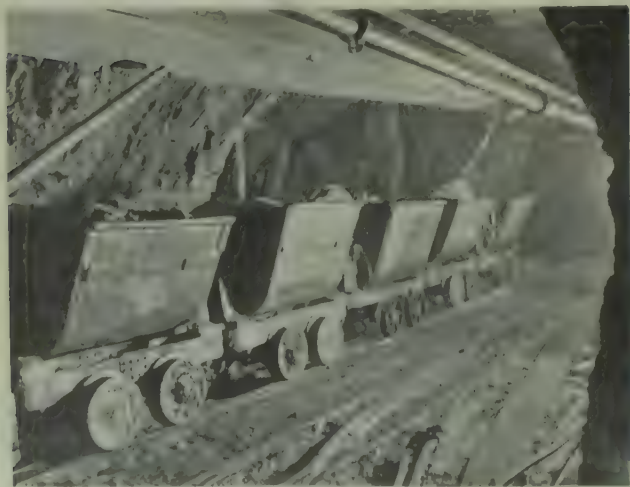
A CORNER OF THE MILL.



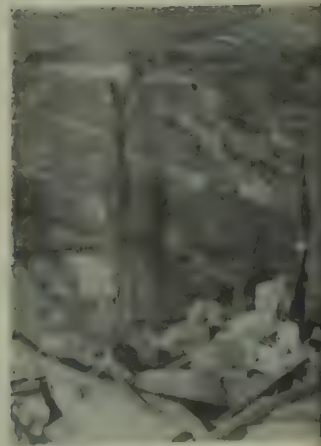
POURING THE GOLD.



SHAFT HOUSE AT CHANGE OF SHIFT.



A LARGE ORE CAR.



CHINA AND JAPAN VIA CANADA.

(Continued from page 157.)

equipment. The charm of his personality would, said Mr. Angier, no doubt enhance the certain popularity of the *Empress of Canada* with trans-Pacific travellers, and had already made him friends all over the world.

Captain A. J. Hailey was born in Bradford in 1874. In 1900 he joined the C.P.R., and ten years later had a temporary command in the *Empress of India*, and then the *Monteagle*, *Manitoba*, and *Monmouth*. During the war he commanded hospital ships, notably the *Empress of India* and the *Manitoba*. Since the war he has been in command of the *Monteagle*, and, until latterly, of the *Empress of Asia*. The other principal officers are: Chief officer, Mr. L. M. Goddard; first officer, Mr. D. MacCallum; second officer, Mr. G. Jones; third officer, Mr. B. Grant; fourth officer, Mr. R. Leicester; chief engineer, Mr. G. Halbert; staff chief, Mr. J. Ramsay; surgeon, Dr. W. H. Murdoch; purser, Mr. G. W. Crosbie; and chief steward, Mr. T. J. Bridge.

Upon leaving the *Empress of Canada* the visiting party enjoyed a trip up the beautiful River Fal, where, among several fine steamships laid up at anchor owing to the current stagnation, was noticed the *Royal George*, which, with her sister ship, the *Royal Edward* (sunk during the war), operated the fast passenger service of the Canadian Northern Railway prior to 1914. The *Royal George* was until recently used by the Admiralty as a depot ship in a French port.

—* * —

PROVINCIAL ACT DISALLOWED.

The Governor-General has disallowed the Act of the Legislature of British Columbia, which prohibited the employment of Orientals on Government contracts in the Province.

The Provincial Government in the first instance prohibited the employment of Asiatics by Order in Council, and the Legislature subsequently passed an Act to validate these Orders in Council. The constitutionality of the Act was attacked in the Courts, and the Supreme Court declared that it was *ultra vires* of the Province.

—* * —

The girls of St. John's Technical High School, Winnipeg, have sent a supply of Manitoba maple tree seeds to be planted on the Canadian soldiers' graves in Shorncliffe Cemetery.

The Dominion Government has passed regulations whereby the new Canadian coat-of-arms replaces the shield at present in use on the Canadian red ensign and the blue ensign, flown on the ships of the Navy and those in the Canadian Government Service. The change came into effect as from April 26, but use of flags bearing the old shield is permitted up to March 31, 1924.

Presiding last week at the annual meeting of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, Mr. S. H. Gladstone said they wished to see many prairie churches opened which were now closed, and a great many more students in training at Emmanuel College, Saskatchewan. The Rev. E. A. Green described the work of a "sky pilot" in railroad construction camps and lumber camps in Western Canada.

QUEBEC

CANADA.

THE PROVINCE OF PROSPERITY.

Vast natural resources and an industrious, thrifty, and enterprising population have brought unexampled prosperity to this Province.

No province of the Dominion offers more startling opportunities for the investor. Immense water powers, now running to waste, will produce electricity for industrial purposes in unlimited volume; vast forests will supply an enormous cut of timber and wood pulp; rich mineral deposits hold out alluring opportunities to the prospector; extensive tracts of fertile land suitable for general farming and dairying await settlement.

Next to its lands and forests, the Fish and Game of the Province are among its most valuable assets, providing splendid commercial opportunities and incomparable sport. Quebec is the Sportsman's Paradise, the Holiday-maker's Elysium, and a land of opportunity for all.

For further particulars apply to:—

Lt.-Col. P. PELLETIER,

Agent-General for Quebec,

38 KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.

For Motoring,
Picnics, etc.

REGENT Plate
mounted glass
flask with four
Regent Plate
Beakers, contained
in a solid leather
case.

£5.5.0

Illustrations and particulars of
luncheon and tea baskets, motor
cases, etc., sent free upon request.

The
Goldsmiths & Silversmiths
Company Ltd.

ONLY ONE ADDRESS. NO BRANCHES.

112 Regent Street,
LONDON, W.1.

ONTARIO

is one of the leading gold-producing countries in the world, possesses one of the richest silver-mining fields ever discovered, and is the main source of the British Empire's supply of nickel.

The following figures give the output of some of Ontario's principal minerals in 1921.

GOLD	...	...	709,509 ozs.
Silver	...	...	8,412,059 ozs.
Copper	...	...	3,070,719 lbs.
Nickel, Metallic	...	...	5,430,147 lbs.
Nickel, Oxide	...	...	1,402,019 lbs.
Lead, Pig	...	...	3,570,222 lbs.

Four Ontario Gold mines have already paid in dividends and bonuses to their shareholders, \$21,890,110.

Three Ontario Silver mines have similarly paid \$44,708,297 in dividends and bonuses—more than ten times the total of their issued capital stock.

For information and free booklets write:
Agent-General for Ontario, 163 Strand, London, W.C.2.

WEEKLY CONDUCTED PARTIES TO CANADA

The Salvation Army Parties provide exceptional facilities for men, women and children travellers by sea and land.
LOWEST RATES. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd CLASS.
Expert disinterested up-to-date advice about conditions in all countries. Splendid opportunities for women settlers. Assisted passages in approved cases.

Apply to—COMMISSIONER RULLARD, Migration House, 3 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4.
12 Pembroke Place, 137 Sauchiehall Street, 54 St. Nicholas Street, Liverpool. Glasgow. Aberdeen.

NORTHERN ONTARIO.

Dr. W. G. Miller on Mining and Agriculture.

Dr. Willet G. Miller, who has been Provincial Geologist for the Government of Ontario since 1902, and who is now on a visit to London, in conversation with a representative of *Canada*, said that, largely owing to improved labour conditions, the prospects of the mining industry in Ontario are now very satisfactory. This applies particularly to the gold mining camps, owing to the enhanced and stable price of that standard metal in the markets of the world. Transportation facilities from all the principal mining camps are now excellent, and skilled and casual labour is abundant, though wages are not much lower. In the season of 1920, about 100 miners came out from Cornwall and were satisfactorily placed, but the local supply of labour is now adequate, and only in exceptional cases are there openings for immigrating miners.

"In the season before the war," continued Dr. Miller, "I took a party of British mining men through our mining areas. Most of them were over in connection with the International Geological Congress held in 1913. At that time labour was not so plentiful, and the shadow of the war was upon us.



A PORCUPINE GOLD MINE AND MILL.

During the war the scarcity of labour was fatal to development. Some mines, like the Hollinger, for example, saw nearly every member of their electrical staff enlisting or returning to the colours. Now, in every respect, we are in better shape, and the development work going on at the old-established camps promises excellent results. Newer camps, like Goudreau, in the Michipicoten area, are also attracting much attention."

Asked as to prospects outside the existing mining areas in Ontario, Dr. Miller said: "Of course, we know that large bodies of unlocated minerals exist, and every year discoveries are being made in new areas."

Dr. Miller naturally declined to express any opinion regarding the prospects of recently organised mining companies, but expressed himself as confident that a great development of the mining output of Ontario would be accomplished in the near future.

Agricultural Development.

Dr. Miller went on to speak in enthusiastic terms of the agricultural development which is going on in Northern Ontario. "There are 20,000,000 acres of splendid soil along the railways which serve the mining areas. Owing to the increasing population in the camps, farm produce from the locality obtains higher prices than farmers in other parts of the Province can get. Recently a farm of 300 acres, about 15 miles north of Cobalt, sold for \$40,000, or, say, over £8,000. In the Sudbury area some agricultural land is fetching even higher prices. Vast areas of unimproved lands are open for settlement near the railways. Another factor is the exceptionally good quality of the clover and other seed grain which, owing to the climate, is more free from disease. Potatoes flourish exceptionally well. Large numbers of French-Canadians are coming in, and are very successful as agricultural settlers."

Dr. Miller, before his return to Toronto next month, will arrange for a very comprehensive and effective display of the various minerals found in the Province to be on view at the office of Mr. W. C. Noxon, the Agent-General for Ontario, 163 Strand, W.C.2.

Dr. Miller, who is a native of Norfolk County, Ontario, graduated with honours from Toronto University in 1890, and also took short post-graduate courses at Harvard and Heidelberg Universities; he is an LL.D. of both Toronto and Queen's Universities. He was president of the Canadian Mining Institute 1908-10, and is an honorary member of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, London, and a member of the Geological Societies of America and of London.

Other photographs on centre double-page.

* *

At the demand of the Liberal caucus, the Dominion Government has agreed to reduce the Militia estimates by \$700,000, the Navy estimates to the lowest possible figure, and the bonus in the higher grades of the Civil Service.

LOCAL AUTONOMY AND IMPERIAL UNITY.

Sir George Perley, speaking at Toronto recently, insisted that a plan must be adopted by which the Dominion should have complete local autonomy, while the whole of the Empire should have diplomatic unity. It should be more frequent and regular consultation between Prime Ministers in conference, otherwise in such a haphazard manner as is now being avoided. It was advisable, however, to move slowly, since at present public opinion would not support a Council of Empire. He felt that it to be desirable that Canada should have a resident Minister in London.

Warrants for a by-election at Kamouraski, Quebec, have been issued, the sitting member, Mr. Starn, having been appointed to the Bench.

The Restoration of Lincoln Cathedral



"Out and out the most precious piece of architecture in the Kingdom, and roughly speaking worth any two other Cathedrals we have got."

So SAID *RUSKIN* of *LINCOLN CATHEDRAL*.

Two generations have gone by, and Lincoln Cathedral is in danger—in vital danger. The ancient Norman Tower is in great peril; dangerous cracks have opened on the West Front; the Central Tower is no longer safe, and other parts of the historic fabric are in urgent need of repair. We are faced with the simple question: Is Lincoln Cathedral to go:—to sink into a pile of mournful ruins,

"And leave no memory of what it was."

What would Ruskin have said? What answer would his generation have returned to such a question? Is our generation less proud of its great heritage? Less anxious to hand it on unimpaired to our posterity?

Surely not. Already the Dean's appeal for help has met with generous and widespread response. But the need is very great. There is scope for all that we in this country can do—and for those who share our great traditions too—the descendants of those Pilgrim Fathers who started out from Lincoln into the unknown, and the sons of Britain in all parts of the Empire. Help *NOW* to save Lincoln Cathedral. Every day of delay increases the task of the restorers—and help delayed too long may even be too late.

Contributions given or promised since April 15, 1922
Previously acknowledged.

Grand Total

Contributions may be sent to The Cathedral Repair Fund,
The Very Rev. THE DEAN OF LINCOLN,
The Deanery, Lincoln.

Funds urgently needed to restore
the fabric of this Historic Building.

Banking Service for Importers and Exporters

Our Branches in London, New York City, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver are equipped with Foreign Exchange Departments and are prepared to finance and advise exporters and importers.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1865.

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.

LONDON OFFICES: 6 PRINCES STREET, E.C.2, 26 HAYMARKET, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November, 1921) \$152,625,386.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital, £5,000,000.

Paid-up Capital, £1,100,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,100,000.

Head Office: EDINBURGH.

London Office: 37 NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.4

WILLIAM CARRUTHER, General Manager; GEORGE A. HUNTER, Secretary.

T. C. RIDDELL, Manager; DUGALD SMITH, Assistant Manager.

The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken, and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London retired on terms which will be furnished on application.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1903, 92½; 4 p.c. do., 1938, 91; 4 p.c., 1922, 100½.
British Columbia.—3 p.c. Ins., 1941, 72½; 4½ p.c. do., 94.
Canada.—¾ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 86½; 3 p.c. do., 1938, 79½; (C.P.R. 3½ p.c. Reg., 1938, 84½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 79½; 4 p.c. Stk., 88½; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 99½; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 84½.
Manitoba.—5 p.c., 1888, 101.
Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Cons. Stk., 1936, 89; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1950, 74½; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 77½.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1888, 95½.
Saskatchewan.—4 p.c. Bds., 1949, 85½ 5½ p.c. Reg., 1924-34, 98½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c. Debs., 1930-42, 89½; 4½ p.c. do., 1928-37, 98½; 5 p.c. do., 1933-44, 93½.
Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1923-33, 98½; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 98½; 5 p.c., 1953, 92½.
Fort William.—4½ p.c., 1925-41, 96½.
Lethbridge.—4½ p.c., 1942-3, 88.
Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 87; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 78½; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 88½.
N. Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 1932-61, 76½; 5 p.c., 1963, 83½.
Ottawa.—4½ p.c., 1932-53, 84.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 99½.
Regina.—4½ p.c., 1925-54, 97.
Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1938, 90½; 4½ p.c., 1941-61, 80½; 5 p.c., 1941-61, 88.
S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1962, 80½.
Toronto.—3½ p.c., 1929, 90½; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 80½.
Vancouver and Dist. Jt. Sewage.—4½ p.c., 1954, 90; 4 p.c., 1932, 84; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 80; 4½ p.c., 1953, 86.
Victoria.—4 p.c., 1920-60, 80½.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 90; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 82½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 91½.

Railways.

Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c., 22.
Atlantic and N. West.—5 p.c., 1937, 92½.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 97½.
Buffalo and Lake Huron.—Ord., 84; 5½ p.c. 2nd Mt., 100.
Calgary and Edmonton.—4 p.c., 78.
Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 78.
Can. Northern.—4 p.c., 1930, 96; 4 p.c. Perp., 73½; 4 p.c., 1930, 97; 4 p.c. Alta., 83½; 4 p.c. Sask., 82; 3½ p.c. Dom., 1958, 76½; 4 p.c., 1934, 92½; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrg., 77½; 5 p.c. Land, 1923, 98½; Ont. 4 p.c. Perp., 72½; 3½ p.c. Dom., 1961, 75½; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 83½; 4½ p.c. Termis., 1950, 91½; Que. 4 p.c. Perp., 70½; Western 4½ p.c. Alta., 1942, 91.
Can. Pacific.—1960; 4 p.c. Non. Cum. Pref., 80; 4 p.c. Perp., 83½; Algoma 5 p.c., 99½; Spe. Inv. 6 p.c., 100½; Notes, 114.
Cent. Ontario.—5 p.c., 1934, 91.
Dom. Atlantic.—4 p.c. 1st Debs., 80.
Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1939, 75½.
Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 1942, 82½.
Grand Trunk.—3½/-; 4 p.c. Guar., 78½;

1st Pref., 18½; 2nd Pref., 9½; 3rd Pref., 95/-; Borrd. Cap. Perp., 5 p.c., 96; Perp. 4 p.c., 80½; Gt. West. Borrd. 5 p.c. Perp., 97½; Western 4 p.c., 1950, 78½; Western Dollar Bds., 85½.
Grand Trunk Pac.—Branch 4 p.c. Sask., 89; Branch 4 p.c. Alta., 86; 4 p.c., 1955 A, 77; 4 p.c., 1955 B, 78½; 4 p.c. Debs., 35.
Gt. Northern.—4 p.c., 1934, 90½.
Ontario and Quebec.—6 p.c. Cap., 114½; 5 p.c. Perm., 98½.
Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 1942, 93½.
Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 1936, 71½.
Quebec and Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 70½.
Quebec Central.—4 p.c. Debs., 80½.
St. John and Quebec.—4 p.c., 73½.
Toronto, Grey, and Bruce.—4 p.c., 75½.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—8 p.c. Debs., 105.
Bk. of Montreal.—Lond. Reg., 48½.
Brit. Empire Trust.—Pref. Ord., 13/9; Perp. Pref., 14/3.
Can. Bk. of Commerce.—42½.
Can. Land and Irrig.—1/5½.
Hudson's Bay.—6 29-32; 5 p.c. Perp., 99/9.
Manitoba and N.W.—16/3.
Royal Bk. of Can.—44½.
San Antonio Land.—6 p.c. Bds., 15.
Trust and Loan of Can.—17/1½; 4 p.c. Debs., 76½.
Union Bk. of Can.—29½.
Western Can. Invest.—5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 10/6.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction.—40½; Pref., 92½.
B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 70; Pref. Ord., 70; Perp. Pref., 78½.
Calgary Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 77½.
Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 105½; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 114.
Cities Service.—6 p.c. Pref., 72½.
Kaministiquia.—Cap. Stk., 87½; 5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 101½.
Quebec Riv. L., H. and Power.—5 p.c. G.B., 1039, 76½.
Shawinigan.—5½ p.c. S.F.G., 111½; Cap., 104½.
Montreal L., H. and Power.—4½ p.c. Bds., 104½.
Montreal St. Rly.—4½ p.c. N. 4600, 107.
Montreal Water.—4½ p.c. Prior Lien G. Bds., 95½.
Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 85½.
Toronto Suburban.—4½ Debs., 76.
Vancouver.—4½ p.c. Perp., 73½.
Winnipeg Elect.—4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 74.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Can. Steel Foundries.—6 p.c. Bds., 101½.
Dom. Iron and Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 80½; 5 p.c. Bds., 102½, 98½.
Lake Superior. Cap., 10½.

Mines

Mont. Nickel.—3½/-; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22½; 7 p.c. Non. Cum. Pref., 18/7½; 5 p.c. Debs., 92½; 8 p.c. Debs., 111.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp. of Can.—Com., 58½; Pref., 81½.

Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—10/4½; Pref., 11/6.
B.C. Breweries (1918).—6 p.c. Gld Bds., 73½.
Can. Car Foundry.—6 p.c. Bds., 106.
Can. Paint.—5 p.c. G.B., 83½.
Can. Steamships.—Com., 24½; Voting, 25½; Pref., 62½.
Can. Western Lumber.—5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 12; Com., 7d.
Calgary Brewing.—5 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 66½.
Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 50.
Can. Fairbanks Morse.—6 p.c. Pref., 71.
Dom. Glass.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 101.
Furness Withy.—30/9; 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 9.
Imp. Tob. of Can.—22½; 6 p.c. Pref. 20/6.
Lake Superior Paper.—6 p.c. Bds., 102.
Marconi of Can.—12½.
Price Bros.—5 p.c. Bds., 93½.
Simpson (R.).—5 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 93.

* * *

COMPANY REPORTS, DIVIDENDS, ETC.

Temiscouata Railway.—Gross earnings for March, \$44,209; operating expenses, \$35,934.

Calgary and Edmonton Land.—The land sales for March aggregated 160 acres, at an average price of 80 p.c. acre.

Canadian and Foreign Investment Trust.—A dividend of 4 per cent., less tax, has been declared on the shares for the half-year, making 6½ per cent.

Royal Bank of Scotland.—The directors have declared a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, less income-tax, payable at midsummer.

Brazilian Traction, Light, and Power.—Net earnings for March, 9,297,000 milreis; inc., 2,775,000 milreis. Aggregate net earnings from January 1, 26,453,000 milreis; inc., 8,035,000 milreis.

Canadian Pacific Railway.—The directors have declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the Common stock for the quarter ended March 31, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from revenue, and 3 per cent. per annum from special income account, payable June 30 to shareholders of record June 1.

Union Bank.—The Union Bank of Canada has created at Calgary a superintendent department, having under its direction the 67 branches of the bank in Alberta. Mr. W. M. Chandler, who for some time past has been directing the affairs of the bank in Alberta from Winnipeg, is being transferred to Calgary and appointed superintendent of Alberta branches.

Cockshutt Plow.—Following the death of Mr. George Wedlake, President and general manager, the Board has unanimously re-appointed Colonel H. F. Cockshutt President, and has appointed Mr. E. A. Mott, the first Vice-President, to be general manager, and Mr. G. K. Wedlake, the works manager, and a son of the late President, as second Vice-President. Sir Lamer Gouin, one of the directors, having had to retire from the Board on his appointment as Minister of Justice, this vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Mr. George A. Baker, of Toronto.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents

THE LONDON MARKET.

THROGMORFON STREET, Tuesday.

Packet Day. Pay Day.
Wed., May 17. Thurs., May 18.

There has only been a restricted volume of business on the Stock Exchange during the past week, and the general condition of markets has been irregular. General developments are still calculated to disturb sentiment and cause conservatism among both investors and speculators. On the other hand, the pronounced ease of money has been a factor which has largely offset adverse political influences, and improving trade reports have also assisted to some extent.

The appearance of the Canadian group has been hesitating, but underlying conditions have remained steady. Among the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion prices have remained firm. The Fours have advanced $\frac{3}{4}$ to 88, and the $\frac{4}{5}$ per cents at 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ are also higher, after allowing for the dividend deduction. The $\frac{3}{4}$ per cents hold at 79 $\frac{1}{2}$. Municipal issues have continued to receive a good deal of investment attention.

In the railroad section Canadian Pacifics, after moderate fluctuation, are practically unchanged at 161. Grand Trunk issues for the most part have been steady at previous levels, but the Second Pref. at 10 is a fair fraction up.

Hudson's Bays, among land shares, after a further advance have reacted to 67.

Industrials have been checkered. Dominion Steels are unchanged at 32 $\frac{1}{2}$. Canadian Cars hold at 28 $\frac{1}{2}$, but the Pref. has risen a bit to 60 $\frac{1}{2}$. Lake Superiors have fallen 1 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. Canada Cements remain at 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ and the Pref. at 99 $\frac{1}{2}$. Canadian General Electrics have partly reacted after a sharp advance, but on balance at 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ are 2 higher. Spanish River Pulp Pref. has spurted 7 to 103 $\frac{1}{2}$. Shawinigan Water remains at 118 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Brazil Traction at 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ up. Mexican Traction junior issues show gains of 1 to 3 points.

Canadian mining shares have not been animated.

* *

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, April 29.

As you will have seen from my earlier letters, trading in securities during April has been both broad and active, and, as the trend of prices was usually upwards, a comparison of a list of active shares at the end of the month with the same list at the beginning shows many strong gains. These are distributed throughout the list of active shares. Thus, among the paper stocks Abitibi improved 13 points, and the Preference 61; Spanish River 93 and the Preference 124; Price Bros. 62, Brompton 54, and Laurentide 54. Among the textiles, Dominion Textile improved 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. Montreal Cottons 6, and Wabasso Cotton 5. Of the steels the greatest gainer was B.E. Steel 7st Preference, which advanced 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, the 2nd Preference gaining 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dom. Iron Preference gained 11, Can. Forgings 10, and Steel of Can. Preference 5. Among the milling shares Ogilvie rose 15 points and the Preference 8, St. Lawrence Preference 10, and Maple Leaf 81. The C.S.S. Lines issues both improved several points, Winnipeg Railway rose 6 points, and, indeed, throughout the list improvements during the month were notable. Losses, on the other hand, were few, and, with few exceptions, small. The most notable losers were Ames-Holden Preference, which closed the month 8 points lower than it began it; Atlantic Sugar, which lost 41; and Banque Nationale, which lost 31.

Last week's reactionary tendency which I reported in my last letter was still in evidence. This culminated in quite a break on Thursday, when, amid general weakness, Ogilvie was a notable exception with a gain of 2 points. But on Friday prices strengthened again, and advances were general throughout the list, numerous

stocks more than making up for their losses of the previous day. The paper stocks were prominent, Spanish River gaining 44 and the Preference 34; Laurentide 4, Price Bros. 3, and Abitibi 1. Steamships shares, though not specially active, were stronger, and, continuing their strength on Saturday, made new high prices for the year. Comment in regard to the company's position and the new financing arrangements are now much more favourable. The paper stocks were again in the forefront of trading on Saturday, the Spanish River issues, Abitibi, and Price Bros. all continuing to advance, while Howard Smith also moved up 3 points. Among other stocks, Can. Cottons reached a new high price for the year and Montreal Trams advanced 3 points. The greatest losses were by Atlantic Sugar and National Breweries, which each weakened to the extent of 1 point.

Among prices current at the close of business yesterday, Abitibi was 54; Ames-Holden Pref., 9; Atlantic Sugar, 10; B.C. Fishing, 28; B.E. Steel and Pref., 26; Brompton, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; Can. Car., 26; Pref., 50 $\frac{1}{2}$; Can. Cement Pref., 89 $\frac{1}{2}$; Can. Cottons, 89 $\frac{1}{2}$; Pref., 80; Can. Gen. Electric, 92; C.S.S. Lines, 213; Pref., 50 $\frac{1}{2}$; Cons. Smelting, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dom. Canners, 33; Dom. Glass, 95; Dom. Textile, 150 $\frac{1}{2}$; Howard Smith, 68; Pref., 90; Laurentide, 88; Lyall, 35; Mont. Power, 91; Mont. Trams, 145; Nat. Breweries, 55 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ont. Steel, 39 $\frac{1}{2}$; Pennmans, 105; Price Bros., 44 $\frac{1}{2}$; Quebec Riv., 26; Riordon, 9; Shawinigan, 106; Spanish River, 82 $\frac{1}{2}$; Pref., 94 $\frac{1}{2}$; Steel of Can., 68; Waygamack, 52.

At the annual meeting of Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Ltd., it was pointed out that the first step necessary for the financial rehabilitation of the company was the sale of the \$3,000,000 issue of 2nd Mortgage Bonds, now held by the banks as collateral security for their loans, and that the funding of creditors' debt would be the next step.

—*—

MINING PRICES.

TORONTO, April 28.

GOLD MINES.—Argonaut, .65; Atlas, .24; Dome Lake, .12; Dome Mines, 27.00; Hattie, .10 $\frac{1}{2}$; Hollinger, 9.60; Keora, .13; Kirkland Lake, .45; Lake Shore, 2.33; McIntyre, 18.50; Moneta, .13; Newray, .23; Porcupine Crown, .28; Porcupine V.N.T., .33; Schumacher, .56; South Keora, .43; Teck-Hughes, .61; West Dome, .13; Wright-Hargreaves, 2.95.

SILVER MINES.—Beaver, .35 $\frac{1}{2}$; Coniagas, 1.30; Crown Reserve, .17; Castle Threthewey, .27; La Rose, .35; McKinley-Darragh, .32; Mining Corporation, 1.00; Nipissing, 6.40; Temiskaming, .34.

—*—

A REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

"Everything points to a fair revival in business," stated Mr. Charles Murphy, general manager of the Canadian Pacific Western lines in an interview in Calgary. "There is every indication that people are getting more confidence in the general outlook, and things are beginning to move. What makes me feel that there is something substantial in it is the fact that business for months kept going down and down, then for a few months we held our own, but now we have started to go up again. This latter phase was first felt during the latter part of February, and business has been increasing steadily ever since."

* *

An issue of \$870,000 6 per cent. 30-yr. Bonds of the City of Edmonton, Alberta, has been awarded to Messrs. Wood, Gundy, and Co., at the price of 100.31. The same firm is preparing to place an Edmonton refunding issue of about \$2,000,000 on the U.S. market.

The Hochelaga Cement Company has been formed at Montreal, with authorised capitalisation of \$1,000,000 Preferred shares, \$2,000,000 Common stock, and \$1,000,000 First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds. Of the first two, \$2,400,000 is to be issued shortly. The new company will have a plant in Montreal.

MINING NOTES.

Production of the Beehive silver mine for April was approximately 100,000 oz. of silver.

The shaft on the "McIntyre" Mine, at Keno Lake, now down over 400 ft., is to be carried down to 600 ft., at which level development on a large scale will be carried out.

The customary dividend of 4 per cent. was paid by the Vancouver Co. on April 26. The mine has now paid \$24,761,667 in dividends, which represents 47.72 per cent. of its capital. \$4,000,000 has been paid in dividends this year.

After being shut down since July, 1918, the Tongue Lakes mill was expected to resume operations before the end of last month. Work underground is stated to have revealed new untouched ore, as well as ore in veins which were thought to have been exhausted.

At the annual meeting of the Beaver Mines, held on April 18, the general manager stated that in view of the low price of and slump in demand for silver, and having regard to labour conditions, a resumption of operations at the Beaver mines was not warranted.

A meeting of shareholders of West Dome Consolidated is to be held to ratify a merger with the Dome Lake Mining Co. It is stated that arrangements have been made for the underwriting of a large block of stock, which will provide funds for an early resumption of the property.

It is reported that the Wright Hargreaves mine that in sinking the main shaft a new ore body, having a width of 6 ft., has been encountered below the 550 ft. level. The ore values are said to equal those in the main ore body. Production is continuing at the rate of 200 tons per day, running \$12 to \$13 per ton.

In regard to the new silver strike at Keno Hill, recently reported from Dawson, it is stated that the vein runs from 3 to 6 ft. in width, with ore yields assaying 500 oz. per ton on an average. The Yukon Gold Co. shipped 3,300 tons of ore to Mayo Landing last winter, and has driven several hundred feet of new tunnel.

A strike of free milling gold assaying \$3,000 to a ton, has been made on Texada Island, in the Gulf of Georgia, British Columbia. The samples taken to Vancouver are free milling variety, and stringers of gold are plainly visible in the quartz. The vein discovered is 1,500 ft. long. The find was made on April 1 last, but was kept quiet. A shaft will be sunk immediately and will show the depth of the lode. Texada Island was once famous for its gold, and may become so again.

—*—

A YEAR'S INCOME TAX.

During the fiscal year 1921 the revenue received from the different Provinces in income-tax is stated by the Dominion Minister of Finance to have been as follows:—

Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, \$1,104,345; New Brunswick, \$701,463; Quebec, \$15,057,074; Ontario and the counties of Quebec west of Argenville, \$20,013,796; Manitoba, \$3,002,734; Saskatchewan, \$1,103,530; Alberta, \$1,468,003; British Columbia, \$2,237,711; Yukon, \$21,246.

The total revenue from the income-tax during the fiscal year was \$46,381,806, and from the business profits tax \$40,841,401.

* *

VANCOUVER ISLAND'S IRON ORE.

"There will never be a successful, permanent steel shipbuilding industry on the Pacific Coast until the raw material necessary to its construction is mined right here on the coast," declared Mr. M. J. Carrigan, director of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, in an address at Victoria.

"The most important feature of Vancouver Island to-day is your iron ore, and when it comes to establishing shipyards in Victoria, Vancouver, or Seattle, they will have to depend on the iron ore of Vancouver."

—*—

Canadian tobacco is on view at the fifth International Tobacco Trade Exhibition at the Northampton Institute, London.

CANADIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN LONDON.

Deputation to the High Commissioner.

The Hon. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner for Canada—as stated last week—received a deputation from the Canadian Chamber of Commerce on 3rd inst.

The position of the Chamber was explained by Col. Grant Morden, M.P., Col. A. Lorne Hamilton, Mr. F. C. Wade, and Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P. Emphasis was laid on the desirability of the Chamber's receiving the support of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. It was stated that Messrs. Parsons and Blake Robertson, who came over some time ago on behalf of the C.M.A., were particularly impressed by what they heard, and had expressed themselves as being convinced that such an organisation could do much to supplement the work of the existing Government organisations, and generally to further Canadian interests. The two delegates had recommended not only that the C.M.A. should grant a direct subscription to the Chamber, but that efforts should be made to secure help from both the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

Mr. Larkin was invited to become Hon. President of the Chamber.

Mr. Larkin said he was thoroughly convinced that the Canadian Chamber of Commerce could serve a good purpose towards furthering Canadian interests generally, and be of use to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the fruit growers, and other organisations. He undertook to recommend the C.M.A. very strongly to support the Chamber.

* *

OBITUARY.

At Yarmouth, N.S.—Rev. Joseph Dimock (75).

At Montreal.—Mr. Talmon H. Rieder (43), president of Ames Holden McCready Co., and formerly president of the Consolidated Rubber Co.

At Brantford.—Very Rev. Dean R. Brady, rector of St. Basil's.

At Hamilton.—Mr. William Stroud (67), for over 50 years prominent in business and sport.

At Ottawa.—Hon. Frederick P. Thompson (76), of Fredericton, for many years a Liberal member of the New Brunswick Legislature, and a Senator since 1902; Mr. Henry A. Conroy (72), Inspector of the Department of Indian Affairs.

At Toronto.—Mr. Frederick J. Stewart (76), a well-known broker.

At Selkirk.—Mr. John E. Davey (51), manager of the Manitoba Steel Foundries.

At Winnipeg.—Mr. Alexander Brown (80), a native of Kilburn, who founded the firm of Brown and Rutherford 50 years ago; Mr. E. C. Goulding (65), barrister, who came to Winnipeg from England in 1871 and practised at East Selkirk.

At Calgary.—Dr. W. A. Hicks (44), who had practised here since 1905; Mr. Frank Moore (54), of the Calgary Herald.

At Vancouver.—Mr. Justice W. H. P. Clement (64).

At Victoria.—Mr. Robert J. Porter, Mayor, 1919-21. News has been received by Mr. F. V. Klinger, of Ottawa, of the drowning in the Tigris, near Bagdad, of his brother, Captain Louis W. Klinger, M.C. (36).

The death has taken place, at his brother's residence, 11 Churchill Road, Brislington, Bristol, in his 42nd year, of Mr. Herbert Webb, passenger travelling agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Joining the C.P.R. twelve years ago, as assistant passenger cashier, he soon made headway to cashier in 1912, and two years ago was promoted to the position of chief assistant to the Liverpool general passenger agent. Last year he became travelling passenger agent for the company. He will be greatly missed, as he was extremely popular owing to his valued experience, which was appreciated by all who were acquainted with him.

* *

FROM IRELAND TO ONTARIO.

Many enquiries from loyalists in Ireland are reaching the office of the Agent-General for Ontario. "It is a case of history repeating itself, for our Province became the permanent home of a large number of United Empire loyalists after the American wars," said Mr. W. C. Noxon, in conversation with a representative of Canada.

Many of the enquiries come from ex-R.I.C. men, and as a result of communication with the Ontario Government in Toronto a party of 100 will be carefully selected who have had experience in work on the land and placed on farms in Ontario. Probably more will follow later, but some will be included in a party of settlers who will leave Liverpool by the White Star Dominion s.s. *Regina* on May 27, for Toronto, escorted by Mr. Harward Craig, of the Ontario Government office in London.

* *

In exchange for beavers, presented shortly before the war, two wallabies from the Zoo are going out to the Parks Department at Toronto on the s.s. *Batsford*, being shipped out by the Dominion Express Company of Canada.

MERCHANTS BANK CHARGES.

How Government Returns Were Made Up.

Evidence submitted in the Montreal Court last week in connection with charges against Mr. D. C. Macarow, former general manager of the Merchants Bank, showed that when the president and general manager signed the monthly statements to the Government they had no personal knowledge of the information to which they testified (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*). Apparently the returns sent by the Government were made up by merely consolidating the reports of all the branch bank managers and adding a statement of purely head-office figures, such as the value of bank premises, and other items belonging to headquarters. The reports sent to the head office by the branch managers were merely inventories, and only once a year was there a valuation of the assets held based upon inspectors' reports.

The argument of Mr. Macarow's counsel was fixed for Thursday of this week, and the hearing of the case against Sir Montagu Allan was adjourned until the end of this week.

The chief witness against Mr. Macarow was Mr. George Edwards, an accountant of Toronto, employed by the Minister of Finance to examine the accounts of the Merchants Bank. The evidence showed that the total losses of the bank over the period covered by the enquiry amounted to approximately \$10,000,000. It was shown that overdue accounts for \$3,500,000 were carried as current loans, although in the case of \$1,000,000 all claims against the account were released. Mr. Edwards asserted that the value of the bank premises was exaggerated by \$2,740,000, and that advances made to subsidiary companies for nearly \$1,000,000 were carried as current loans. He insisted that the effect of these transactions was fictitiously to increase the bank's capital and reserve.

* *

MR. BOSWORTH ON EUROPEAN CONDITIONS.

Mr. G. M. Bosworth, chairman of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, on his return to Montreal last week, stated to the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent that the company was not considering the construction of further ships owing to bad trade conditions and the deplorable labour situation of the shipping trade in England, which made contracts for new ships impossible, since neither cost nor delivery could be guaranteed.

After a tour of Europe in the interests of the company, Mr. Bosworth stated he had found Germany, Belgium, and Holland hard at work with their industries at full blast, with the evident intention of recovering war losses. "Everywhere in Europe," he said, "I have found people working hard in an effort to return to normal conditions, except Britain, where business is strangled by the impossible Labour situation, with the result that British ships are being sent to Germany, Holland, or Belgium for completion or repairs, while the agents of the companies of these countries are active in England securing work which is held up at British yards owing to continual labour troubles."

* *

PATRIOTIC CANADIAN WOMEN UNITE.

A new organisation, to be known as the Protestant Federation of Patriotic Women of Canada, has just been organised in order to bring together the women of the Protestant communions, "for the purpose of maintaining British institutions which guarantee civil and religious liberty to all citizens."

The federation will comprise local branches, General Council and Executive Board. The Toronto Branch, with a large membership, representing the different Protestant communions, has been formed with a provisional Executive Committee composed of the following: Chairman, Mrs. A. E. Gooderham; vice-chairman, Mrs. Campbell Myers; secretary, Mrs. Walter Blackburn; treasurer, Mrs. Lincoln Hunter. The Conveners of the sub-committees are Lady Sifton, Mrs. G. Allan Arthurs, and Mrs. Donald McGillivray. The St. Catharines branch is well under way, with about five hundred women ready to join, under the leadership of Mrs. George H. Smith and Council.

* *

FELLOWSHIP OF THE MAPLE LEAF.

The annual meeting of the Fellowship of the Maple Leaf, in connection with the important work of supplying British teachers for the newer areas in Western Canada, will be held at the Caxton Hall on Friday, May 19, at 3.30. Among the speakers are Mr. Amery and the Hon. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner for Canada. Canadians are specially invited to attend.

The Rev. P. J. Andrews, the secretary, points out that as time goes on the strain on Societies such as the Fellowship of the Maple Leaf, in following the emigrant in his pioneer life in the West, will necessarily increase.

* *

Canada has withdrawn from the Davis Cup competition (law tennis) on the ground that there is not sufficient time to train a team, says Reuter's Toronto correspondent.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL
\$15,000,000 (23.08.1922)

Head Office: TORONTO.

RESERVE FUND
\$10,000,000 (23.08.1922)

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President.

RT. HON. SIR THOMAS WHITE, K.C.M.G., | SIR JOHN AIRD,
Vice-President, | Vice-President and General Manager.

H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

Over 520 Branches throughout CANADA and NEWFOUNDLAND.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

BARBADOS.....Bridgetown. CUBA.....Havana. JAMAICA.....Kingston.

MEXICO.....Mexico City. ST. PIERRE et MIQUELON.....St. Pierre.

BRAZIL.....Rio de Janeiro. TRINIDAD.....Port of Spain.

UNITED STATES.....New York, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), and Seattle.

Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

LONDON OFFICE - - - 2 LOMBARD STREET, E.C.3.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager. A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office:
TORONTO.

Capital and Reserves - \$14,000,000

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER,
President.

CLARENCE A. BOGERT,
General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73 CORNHILL, E.C.3.

S. L. JONES, Manager.

A Foreign Exchange Department is conducted at which all enquiries as to Canadian, United States, and other Exchanges will be courteously answered. Cable or Mail Transfers effected to, and Accounts Opened at any of the Bank's complete system of Canadian branches. Deposits Received at interest. Travellers' Credits Issued. Orders Executed on the London, Canadian, and New York Stock Exchanges.

New York Agency - 51 Broadway.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1727.

Paid-up Capital - £2,000,000

Rest and Undivided Profits - £1,241,777

Deposits - £40,740,031

Head Office - ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Cashier & General Manager: A. K. WRIGHT.

Secretary: J. B. ADSEHEAD

London Office - 3 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.2.

ALEX. DICK) Joint Managers.
WM. WHYTE)

Glasgow Office

ROYAL EXCHANGE SQUARE & BUCHANAN STREET.

THOMAS LILLIE, Agent

175 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT SCOTLAND.

Banking Business of every description transacted. Deposits received at interest repayable at call or at notice. Drafts, Circular Notes, Letters of Credit and Cable transfers issued - available throughout the world. Foreign Exchange. Accounts opened and Agency business undertaken for Foreign and Colonial Banks and other financial establishments. Correspondence invited.

"CANADA" SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

INCLUDING POSTAGE AND QUARTERLY INDEXES

	Per Annum.	6 Months.	3 Months.
The United Kingdom	35 6	20 6	10 3
Canada or Newfound-land	37 6 or \$9. 21 6 or \$5.20.	21 6 or \$5.20.	10 9 or \$2.60
All Other Countries	39 6	22 6	11 3

Cheques and P.O. Orders payable to THE CANADA NEWSPAPER

To the Publisher of "CANADA," 110 St. Martin's Ln
Please send me a copy of "CANADA"
for 52 weeks, for which I enclose £

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Railway
Conditions
in 1921.

In his speech to the shareholders at the forty-first annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. E. W. Beatty, the President, dealt very fully with the complex problems which confront those responsible for railroad transportation in the Dominion. How ably the management of the great organisation of which Mr. Beatty is the official head has coped with an unparalleled situation is shown by the fact that it has been able to convert the huge decrease of \$23,010,000 in gross revenue into a net increase of \$1,048,700. We have already dealt at some length with the company's record for the past year, but this outstanding fact will bear repetition. In his able review of the year under consideration, the President alluded to the reductions put in force in regard to both wages and freight and passenger rates, and dealt at length with the demand for further reductions in freights and to the assertion that to the existing rate charges was due much of the present slackness in trade. He combated the impression that the latter were the cause, rather than the result, of present economic conditions, and stated that he himself and his colleagues held the view that the scaling downwards of rates should be commenced with reductions on basic commodities, especially in those industries which had felt the depression most severely. The willingness of the companies to make sacrifices in this direction had been checked by the approaching expiration of the provisions of the Railway Act allowing the Railway Commission to make rates irrespective of agreements, statutory or otherwise. Mr. Beatty dealt at length with the situation which has developed from the agreement of 1897 and the so-called Crow's Nest rates on certain commodities.

"Returning
Spirit of
Optimism and
Activity."

Mr. Beatty, by comparing the operating ratio of 1921 (82.28 per cent.) with those of 1897 (57.10 per cent.), showed how enormous had been the growth of expenditure in that period. Considerable progress, he pointed out, had been made in reducing expenses, but there was a long way to go to get back to pre-war costs. The President rightly regards the stability of railway rates in Canada (even if readjustments downwards are bound to continue until normal operating conditions are reached) "as being of the greatest possible importance to all the Canadian railways." The extraordinary conditions which have prevailed during the past four years have necessitated drastic economies and the conserving of financial resources to the utmost—a state of affairs which has necessarily checked the extension of facilities and improvements in maintenance and the construction of new lines. The company's finances are in excellent shape, and its credit as high as ever it was both in North America and in the Mother Country. It is gratifying to learn that the steps preliminary to the readjustment of wages and working conditions are proceeding both in the United States and in the Dominion. It is also encouraging to learn that while gross earnings on all Canadian systems still show substantial decreases as compared with the corresponding periods of last year, crop conditions, "so far as they can be judged at this date, are very favourable" and that "there is a returning spirit of optimism and activity which should grow in volume if the agricultural prospects are realised." Coming from such a high authority on Canadian railway affairs this is of good cheer to holders of "Canpacs," as is also to a wider circle Mr. Beatty's opinion that "whilst there are some serious and difficult problems yet to be solved, the general sentiment of the country shows a distinct improvement over that prevailing at the end of last year and the beginning of 1921."

Canadian
Market
Optimism.

It is curious to note the similarity between recent market developments on the London and Canadian exchanges. There has been a sensational expansion of business at Montreal and Toronto, and at the latter exchange a new record was recently set up for a single day's trading. The rise in gilt-edged securities which has accompanied that in the Mother Country has carried prices to levels which are much less attractive than they were, and the inevitable result has been a desertion of this group of securities for those which, if less secure, offer more satisfying yields and prospects by way of capital increment. In commenting on this development, which is largely due to easier monetary conditions and a revival of public confidence, in the belief that the long period of depression is in its final stages, and that the return to prosperity cannot be long delayed, a prominent Toronto authority alludes to the catholicity of the movement, which embraces not only the Preferred and Common stocks, but the non-dividend payers, the utilities, "and, in fact, any security, no matter what its past record," which seems to offer the possibility of capital appreciation. Many stocks have already attained new high levels since the turn of the year.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

More definite details of the new financing in connection with Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., are now available. It is stated that the company is floating \$10,000,000 of 7 per cent. 20-year bonds, of which \$4,000,000 will be issued in the United States, and the balance in Canada. It is also issuing \$5,000,000 of four and five year unsecured notes. Meanwhile the stipulation understood to have been made by the underwriters of the bonds, seem to have been met, the company's assets have been written down, the surplus being reduced from \$5,000,000, as at the end of 1920, to \$3,000,000, and the company's voting trust has been reorganised. It is stated that a new advisory committee will be appointed, consisting of three English and three Canadian members, the latter to include Mr. R. Hobson, president of the Steel Company of Canada, and Mr. A. J. Brown, K.C., of Montreal, who will represent the preferred shareholders. This will complete the re-financing and re-organisation of the company, which it is understood will then be in possession of working capital amounting to over \$2,500,000. The annual meeting of the company is to be held on May 16.

* * *

Features of the combined earnings and expenses statement of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company for March are again a great increase in gross earnings, a very considerable decrease in operating expenses and, therefore a remarkable increase in net earnings. Gross earnings were 2,103,000 milreis more than for March, 1921; operating expenses were actually 639,000 milreis less than for March, 1921, and thus net earnings show an increase of 2,775,000 milreis, being, at 9,297,000 milreis, over 42 per cent. in excess of net earnings for March, 1921. For the first three months of this year this great rate of increase has been maintained. Net earnings for the three-month period January-March, 1922, were 26,453,000 milreis, which represents an increase of well over 43 per cent. over the corresponding figures for the first three months of 1921.

* * *

The report of the Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Ltd., for the 20-month period which ended December 31, 1921, shows—as was only to be expected—the lamentable position the company had to face when the control of the sugar industry by the Government was ended and the company had to take enormous losses on its stocks of raw sugar. During the period the company made profits of \$1,145,935. Bond interest reduced this to \$1,034,802, and other interest, the amount of which, \$1,199,672, indicates the heavy indebtedness of the company to banks, left the accounts with a debit balance of \$164,870. Allowances for depreciation and repairs and disbursements for preferred and common dividends increased this deficit to \$1,290,982, which swallowed up the credit balance brought into the period and still left a deficit of \$184,010, which was withdrawn from the company's reserves which were thus reduced from \$3,148,326 as at April 30, 1920, to \$2,963,704. But by far the worst blow the company had to face was the capital loss incurred in connection with the raw sugar purchased in 1920. This amounted to \$7,977,040 and losses on refinery supplies and cancelled contracts increased this figure to \$8,151,083, which wiped out the company's reserves, mentioned above, and left it with a deficit of \$5,188,279. This indeed is a disastrous reversal of the company's position since April, 1920, and in reviewing the profit and loss account, the president states that the losses are due to the failure of the Canadian Government to carry out the undertaking of the Board of Commerce to protect the refiners in a falling market. As to the current position and future prospects, it seems probable that everything has been written down to rock bottom and if the company can arrange to pay off bank and other loans by means of the sale of its bonds which are now held as collateral security for these loans, it should gradually be able to work itself back into a condition of soundness. The president states that over \$30,000,000 worth of business was done during the 20-month period under review; that the plant has been working at capacity since April, 1921; that with prices at the present lower levels business can be conducted with less hazard; that a valuable connection has been made abroad for export trade, and that domestic consumption now compares favourably with that in previous normal years.

* * *

Mr. Tom Fyles, director of the Vancouver Mountaineering Club, and Mrs. Fyles have been spending their honeymoon in a cosy cabin well above the snow-line on Grouse Mountain, to the north of Vancouver.

A service of farewell to the first party of young emigrants to sail this year for Canada from Dr. Barnardo's Homes was held at the noon prayer meeting at the Y.M.C.A., 186 Aldersgate Street, City, on May 8.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N. B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

MONTREAL.—The convent of the congregation of Notre Dame, which was recently destroyed by fire, was that at Point aux Trembles. It was founded in 1690.

A. A.—The difficulty, we understand, has been due more to the lack of working capital and to depreciation of values of assets rather than to insufficiency of current earnings. Reports from time to time have suggested that earnings last year were on a satisfactory basis, and the report for 1921, which should soon be available, should show how far these statements have been reliable, and should provide some indication of the ability or otherwise of the company to earn dividends on its Preferred shares after meeting its increased fixed charges.

C. N.—The prohibition of the importation of liquor into the individual Provinces was favoured as follows when a referendum was taken: Nova Scotia, 83,422 to 23,874; New Brunswick, 46,050 to 18,773; Ontario, 540,773 to 373,938; Manitoba, 68,831 to 55,056; Saskatchewan, 86,940 to 55,259; Alberta, 63,012 to 44,321. The Yukon voted against the prohibition of importation by 828 to 433. This direct issue has never been voted on in British Columbia or Quebec. In the former Province a majority of nearly 40,000 was given in favour of Government control and sale, as against the continuance of the system of prohibited sale existing in 1920.

ENQUIRER.—The sale was held as announced, and we understand that the properties were sold for what has been described as a price ridiculously small in comparison with their real value. Whether any concerted action was organised on the part of the bondholders to preserve their equity in the property we do not know, but we understand that some of the more important bondholders refused to join in such a course, and in view of this and of the price realised it seems likely that the attempt to organise co-operation among the bondholders for this purpose was unsuccessful. Presumably if the sale of the assets failed to realise more than enough to meet the prior claims, the bondholders' equity would be automatically extinguished. Cannot you, as a bondholder, elicit some information on this point from the trust company which acted as the trustees for the bondholders?

HOUSEWIFE.—The latest available figures, supplied by the Department of Labour at Ottawa, show that during March the movement in prices was downward, both the wholesale price index number and the family budget of retail prices of foods showing appreciable decreases, the greatest being in dairy products. The index number of wholesale prices was down to 225.0 for March, as compared with 229.5 for February; 253.4 for March last year; 349.0 for March, 1920; 269.2 for March, 1918; 224.0 for March, 1917; and 137.0 for March, 1914. In addition to the decreases in dairy products there were decreases during the month in metals and in building materials, and also increases in grains, livestock and miscellaneous foods. In retail prices the average cost of a family budget of 20 staple foods in some 60 cities was down to \$10.54 at the beginning of March, as compared with \$10.61 for February; \$11.21 for March last year; \$15.08 for March, 1920; \$12.65 for March, 1918; \$10.70 for March, 1917; and \$7.68 for March, 1914. The chief changes for the month were decreases in eggs, milk, butter, and cheese. There were slight increases in meats and slight decreases in nearly all the other items. Coal and wood were practically unchanged. The total cost for food, fuel, and rent averaged \$20.96 at the beginning of March, as compared with \$21.07 for February; \$21.87 for March last year; \$25.01

for March, 1920; \$20.00 for March, 1918; \$17.16 for March, 1917; \$14.22 for March, 1916; and \$14.39 for March, 1914.

BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

The place of honour in the *Cornhill* is given to a translation of a moving memoir of the Grand Duchess Elisabeth Fedorovna of Russia, sister of the Czarina, by the Countess Alexandra Olsoueff, formerly her Mistress of the Robes. Of literary interest are "History and Fiction," by G. M. Trevelyan, and "Mrs. Gamp and the King's English," by Prof. Ernest Weekley. Eileen B. Thompson in "Pan in the New World: A New Version," contributes a charmingly written sequel to a previous article, by another writer, on the question of faeries in Canada. Sir Ian Malcolm's "Paris (auserie)" is as readable as usual; and there is a good selection of fiction.

In addition to the varied and entertaining stories (including a new detective story by R. Austin Freeman) in the *May Pearson's*, there are two particularly attractive picture articles. A. B. Cooper writes on the work of the great painter of horses, Mr. A. J. Munnings, many of the artist's best pictures being reproduced as illustrations; and C. W. R. Knight, the famous wild bird photographer, describes his methods of "Taking Photos in Tree-Tops," relating many amusing anecdotes of his difficulties; beautiful photographs of wild life accompany the article. Mrs. Dowdall this month turns her attention to "Brides."

Among the contributors to this month's *Royal* is the well-known preacher and lecturer, Miss Maude Royden, who pleads that women should be given a fair chance to prove their value in the market-place, and claims that in the end the whole community will profit by their work. The emancipated woman is also defended, but in more frivolous vein, by Sylvia Stevenson. An illustrated interview with Sir Charles Hawtreys is contributed by William Pollock. There is a variety of fiction by William Le Queux, Dion Fortune, Gouverneur Morris, and Grace Torrey, among others.

The Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of India*, is to be fitted at Portsmouth.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.
DIVIDEND NO. 141.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 3 per cent. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 31st May next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its branches on and after Thursday, 1st June, to Shareholders of record on 16th May, 1922. The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th to 31st May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager.
2 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
22nd April, 1922.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA" No. 853. May 13, 1922.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FRUIT FARMS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Four Farms, beautifully situated in Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, comprising altogether about 1,000 acres, including 200 acres of apple orchards in best apple-growing region in Canada. Excellent shipping facilities by water and rail. Only 70 miles from Halifax. Farms will be sold together or separately. Owner's commodious and modern house in beautiful grounds, with garage and stabling available. Good fishing, hunting, and sea bathing in neighbourhood. Apply, Easton, Sir Frederick Borden, Canning, Nova Scotia.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where, in its pages, are listed, but also among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, & C.

MONTREAL.
BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL,
Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jemhall."

A. J. Brown, K.C. W. R. L. Shanks.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C. G. P. Vanier.
R. G. McMichael, K.C. G. A. Coughlin.
W. F. Chipman, K.C. F. B. Common.
R. O. McMurtry. L. H. Gallantyne.
Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogden Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

CHAUVIN, MEAGHER, WALKER, STEWART & CREPEAU, 22 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.
H. N. Chauvin, K.C. T. S. Steart.
J. J. Meagher, K.C. T. H. Crepeau.
H. E. Walker, K.C.

OTTAWA.
POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, etc., 48 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

TORONTO.
PARKER & CRABTREE, Barristers and Solicitors, 103 Bay Street, Toronto. Cable address: Reparat. Toronto. Cables: S. Steart, Maurice Crabtree. James Parker.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED
ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.
RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors and Trustees,
Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Wilco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory
and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills.
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England.
Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allend," Birmingham, England.
Weldless Steel Tubes.
TUBEN, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.
Zinc White Manufacturers.
ORRS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes"

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.
S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires Cable Address, Canadian.

Australia.
H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Address for letters Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne, Office, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne, Cable Address, Canadian.

Belgium.
A. Stuart Bleckner, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98, Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels, Cable Address, Canadian.

Brazil.
L. McCall, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Address for letters Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164 Rio de Janeiro; Office, Rua Gonçalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Cable Address, Canadian.

British West Indies.
H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. Cable Address, Canadian.

China.
W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai Cable Address, Canadian.

Cuba.
Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Teniente Key 11, Havana, P.O. Box 1290. Cable Address, Cantracom.

France.
Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. Cable Address, Cancomac.

Holland.
Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. Cable Address, Watermill.

India and Ceylon.
A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 Mission Row (P.O. Box 2003), Calcutta.

Italy.
W. McI. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2 Milan. Cable Address, Canadian.

Jamaica.
G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. Cable Address, Cantracom.

Japan.
A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; Office, 51-B Main Street, Yokohama. Cable Address, Canadian.

New Zealand.
W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. Cable Address, Canadian.

South Africa.
W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. Cable Address, Cantracom.

Straits Settlements.
P. W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. Cable Address, Canadian.

United Kingdom.
High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Bevinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. Cable Address, Sleighing, London.

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. Cable Address, Cantracom.

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. Cable Address, Cantracom.

A. B. Muddiman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. Cable Address, Canadian.

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. Cable Address, Cantracom.

United States.
F. Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City. Cable Address, Cantracom.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.
B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.
R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

T. G. Grant, 9-11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Norway and Denmark.
C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbeid, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. Cable Address, Sontums.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS)

Nine Days Ending April 30.

Canadian Northern	\$1,240,800	do
Canadian Pacific	\$1,350,000	do
Grand Total	\$2,590,800	

* * *

CROP NEWS.

The Bank of Montreal received last week the following cabled crop report from its head office:—

"Spring fortnight late throughout Canada, which minimises danger damage by frost. "Frames: Weather favourable, ploughing seedling general, ample moisture. Spring wheat slightly smaller acreage than last year. Fall grain wintered well. "Ontario: Eastern Canada, British Columbia: Seeding under way, fruit trees wintered well."

CANADIAN PACIFIC MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway was held at Montreal on May 3.

In the course of his address Mr. E. W. Beatty, the President, said: "The 41st annual report indicates in a vivid way the effect on your company's operations of the acute depression through which the business of the country has passed during 1921, and it is a matter of gratification that, notwithstanding the decrease in the gross earnings of \$23,019,000, the economies which were effected resulted in somewhat increased net earnings, and of course of slightly larger surplus, after paying the fixed charges and usual dividends on the Preferred and Common stocks. The results reflect great credit upon the ability of the officers and men of the company, and are also a tribute to the physical condition of the property, which permitted a reduction of expenses without in any degree affecting the efficiency with which traffic was moved."

* * *

HUDSON'S BAY FUR SALES.

The following prices current of the Hudson's Bay Company's fur sale, held on May 1 and 2, are furnished by Messrs. P. R. Poland and Son, 110 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4:—

Otter (1,463), 48s. to 255s., according to quality; beaver (20,351), 22s. to 145s.; red fox (12,026), 6s. 6d. to 125s.; white fox (9,799), 75s. to 275s.; fox, cross (1,544), 15s. to 550; Jap. fox (1,329), 25s. to 70s.; blue fox (13), 25 to 238; black bear (1,732), 1s. 6d. to 205s.; grey and brown bear (114), 22s. to 65s.; mink (30,233), 11s. to 80s.; fisher (687), 10 to 27; musquash (201,700), 1s. 3d. to 11s.; marten (4,929), 36s. to 265s.; stone marten (400), 38s. to 68s.; baum marten, 46s. to 84s.; wolf (4,964), 17s. to 230s.; wolverine, 90s. to 130s.; skunk (1,204), 6s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; raccoon (1,128), 12s. 6d. to 21s.; lynx (1,183), 18s. to 185s.; badger (64), 14s.; ermine (42,684), 2s. 9d. to 3s. 5d.

* * *

TRADE COMMISSIONERS' VISITS TO CANADA.

The following forthcoming visits of Trade Commissioners to Canada are notified by the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa:—

Mr. J. Forsyth Smith, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Liverpool, will arrive in Ottawa about the end of May, and during the summer will make a tour of the fruit-growing districts of British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. G. B. Johnson, Trade Commissioner in Glasgow, will arrive in Canada about August next, and will tour those towns and cities where there are exporters interested in the trade of either Scotland or Ireland.

Dr. J. W. Ross, Trade Commissioner in Shanghai, will arrive in Canada some time in August next. He will make a tour of the towns and cities in which exporters are located who are interested in the trade of China.

* * *

The Bank of Hamilton has just completed fifty years' business.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Canadian Pacific.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Friday, May 12. "Empress of Britain"
Friday, May 19. "Montreal"
Friday, May 26. "Montreal"
Friday, June 2. "Montreal"
Friday, June 9. "Empress of Britain"
Friday, June 16. "Montreal"

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal via Charlottetown.

Thursday, May 12. "Empress of Scotland"

Thursday, May 25. "Scandinavian."

Thursday, June 1. "Empress of France"

Thursday, June 8. "Melita"

Thursday, June 15. "Empress of Scotland"

Thursday, June 22. "Montreal"

* Three-class steamer. † New steamer.

Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, May 12. "Corican"

Friday, May 19. "Montquinn"

Thursday, May 25. "Scotian"

Friday, June 2. "Tasmania" via Boston

Friday, June 9. "Corican"

Vancouver to China and Japan

June 15. "Empress of Asia"

June 29. "Empress of Canada"

July 13. "Empress of Russia"

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: June 16, "Makura"; July 21, "Niagara"

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.

Liverpool to Montreal.

Saturday, May 27. "Canadian Conqueror"

Swansea to Montreal.

Friday, May 19. "Canadian Aviator"

Wednesday, May 31. "Canadian Conqueror"

Glasgow to Montreal.

Monday, May 29. "Canadian Navigator"

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, May 25. "Albatross"

Thursday, June 8. "Tyrrhenia"

Thursday, June 22. "Aurora"

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, June 1. "Andania"

Thursday, June 15. "Antonia"

Thursday, July 6. "Andania"

* New steamer.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, May 20. "Canada"

Saturday, May 27. "Regina"

Saturday, June 3. "Megalynia"

Saturday, June 10. "Canopic"

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, May 19. "Vedic"

Friday, June 9. "Poland"

* New steamer.

† Three-class steamer.

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to Montreal and Quebec.

Thursday, May 11. "Manchester Hero"

Thursday, May 18. "Manchester Corporation"

Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due by the direct mail steamers from Canadian ports as follows: Montreal, May 13; Canada, May 14; Minnedosa, May 20; Regina, May 21; Empress of France, May 23. Letters only are due via New York by the Homeric, May 14; George Washington, Olympic, and Baltic, May 20.

GREEK AND RUMANIAN DEBTS.

Greece and Rumania respectively owe to Canada about \$7,500,000 and \$20,500,000 principal and interest on loans made in 1910 (says the Ottawa correspondent of the Central News). Rumania has made no payment on account of principal or interest, and the Canadian Government is taking steps to collect the money due.

* * *

New Brunswick Gas and Oilfields.—The net profit for 1921 amounted to £10,208 while £14,050 was brought forward. A dividend of 4 per cent., less tax (against 1 per cent.) is to be paid on the Ordinary shares, and £17,000 is carried forward.

Maritime Oilfields.—The accounts for 1921 show a net profit of £4,084, to which is added £1,007 brought forward. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 7 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, less tax (against 8 per cent.), and £331 is carried forward.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES
IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner.—HON. P. C. LARKIN, 19 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 8360.)
Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Mr. J. OGD SMITH, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—MR. F. C. WARD, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 67 Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 290.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—MR. W. C. NOXON, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6457.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PALLISTER, 36 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—THE HON. SIR EDGAR R. BOWLING, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A.

Alain, O. A., Mme. and Miles, Quebec.—Savoy Hotel.
 Avery, Mrs. F. W., Janet and Ruth, Ottawa.—Leicester Court Hotel, 41 Queen's Gate Gardens.
 Atlay, Mrs. M., Newfoundland.—20 Cathcart Road, South Kensington.

B.

Barlow, F. W., Montreal.—Hotel Stafford.
 Boyce, Mrs. Allen, Victoria.—Albury Dene, Albury Ride, Cheshunt.
 Budge, D. A. and Mrs., Montreal.—23 Queensborough Terrace.

PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS

Gentlemen and Ladies. First class throughout.

MAY 26—ITALIAN & SWISS LAKES 3 weeks 49 gns.

JULY 4—TYROL & OBERAMMERGAU 4 wks. 79 gns.

Programmes from—MISS BISHOP, F.R.G.S., 159 Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.19.

C.

Campbell, Mrs. F. S., Aurora, Ont.—Artillery Mansions Hotel, 75 Victoria Street.
 Campbell, G. S. and Mrs., Halifax.—Langham Hotel.
 Carmichael, Misses, Nova Scotia.—Messrs. Black, Moore and Co., 5 East India Avenue.
 Coates, A. H., Montreal.—Regent Palace Hotel.
 Currie, Miss S. K., Toronto. 8 Nottingham Place, W.1.

Fleury, H. W., Aurora, Ont.—Artillery Mansions Hotel, 75 Victoria Street.
 Fregeau, J. H., Montreal.—Hotel Victoria.
 Falconer, James A. and Mrs., Halifax.—Hotel York, Berners Street.

G.

Grime, W. Wallace, Victoria. The Haven, Tring, Herts.
 Groulx, Abbé Lionel, Montreal.—Albion Hotel, Gillingham.

ROBERTS & SHORT

NAVAL, MILITARY,
SPORTING AND CIVIL
TAILORS,

4 & 6 BURY STREET, ST. JAMES',
LONDON, S.W.1 (Opposite St. James' Theatre)

H.

Hughson, H. M. and Mrs., Ottawa.—7 Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1.
 Harper, William, Toronto.—Strand Palace Hotel.

K.

Kendall, S. V. and Mrs., Toronto.—British Empire Club.
 Keegan, Mrs. D., Newfoundland.—Army and Navy Residential Hotel, 1 Queen's Gate Gardens.
 Knight, William, Amherst, N.S.—37 Lady Somerset Road, N.W.5.

L.

Lewis, Mrs. Travers, May and Eva, Ottawa.—36 Cranley Street.

LADIES' HAND BAGS in Great Variety.
 GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.

Fancy Articles of Every Description.

T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and Cutlery Specialists
 76 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

Mac Mc.

MacBride, Professor G. W. and Mrs., Montreal.—70 Palace Gardens Terrace, W.8.
 McKee, John, Halifax.—62 Queensborough Terrace.
 McLennan, Duncan and Mrs., Montreal.—Hotel Stafford.

M.

Malkin, Mrs. W. H., Vancouver.—Empress Club.
 Malkin, Lila M., Vancouver.—Granville House, Eastbourne.
 Malkin, Marjorie, Vancouver.—Endcliffe, Eastbourne.

O.

Owen, Stanley, Montreal.—Langham Hotel.

P.

Pinder, John, Montreal.—Beacon Hotel, Crowborough.
 Pottinger, Lt.-Col. and Mrs., Victoria.—48 Addison Road, W.14.
 Price, Sir William, Lady, Miss W., and A. C., Quebec.—Hotel Stafford.

PORTRAITS.

MACKLEM,

16 Brook St., New Bond St., W.1.

Photographers to
their Excellencies

The Lord and Lady Byng of Vimy.

Tel.: Mayfair 4980.

R.

Riley, R. T. and Mrs., Winnipeg.—Hotel Metropole.
 Robertson, Mrs. I. J. and Edith, Newmarket, Ont.—4 Harrington Gardens.
 Robertson, Helen, Ottawa.—4 Harrington Gardens.

S.

Sacks, R. E., Galt.—Ministry of Pensions, Great Smith Street.
 Scandrett, Mr., Mrs. and Miss, London, Ont.—Hotel Stafford.
 Slater, H., La Chute, P.Q.—National Hotel, Upper Bedford Place.
 Smallpeice, W. R. and Mrs., Toronto.—Waldorf Hotel.
 Smith, George H., Toronto.—Hyde Park Hotel.
 Sutherland, C. A., Dartmouth, N.S.—Faulkner's Hotel, Villiers Street.

W.

Warwick, George R. and Misses, Toronto.—Savoy Hotel.
 Warren, W. G., St. John's, Newfoundland.—53 York Terrace.
 Weston, B. A. and Miss, Halifax.—Berkeley's Hotel.
 Whimster, James and Mrs., Aurora, Ont.—Artillery Mansions Hotel, 75 Victoria Street.
 Williams, Mrs. D. H., Halifax.—Langham Hotel.
 Wright, A. A., Mrs., Lillian C., and Richard A., Toronto.—Waldorf Hotel.

—*—*—

OVER-SEAS LEAGUE DRAMATIC CLUB.

The latest departure of the Over-seas League (Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1) is the formation of a dramatic club among its members.

The first public performances are to be given on May 16 and 17, at the Guildhall School of Music, at 8 p.m. The play to be performed is "The Unknown Quantity," by Herbert Swears, who has kindly consented to act as producer.

VIOLIN RECITAL.

MISS GLADYS CHESTER.

Assisted by JOHN BOOTH, tenor:
 at the piano, RUSSELL CHESTER
 May 19th at 8.15 p.m., Wigmore Hall,
 Wigmore Street, W.

The municipal corporation of St. John's, Newfoundland, has recently passed an Act imposing a tax of 50 on all commercial travellers entering the city.

COUNTY LINE
 TO CANADA
 Fortnightly Freight Steamers

from LONDON, LIVERPOOL and Havre.
INTERCONTINENTAL
 TRANSPORT SERVICES, LIMITED.

Lowest Rates

in connection with

CANADA S.S. LINES, C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.R.
 Japp, Hatch & Co., Ltd., London & Liverpool.
 General European Agents.

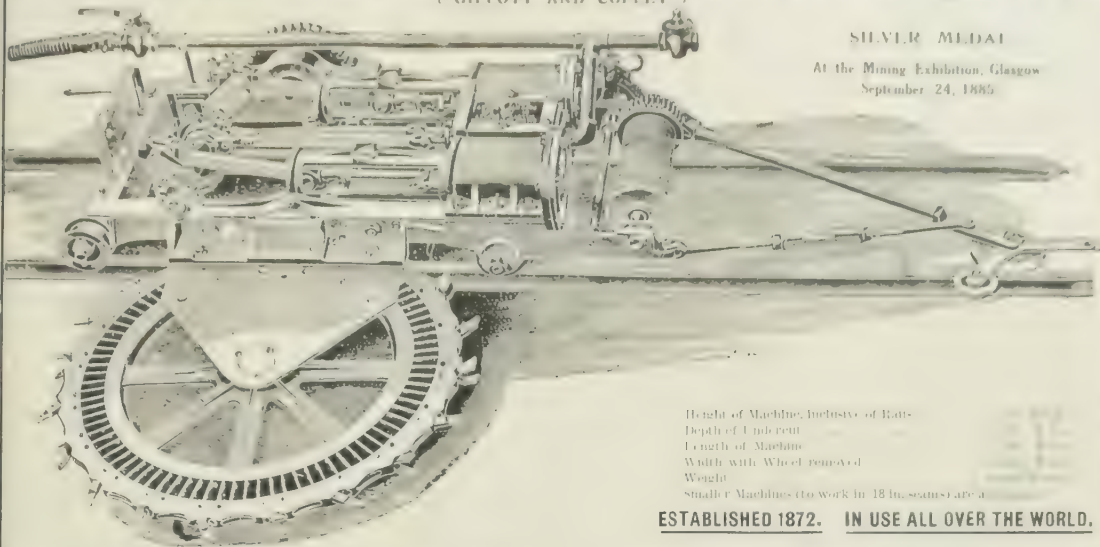
(LONDON: Avenue 9070.
 LIVERPOOL: Bank 318.

GILLOTT'S IMPROVED ROTARY COAL CUTTING MACHINE.

(GILLOTT AND COLEY)

SILVER MEDAL

At the Mining Exhibition, Glasgow
September 24, 1885



Height of Machine, inclusive of Rats
Depth of Undercut
Length of Machine
Width with Wheel removed
Weight
Small R Machines (to work in 18 in. seams) are a

ESTABLISHED 1872. IN USE ALL OVER THE WORLD.

JOHN GILLOTT & SON, Lancaster Works, Barnsley.

Make a Speciality of

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY; MACHINES FOR COAL HOLING; MACHINES FOR FIRECLAY HOLING, HARD OR SOFT MACHINES TO TAKE OUT A PRICKING BETWEEN TWO COALS. The only machines in successful operation and giving profitable results.

Will cut from 20 yards per hour in hardest Coal or Fireclays. Is made almost wholly of Steel. Amount of work guaranteed. Is lighter, more portable, durable and compact, and will do more and better work than any other machine. 20,100 yards holed in 1,726 hours in six months in a 28 in. seam of Coal, including stoppages, and producing 12,500 tons of Coal. We had 17 of our machines at work at the Colliery where this was done.

INSPECTIONS MADE WITH VIEW TO WORKING MACHINERY AND APPROXIMATE RESULTS GIVEN.

ASK FOR CIRCULAR "B."

Regular Sailings to St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S.; also Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, U.S.

MANCHESTER LINERS, LTD.

Direct ST. LAWRENCE Sailings, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. -Ss. "MANCHESTER HERO," Thurs., May 11; "MANCHESTER CORPORATION," Thurs., May 18.
MANCHESTER to ST. JOHN, N.B.—Steamer about end May.
MANCHESTER to PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE and NORFOLK, Va. (via ST. JOHN, N.B.)—Ss. "MANCHESTER MERCHANT," Thurs., May 11.

For further particulars of freights, insurance rates, sailing dates, etc., apply to Owners, 108 Deansgate, Manchester.

CUNARD to CANADA

Magnificent New Fleet of Oil-burning Liners.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Albania ...	Thurs., May 25
Tyrrenia ...	Thurs., June 8
Ausonia ...	Thurs., June 22
Albania ...	Thurs., June 29

Southampton and Cherbourg to Quebec and Montreal.

Andania ...	Thurs., June 1
Antonia ...	Thurs., June 15
Andania ...	Thurs., July 6
Antonia ...	Thurs., July 20

For Rates of passage and further particulars apply Cunard Line, Cunard Building, Liverpool: 51 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2: 26 & 27 Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

OFFICES AND AGENCIES EVERYWHERE.

WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE

TO

CANADA.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

CANOPIC	Sat., May 13
CANADA	Sat., May 20
REGINA	Sat., May 27
MEGANTIC	Sat., June 3
CANOPIC	Sat., June 10
CANADA	Sat., June 17

WHITE STAR LINE

Bremen-Southampton-Cherbourg to Quebec and Montreal.

	From Bremen.	From Southampton and Cherbourg
VEDIC	May 17 June 28	May 19
POLAND	June 7 July 19	June 8

For Rates of Passage, etc.,

Apply to **WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE**, No. 1 Cockspur Street S.W.1, and 38 Leadenhall Street E.C.3, London; The American and Transport Agency, 9 Rue Scribe, Paris; West India and Union Chambers, 63 Temple Row, Birmingham; 33 James St.,

RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN "CANADA."

Per page, in ordinary position	£20
Prospectuses and Balance Sheets	£25
Per inch, single column (3 columns per page)	14/-
Per inch, broad column (2 columns per page)	21/-

Personal Paragraphs, Weddings, Engagements, etc., minimum 3 lines 7/6, per line thereafter 1/6 (5 words per line).
Rates for Special Position Pages and other space.
Advertising space in "CANADA" is let subject to the proviso that the proprietors may refuse or omit insertions or cancel.



Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways.

The World's Greatest Transport System.

Comprising over 50 per cent. of the railways in Canada, the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways, with the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, form the greatest and most far-reaching transport system in the British Empire, serving all the great ports and principal cities in the Dominion, and connecting the important industrial districts of the East with the ever-expanding agricultural sections of the Western Provinces.

"The National Way" from Coast to Coast.

"The CONTINENTAL LIMITED."

The Train de Luxe across Canada.

MONTREAL — OTTAWA —
WINNIPEG — EDMONTON —
VANCOUVER — VICTORIA —
PRINCE RUPERT.

Atlantic to Pacific in 4 days
11½ hours.

Leaving Montreal 9.0 p.m. daily.
Leaving Vancouver 7.45 p.m.
daily.

"The INTERNATIONAL LIMITED."

Known the American Continent over as "The train of superior service."

MONTREAL — TORONTO —
DETROIT — CHICAGO.

Leaving Montreal 10.0 a.m. daily.

Most Modern Equipment.
Unexcelled Roadbed.



7 hours 40 minutes to Toronto.
14 hours to Detroit.
23 hours to Chicago.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.

Quickest dispatch for merchandise, valuables, &c.,
to Canada and U.S.A. Money Orders issued
payable in dollars and cents.

RAIL TICKETS AND THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

issued to Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton,
Calgary, Vancouver, Chicago, Detroit, St. Paul and
all principal points in Canada and United States.

Write for full information and illustrated pamphlets to:—

CANADIAN NATIONAL-GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS:

LONDON, E.C.3 ... 44-46 Leadenhall Street.
LIVERPOOL ... 20 Water Street.

GLASGOW ... 75 Union Street.
MANCHESTER ... 7 Brazennose Street.

Wm. PHILLIPS, European Manager, 17-19 COCKSPUR STREET S.W.1.

THE "SLUR" AND THE "PLEDGE."

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 854. Vol. LXVI.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

LONDON and MONTREAL.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1922.

Price 9d.
(20 CENTS.)

COMMERCE
MANUFACTURES
EXPORTS
MINING
FINANCE
EMIGRATION
AGRICULTURE
SOCIETY
POLITICS
LITERATURE
SPORT



Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TRANSPORT SYSTEM.

"THE CONTINENTAL LIMITED."

The Train de Luxe across Canada.

MONTREAL—OTTAWA—WINNIPEG—
EDMONTON—VANCOUVER—
VICTORIA—PRINCE RUPERT.

Atlantic to Pacific in 4 days 11½ hours
Leaving Montreal 9.0 p.m. daily.
" Vancouver 7.45 p.m. "

"THE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED."

*Known the American Continent over as
"The train of superior service"*

MONTREAL—TORONTO—DETROIT—
CHICAGO.

Leaving Montreal 10.0 a.m. daily.
Most Modern Equipment. Unexcelled Roadbed.

7 hours 40 minutes to Toronto.
14 hours to Detroit.
23 hours to Chicago.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.

Quickest dispatch for Merchandise, valuables, &c., to Canada
and U.S.A. Money Orders issued payable in dollars and cents.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY:

CANADIAN NATIONAL-GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS.

17-19 Cockspur Street, LONDON, S.W.1. | 20 Water Street, LIVERPOOL.
44-46 Leadenhall Street, LONDON, E.C.3. | 75 Union Street, GLASGOW.
7 Brazenose Street, MANCHESTER.

WM. PHILLIPS, European Manager.

WEEKLY CONDUCTED PARTIES TO CANADA

The Salvation Army Parties provide exceptional facilities for men, women and children travellers by sea and land.
LOWEST RATES. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd CLASS.
 Expert disinterested up-to-date advice about conditions in all countries. Splendid opportunities for women settlers. Assisted passages in approved cases.

Apply — **COMMISSIONER BULLARD**, Migration House, 3 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4
 12 Pembroke Place, 137 Sauchiehall Street, 54 St. Nicholas Street, Liverpool. Glasgow. Aberdeen.

ONTARIO

is one of the leading gold-producing countries in the world, possesses one of the richest silver-mining fields ever discovered, and is the main source of the British Empire's supply of nickel.

The following figures give the output of some of Ontario's principal minerals in 1921.

GOLD	...	...	709,509 ozs.
Silver	...	...	8,412,059 ozs.
Copper	...	...	3,070,719 lbs.
Nickel, Metallic	...	...	5,430,147 lbs.
Nickel, Oxide	...	...	1,402,019 lbs.
Lead, Pig	...	...	3,570,222 lbs.

Four Ontario Gold mines have already paid in dividends and bonuses to their shareholders, \$21,890,110.

Three Ontario Silver mines have similarly paid \$44,708,297 in dividends and bonuses—more than ten times the total of their issued capital stock.

For information and free booklets write:

Agent-General for Ontario, 163 Strand, London, W.C.2.

Is "Canada" in your local library or reading room? If not—why not?



**For Motoring,
Picnics, etc.**

REGENT Plate
mounted glass
flask with four
Regent Plate
Beakers, contained
in a solid leather
case.

£5.5.0

Illustrations and particulars of
luncheon and tea baskets, motor
cases, etc., sent free upon request.

**The
Goldsmiths & Silversmiths
Company Ltd.**

ONLY ONE ADDRESS. NO BRANCHES.

**112 Regent Street,
LONDON, W.1.**

Canadian Government Merchant Marine Ltd.

"Canada's Commerce Carriers."

IN CONNECTION WITH
CANADIAN NATIONAL - GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS

DIRECT SAILINGS

from (Liverpool Glasgow) to (Montreal & Quebec in Summer,
(London Cardiff) to (Halifax, N.S., & St. John, N.B., in Winter.

WORLD-WIDE SERVICES from CANADA

St. John's, Newfoundland.
West Indies and British Guiana.
Havana, Cuba.
Brazil and the Argentine.

TO

Egypt and The Mediterranean.
India and Straits Settlements.
Australia and New Zealand.
China and Japan.

**FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
from CANADA to
BAHAMAS, JAMAICA, AND BRITISH HONDURAS.**

Passages booked at Cockspar Street Office, London.
Freight accepted in the U.K. for transhipment.

Rates and Sallings from the following Agents:—

In England and Wales: Cunard Line.
In Scotland: Anchor Donaldson Line.
In India: Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
In the Orient: Butterfield & Swire.

**Wm. PHILLIPS, European Manager,
17-19 Cockspar Street, S.W.1.**



CANADA

No. 854.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1922.

Vol. LXVI.

9^D. WEEKLY

SPRING BLOSSOM.



A THREE YEAR OLD APPLE TREE IN THE OKANAGAN, BRITISH COLUMBIA

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL
FOR ALL INTERESTED IN THE DOMINION.

PRICE 9d. OR 20 CENTS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (see page 16).

OFFICES OF "CANADA":

ENGLAND: 110 St. Martin's Lane, LONDON, W.C.2 (close to
Trafalgar Square).

CANADA: 4 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Telephone—London: 3450 Regent.

Telegram: "Canada Newspaper, London." Cable: "Canook, London."

Cheques and P.O.O.s to be made payable to the Canada Newspaper
Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter.

Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

In the absence of an expressed agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all articles published in "Canada" belongs to the Canada Newspaper Company, Ltd.

We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs of interesting Canadian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned.

Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for (not forwarded).

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

PAGE.

SPRING BLOSSOMS (Illustrations)	173
CANADIAN NAVAL REDUCTIONS	177
MR. G. S. CAMPBELL ON CANADIAN CONDITIONS	177
OBITUARY	178
PURELY PERSONAL	179, 180
CORN IN CANADA	181
FROM EAST TO WEST	182, 183
THE ANGLER IN CANADA (Illustrations)	184, 185
CANADIAN MINING	186, 188, 189
CORRESPONDENCE	187, 191
FINANCE, TRADE, AND BUSINESS	188, 189, 190, 194, 195
STEAMSHIP SAILINGS	190
OUR LIBRARY TABLE	192
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	194
CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON	196

THE "SLUR" AND THE "PLEDGE."

INTEREST in the campaign for the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle has been stimulated by Lord Northcliffe's appearance in the arena as one of the champions of the agitation. So often in the past has his powerful personality proved a formidable factor that his opponents may well quail at sight of his glove in the ring. In his outspoken speech at the Empire Press Union luncheon in his honour last week he gave prominence to the embargo in its double aspect of the "slur" and the "pledge." Lord Northcliffe does not regard this question as any mere side issue of present-day politics, but boldly declares it to be "the most urgent matter facing the British Empire at this moment," because it involves the pledged word of the British Government. The Press comments that have been cabled from Canada since his speech show that, in speaking thus strongly and directly, he has expressed Canadian feeling.

The point is raised by Sir Algernon Law, in the correspondence columns of *The Times*, "Can a

Government, whether of Great Britain or Canada, pledge the Legislature of the country in a matter in which legislation is needed to give effect to a change of policy or proceeding?" That is not what Canadians are claiming in regard to the embargo. Nowadays, when a Canadian delegate is sent to an Imperial or an International Conference, it is on the definite understanding that no decision of that Conference is or can become effective unless and until approved by the Canadian Parliament. Canadians ask no more in respect of the pledge given at the Imperial Conference of 1917. There—as we showed last week—it became the finding of the Conference that "the embargo on Canadian cattle be removed as speedily as possible." What Canadians do hold is that by the concurrence in that finding of the two Cabinet Ministers present—Mr. Long and Mr. Prothero—the British Government engaged itself to take steps to have the embargo removed at the earliest possible opportunity. It was accepted, of course, that this could not be until after the war. What Canadians ask at the present moment is that the British Government should take those steps now.

The consent of Parliament must of necessity be obtained to that course. Canadians' criticism of the Government is that it has not made the slightest attempt to carry out the promise that the embargo should be removed. It has allowed itself to be hypnotised by the English Board of Agriculture—which, be it noted, disagrees with the Scottish Board of Agriculture in this matter. The Government has all along shrunk from taking the initiative which it was its duty to take, under the Conference undertaking. Its whole record in regard to the embargo has been one of vacillation and time-serving. As it was left by the Conference, the proposal for the removal of the embargo, as far as Canadian cattle are concerned, should not have been left to the precariousness of a private member's motion. The Government should, without being forced to do so, have invited the House of Commons to amend the Diseases of Animals Act. Now, it washes its hands of the matter by taking off the Government Whips; and its failure to realise the true nature of the situation and its own responsibility is shown by the course of procrastination it has pursued. It is anything but an edifying spectacle for an Imperial Government to furnish. Canadians look to the House of Commons to bring it to a sense of its position.

We remarked last week upon the way in which the opponents of the removal of the embargo were trying to "queer the pitch." A manifesto issued by the National Farmers' Union contains two statements that are an example of this. After pointing out that the "embargo" is a statutory provision applying not to Canadian cattle alone, but to animals coming from all countries, they say: "The provision in question has been in force for over 25 years, and was only enacted after long years of costly experience had proved its necessity"—leaving it to be inferred, in connection with the present controversy, that this "costly experience" was due to the chronic unhealthiness of Canadian cattle. And in another clause they try to make the public believe that the "pledge" given at the Imperial Conference related only to the "slur" of disease, and not to the embargo.

A suggestion made by Lord Bledisloe, in a letter to *The Times*, is worthy to be classed with these statements. It is that "Canadians made no very serious complaint" of what he admits is "a British protective domestic policy," until the recent imposition of the Fordney tariff rendered an alternative and competitive outlet for their store cattle eminently desirable. This is a complete perversion of the facts. The embargo was first placed upon Canadian cattle in 1892 by an order of the Board of Agriculture; and this was made statutory in 1896 by the Diseases of Animals Act. The Canadian Ministers who attended the 1917 Conference pointed out the existence of a strong feeling in Canada that a great injustice had been done, and spoke of the serious complaints and the appeals

that had been made with regard to it. Mr. Roger rightly referred to it as "an old sore and an old grievance." As a matter of fact, scarcely a year had passed since the imposition of the embargo without protests being made from Ottawa against its continuance; and the Canadian Government brought forward a resolution at the Imperial Conference of 1901 favouring its removal. In subsequent years frequent attempts were made, both at Ottawa and at Westminster, to re-open the question. In the first issue of *Canada*, dated January 13, 1906, we find a reference to discussions on the embargo on both sides of the Atlantic. When people are driven to making unfounded statements like that of Lord Bledisloe it is really only an admission of the weakness of their case.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The King's Pilgrimage.

Last week the King, accompanied by the Queen, made a "solemn pilgrimage" to the cemeteries in France and Flanders, where, "in their last quarters, lie sons of every portion of that Empire, across, as it were, the threshold of the Mother Island which they guarded that freedom might be saved in the uttermost ends of the earth." In his moving address at Terlinthun he recalled that these "proofs of virtue," which he honoured, were not confined to France, but were found "throughout the world and its waters"—since we can truly say that the whole circuit of the earth is girdled with the graves of our dead:—

Beyond the stately cemeteries of France, across Italy, through Eastern Europe in well-nigh unbroken chain they stretch, passing over the holy Mount of Olives itself to the farthest shores of the Indian and Pacific Oceans—from Zeebrugge to Coronel, from Dunkirk to the hidden wildernesses of East Africa.

To His Majesty the sight of these "sternly simple headstones" brought not only the reflection that these our dead were equal alike in sacrifice and in honour, but one of wider embrace:—

In the course of my pilgrimage, I have many times asked myself whether there can be more potent advocates of peace upon earth through the years to come than this massed multitude of silent witnesses to the desolation of war. And I feel that, so long as we have faith in God's purposes, we cannot but believe that the existence of these visible memorials will, eventually, serve to draw all peoples together in sanity and self-control, even as it has already set the relations between our Empire and our Allies on the deep-rooted bases of a common heroism and a common agony.

By his words, as by his pilgrimage itself, His Majesty has expressed the feelings of his subjects throughout his scattered Empire, and has won the further gratitude of countless mourners for those who came not back from the war.

* * *

A Road of Remembrance.

In Canada, as in other countries, memorials to the dead have taken various forms. They are being commemorated not only in sculptured stone or lettered brass or bronze, but in some places in manner still more striking. Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, led the way by planting an avenue of trees, each associated with the name of some dead hero. In the outskirts of Montreal that example has just been followed. Trees were planted by Sir Arthur Currie and others in Notre Dame de Grace to form the nucleus of another such Road of Remembrance.

The Montreal *Star* rightly urges that care must be taken to ensure that the trees are not neglected, but shall grow well nourished and to their own height, so that "in the years to be there will stand an avenue of maples that will be not only a delight to the eye, but a memorial founded by man and maintained by nature, every stirring leaf of whose trees will, unless imagination itself shall die, whisper of a sacrifice that was worth while and of a duty nobly done."

* * *

The R.I.C.

"Exiled" was the title of a poignant cartoon in last week's *Punch*, depicting a member of the Royal Irish Constabulary with his

de and family, forced to leave the country under the circumstances of the time. It came, not only to the people of Great Britain, but to the country the British Government, but to those of the British Empire, where loyalty and love

As far as Canada is concerned, to try to arrange for the migration of men and their families to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and the Colonisation Department of the C.P.R. has put forward a scheme for their settlement in the West. Difficulties, however, seem to have arisen in regard to the commutation of their pensions to a sufficient extent to enable for their transference over certain conditions proposed, though provision is made by the Government up to a certain point with a view to this. In the House of Lords the other day Lord I



Reproduced by permission of the Proprietors of "Punch."

raised a question on this subject, and was assured by the Lord Chancellor that he was forcing an open door. We hope the Government will see to it that the ex-members of the R.I.C. are given whatever assistance is necessary to enable them to secure peace and better prospects for their families, such as are offered in Canada.

Russia or the Dominions?

At a time when the daily Press is full of "alarums and excursions" over Genoa, it is well to be reminded that Britain might be better occupied in devoting her attention to her Dominions, rather than Russia, as far as trade is concerned. This point was effectively made at the opening of the National Council of Trade at Margate last week. As Mr. F. J. Blakemore, the retiring president, pointed out, Britain never did export much to Russia. In 1913 that country took only 2.3 per cent. of the British export trade of manufactured goods; whereas Britain exported to Australia 7.6 per cent., to Canada 5.8 per cent., to New Zealand 2.3 per cent., to the Union of South Africa 6.4 per cent., to other British possessions and Protectorates 6.4 per cent., and to India 10.2 per cent.

If British statesmen would show as much assiduity in cultivating the Dominions as some of them have shown in regard to Russia, in their efforts to fash the future, their countrymen might have rather more confidence in the success of their endeavours.

THE KING'S PILGRIMAGE. Interest in Graves of Dominion Soldiers.

The High Commissioners for Canada and Newfoundland had the privilege of participating to some extent, along with representatives of the other Dominions, in the King's pilgrimage to the war cemeteries last week.

Mr. Larkin crossed to France on May 11, and, being met by Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, with their motor, joined the Royal party at Notre Dame de Lorette. On the following day they arrived at Boulogne, and on Saturday morning went to Etaples, and in the afternoon to Terlincthun, where all the Dominion representatives were presented to the King, and where His Majesty delivered his fine address, General Castelnau responding. The Queen then laid a wreath on the Stone of Remembrance, and the King another on the Cross of Sacrifice. Mr. Larkin described the ceremony as moving and most impressive.

Newfoundland High Commissioner's Impressions.

Sir Edgar Bowring, in describing his visit to a representative of Canada, said: "On Saturday morning I visited Etaples cemetery and met the King there. I found the cemetery almost complete, and extremely well cared for. Flowers were spread



C.P.R. WAR MEMORIAL AT MONTREAL.

Lord Byng of Vimy unveiling the C.P.R. war memorial in Windsor Street, Montreal. Beside him stand Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the company. The guard of honour was composed of C.P.R. employees who were also war veterans.

on all the graves, and beautifully arranged, the entire effect being extremely imposing. During the inspection by His Majesty the High Commissioners were asked to point out the graves of the men from their own Dominions, and the King showed great interest in the Dominion graves, asking questions in every case. The cemetery at Terlincthun—where His Majesty's speech made a profound impression—is complete, and everything was in perfect order and beautifully kept. The headstones are of uniform design, and have been arranged with precision, giving effect to the idea of the War Graves Commission to ensure the same treatment for everyone, from the humblest private to the most distinguished general."

VIMY RIDGE.

The King last week sent the following telegram from Vimy Ridge to Lord Byng: "I have just spent the night at Vimy. My thoughts were with you."

Lord Byng replied (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent) "Your Majesty's extremely kind message is most deeply appreciated by the people of Canada and myself."

—* *—

The leading article in last week's *Canada* on "The Cattle Embargo 'Pledge'" was quoted at length in *The Times* of May 12.

Lord Northcliffe, in his speech at the Empire Press Union luncheon last week, referred to "the excellent Canadian weekly newspapers published here."

IMMIGRANTS FOR CANADA. A Change in Regulations.

The Department of Immigration announces a change in its requirements of immigrants entering Canada (says the Ottawa correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company). They are to be effective immediately.

The regulations will facilitate the movement of immigration within the Empire, and are framed particularly to encourage the settlement in Canada of agricultural and domestic servant classes, for which there is an immediate demand.

All immigrants are prohibited except: (1) Bona-fide agriculturists, entering to farm, and with sufficient means to begin; (2) farm labourers to follow an occupation, with reasonable assurance of employment; and (3) female domestics to follow their occupation, with reasonable assurance of employment.

Provision is made to admit the wife and family of a resident in Canada who is in a position to care for those dependents, the nationals of a country having a special treaty regulating immigration, and British subjects satisfying the immigration officer as having sufficient means to maintain themselves pending employment, and American citizens satisfying the immigration officer.

Immigrants, except Britishers from within the Empire and Americans from the United States, need passports issued by the Government of their own country.

—* *—

SETTLING WESTERN LAND.

The rapidity with which the Crown Lands of Western Canada are being taken up is emphasised in a statement of the Controller of Land Patents in the annual report of the Department of the Interior. During the year ending March 31, 1921, letters patent were issued to the number of 17,947, covering 2,753,494 acres of land. Of this area 397,426 acres were in Manitoba, 1,338,332 acres in Saskatchewan, 979,662 in Alberta, and the remainder in the railway belt of British Columbia and the territories.

Approximately 862,240 acres were included in the 5,389 homestead entries, and 462,720 acres in the 2,892 soldier grant entries during the same period. The 373 sales accounted for 15,239 acres of land.

Of the 5,389 homestead entrants, 1,177 were from the British Isles and 1,072 were Americans, the remainder being practically all Continental Europeans.

—* *—

The Canadian Bisley team of one officer and 12 men will sail from Montreal on June 24.

Dr. Nansen announces that he is discussing with the Canadian and Australian Governments the possibility of sending a large number of Russian refugees to Canada and Australia.

A large party of Barnardo's boys and girls sailed from Southampton last week on the Canadian Pacific liner *Melita*, in charge of Mr. John W. Hobday, manager of the Canadian Headquarters of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and Mrs. Hobday.

A film showing the visit of the Prince of Wales to Japan was brought to England in a few hours over 25 days. It left Japan by Dominion Express on the s.s. *Wentatchee* on April 15, and arrived in England by the s.s. *Empress of Scotland* early on May 11.

The following motion, brought forward by Dr. J. E. Fontaine (Lib., Hull), has been unanimously passed by the Dominion House of Commons: "That in the opinion of this House the Federal Government should consider the advisability of devising ways and means for the establishment of a system of old age pensions in Canada."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 6s., or \$1, for 36 words or over, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

ALLAN.—On May 7 at 305 Gladstone Avenue, Ottawa, to Christina (née Spurling, wife of R. McC. Allan, a daughter.
HARLROP.—At Medicine Hat, Alberta, on May 4, the wife of Captain I. Harlrop, late R.E. (T.F.), B.A., Capt., of a son.
DALGLISH.—On May 9 at Glasbury-on-Wye, Hereford, to Isobel (née Macdonnell), wife of Lieut.-Commander Kenneth DalGLISH, Royal Navy (retired), a son (Canadian papers please copy).
MCVITT.—On May 3 at The Popples, Portmoro Park Road, Weybridge, to Frances, wife of Lieut.-Col. Malcolm McVITT, C.B.E., D.S.O., a son.
PROWER.—On May 12 at Quebec, to Sylvia (née Mundy), wife of Lieut.-Col. J. M. Prower, D.S.O., a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CROWLEY-NAPIER.—At Drumheller, Alberta, on April 18, William Francis Crowley, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Crowley, Peterboro, Ontario, to Norah Fowling, youngest daughter of the late George M' Bain Napier, G.D.O., Edinburgh.
SHEE GREEN.—On March 2, at Kuala Lumpur, Arthur Boyson Snee, of Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S., only son of the late Arthur Charles Snee and of Mrs. Snee, of Snyngria, Ottawa, Maidstone, to Monica Claire, daughter of Mrs. Gibson, of Vancouver, B.C.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON.—Suddenly, on May 3, at 55 Hinesworth Road, Toronto, Captain Arthur H. Anderson, M.C., in his 26th year.
GOODYEAR.—At the home of his daughter (Mrs. Harry Flavell), Toronto, on May 1, Robert Goodyear, in his 43rd year.
KNAPP.—At St. Agatha Sanatorium, P.Q., on April 26, Lieut. W. H. Knapp, P.C.O.L.

CANADIAN NAVAL REDUCTIONS. Government's Policy of Economy.

The Canadian Navy will be cut to a mere shadow under proposals submitted by the Hon. E. P. Graham, the Minister for Defence, on May 12 (says the Ottawa correspondent of *The Times*).

His scheme is that all ships are to go out of commission, but the wharves and docks at Halifax and Esquimalt are to be maintained. A reserve of officers and men will be provided for, and others to train young men for service. On the Pacific coast at Esquimalt a portion of the naval forces will be maintained for training in mine-sweeping and mine-laying. A similar small force will be established at Halifax. One small ship and two trawlers of about 450 tons are considered adequate for each naval station.

In defence of his proposals, Mr. Graham said: "With these three craft at Halifax and three at Esquimalt we shall have in these two services alone ships, boats, and crews that will give a first-class training to young volunteers. In addition to these ships it must be remembered we have a second line of defence, if one might call it so, the great reserve in the Dominion of our Merchant Marine. I do not mean altogether by that the Merchant Marine owned by the Government, but all our wonderful merchant ships which, during the late war,



CANADA'S NAVAL UNITS AT ESQUIMALT.
H.M.S. *Aurora*, *Patriot*, and *Patrician*.
Photograph: J. H. A. Chapman, Victoria, B.C.

performed such great service, a service second only to that of warships, and in many cases not second. Then we have the fisheries protection services, containing quite a number of smaller ships, and we hope in time if this scheme goes through and succeeds, as I predict it will succeed, that we shall find an outlet for the young men whom we train in the fishery protective service. Further, as long as the Government continues to operate a Merchant Marine I believe that will furnish an outlet for the young men so trained. This means that under this proposal, and after the scheme is organised, which will take a year, some 1,500 men can be trained during a single year on land and on sea for two or three weeks. These young men will not go to Halifax or Esquimalt at the same time. They will go at different times, so that the officers may be kept busy during most of the year."

Mr. Meighen announced that the Conservative Party would fight the Government's proposed naval reductions to the bitter end. It held that Canada's responsibilities in sharing the defence of the Empire with the Motherland were not being met.

On Tuesday Mr. Graham announced that he now proposed to retain the destroyers *Patriot* and *Patrician* in commission. The cruiser *Aurora* would be the only vessel to be laid up.

—* *—

THE CANADIAN BUDGET.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, Dominion Minister of Finance, announced in the House of Commons that the Budget was to be brought down on May 23 (says the Ottawa correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company).

—* *—

CANADA'S GENOA DELEGATES.

Mr. Mackenzie King explained in Parliament last week (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*) that Canadian delegates at the Genoa Conference had been instructed not to sign any treaty without advising the Dominion Government and obtaining its sanction, which in turn would be subject to the approval of the Canadian Parliament.

* * *

At the annual blessing of seeds on St. Mark's Day, wheat grown on the battlefield of Courcellette was solemnly blessed at the Ottawa Basilica.

CANADIAN CONDITIONS AND NEEDS

Interview with Mr. G. S. Campbell.

Mr. G. S. Campbell, of Halifax, one of the vice-presidents of the Bank of Nova Scotia, who is at present in London, in interview to a representative of *Canada* on May 12.

Asked as to the present condition in Canada, Mr. Campbell said that, as he had been absent from Canada for some months, he spoke with reserve, but he considered that Canada had turned the corner so far as general business was concerned and, although recovery would be slow, he thought it would be "ready" provided, he added, "that European conditions upon which we are dependent for our prosperity, do not grow worse." Nova Scotia had probably come through the reconstruction period better than, or, at all events, as well as, any other Province of Canada. There, as elsewhere in the Dominion, the chief problem at present was the labour situation. Much, he continued, would depend on the attitude of labour, and he expressed the hope that both employers and employed would adjust themselves to actual conditions, and recognise that only by co-operation could industrial action and prosperity be developed.

Asked as to the financial situation in Canada, Mr. Campbell said he considered it thoroughly sound; but, like every other country involved in the war, Canada had rolled up an enormous



A NOVA SCOTIA FARMHOUSE.

debt, and only the most rigid economy, on the part of the Government and all public bodies, would enable her to reduce her financial obligations. So far as he could judge, the Government of Canada was making a sincere effort in that direction.

In Mr. Campbell's view, the chief need of Canada to-day is agricultural population, and he thinks an organised effort should be made, by the Imperial, Federal, and Provincial Governments, to encourage the surplus population of the British Islands to emigrate to Canada. "We have splendid shipping facilities," he added, "and the steamship companies would, in their own interest, gladly back up any reasonable scheme."

The Cattle Embargo.

Asked if he had any views on the question of the cattle embargo, Mr. Campbell said he had most decided views. The attitude of the British authorities was both surprising and regrettable. They had a perfect right to protect their own cattle-breeders if they thought fit, but they had no right to do that by raising the spectre of disease, which no longer existed. "But far more important than the material aspect of the matter," said Mr. Campbell, "is the question of good faith. We had the word of the Minister that the embargo would be lifted. That promise should be made good. Although Canadian trade suffers from the embargo, it will eventually survive; but, if the impression gets abroad that the word of a British Minister can be cast aside under the pressure of self-interest, the effect in Canada and elsewhere will be deplorable. I firmly believe," he concluded, "that the British Government will see that the interests of the Empire warrant the removal of the embargo, and, above all, that good faith demands it."

—* *—

THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

Both candidates in the City of London by-election this week favour the removal of the Canadian cattle embargo.

Lieut.-Colonel W. Grant Morden, M.P., has been actively engaged at Westminster in securing support for the removal of the embargo.

The Agricultural Committee of the British House of Commons, after an address from Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, Minister of Agriculture, adopted a resolution opposing the removal of the embargo, with several dissentients, in a meeting

"WHO SAVED CANADA."

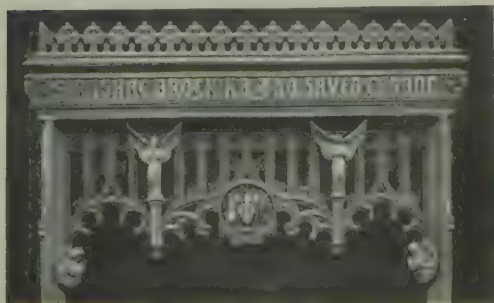
A Guernsey Memorial to Sir Isaac Brock.

Sir Isaac Brock was the eighth son of John Brock, of Guernsey, and was born in 1769. It was owing to his judgment, skill, and ability that Canada was saved for the Empire in the war with the United States in 1812.

He received his death wound in battle, at the moment of victory, on October 13, 1812, on the road leading to Queenston Heights, in Ontario. He was interred in one of the bastions of Fort George, in his forty-fourth year. On the twelfth anniversary of his death in 1824, his remains were carried in state from Fort George to a vault beneath a great monument erected on Queenston Heights. This monument was blown up by an Irish-American in 1840, but was restored and re-erected in the following year, and a statue of Sir Isaac added.

In St. Paul's Cathedral, London, in the south transept, is a public monument erected to the hero by the House of Commons.

On Sunday last, in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter Port,



A PORTION OF THE BROCK SCREEN.

Guernsey, a very handsome oak screen was dedicated by the Bishop of Winchester in memory of Sir Isaac Brock. The screen is most ornate in design, and contains much beautiful carving and sculpture. Amidst the cusping of the central canopy are carved the arms of Sir Isaac, and on either side are sculptured angels with clasped hands and outstretched wings. The inscription reads: "This screen and chapel are dedicated to the memory of Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, K.B., who saved Canada and fell in the hour of victory at Queenston Heights, October 13, 1812."

The screen, which is over 18 feet in length, was executed in the studios of Messrs. Harry Hems and Sons, sculptors, of Exeter, England.

* * *

OBITUARY.

At Amherst, N.S.—Mr. Jerome Loring (67).
At Coaticook, P.Q.—Mr. Edwin F. Tomkins (78), ex-Mayor.
At Bromie.—Mr. George F. Hall (73).

At Montreal.—Mr. James M. Robertson (66), president of Thos. Robertson and Co., Ltd., a native of Glasgow; Professor Charles Reichling (68); Mr. Robert S. Thompson.

At Ottawa.—Mr. William H. Kelly (65), ex-Mayor of Buckingham, P.Q. At Toronto.—Mr. James Mortimer (75), Mr. Joseph P. Rogers (66). At Pembroke.—Mr. William A. Moffat (60), grandson of the founder of the city. At Fort William.—Mr. W. W. Speer (55). At Owen Sound.—Mr. William P. Telfer (87), formerly M.P. for North Grey.

At Banff.—Dr. W. A. Pickup (31), formerly of Mount Allison and McGill Universities.

At Vancouver.—Mr. Thomas E. Ladner (85), a resident of B.C. for 62 years, and founder of the town of Ladner, formerly M.P. for Vancouver. At Chilliwack.—Mr. A. C. Wells (85), one of the earliest settlers in the Province from Ontario.

Major-General Erastus W. Wilson, C.M.G. (61), who was formerly Provincial Manager of the Canada Life Assurance Co., died in Toronto on Monday. He took an active part in promoting the welfare of returned soldiers.

The death took place at Grand Falls, Newfoundland, of Mr. Thomas F. Judge, Mill Superintendent of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company's Paper Mills on May 12.

Capt. Louis Carus-Wilson, son of the late Professor Carus-Wilson, of McGill University, died recently in England from tuberculosis, contracted on active service.

* * *

The Reid Newfoundland Company, which operates the Colville 60 mile of railway, notified its employees on Monday that it was unable to pay them their wages which were then due. The company is running today (says a Reuter's cablegram) on a loan of Tuesday.

INDIANS DEMAND INVESTIGATION.

Minister of Interior's Conciliatory Policy.

The chiefs of the Mohawks, Cayugas, Oneidas, Senecas, Tuscaroras, and Onondagas, gathered in Council at the Six Nations Reserve under the chief Deskaheh, after a long debate unanimously demanded the appointment of a Commission by the Dominion Government to investigate Indian affairs (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*). They affirmed their loyalty to the treaties which bind them in alliance with the Great White Chief and his representative at Ottawa, but protested against what they termed a threat of racial extinction.

The Hon. Charles Stewart, Dominion Minister of the Interior, has (says a later message) visited the Red Indian Reserve, and apparently all grievances between the Six Nations and his Department have been satisfactorily adjusted.

Mr. Stewart has agreed that the Indian Act shall be amended so as to leave enfranchisement optional with Indians, to ensure that no land shall be alienated from the Six Nations without their consent, and to provide that the mortgages on land on which soldier settlers are placed shall be made applicable only to stock and improvements.

The Minister has also promised that a Commission of two, one of whom is to be nominated by the Indians, shall be appointed to consider the alleged shortage in their capital account. As to the demands for a definition of their status as either Canadian subjects or Allies, Mr. Stewart has advised them to drop the issue and live in peace with their neighbours.

* * *

CANADIANS VISIT EUROPE.

Close upon 1,000 tourists from Canada arrived at Liverpool last Sunday, by the Canadian Pacific liner *Montcalm*, to visit Europe. They bore every appearance of being prosperous settlers.

One of them was a Lancashire man, who went out to Canada 16 years ago a poor boy, and obtained a position in a store at Milestone, Sask., and a few years later became manager of the same store, and has since made a fortune of \$50,000. Although he only received a moderate education in his school days, he has become a very clever business man. About ten years ago he married his former schoolmaster's daughter, by whom he was accompanied, together with their daughter. They are now visiting their home town to rest for a year or two, after their strenuous but successful career in Canada.

Among the other passengers by the *Montcalm* were Lady Elizabeth and Lady Mary Byng, nieces of Lord Byng of Vimy, who said they had spent a wonderful and delightful holiday with the Governor-General of the Dominion.



FAMILY OF TEN FOR CANADA.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Hill and eight of their children left for Canada by the *Kempess of Britain* on May 12, under the Overseas Settlement scheme. Two other members of the family will probably proceed to Canada at a later date. Mr. Hill, who is a farmer, belonging to Ereworth, Lancashire, is going out to farm work, guaranteed by the Ontario Government. By securing a free passage he saves about £170 in fares.

UNMARRIED WOMEN'S VOTES.

A resolution to deprive unmarried women under the age of 30 of the right to the franchise was introduced in the Senate on May 9 by Senator David. The Senator, who is a Liberal and was a lifelong friend of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, argued that this class of electors lacked knowledge of public affairs and constituted a menace to the State (says the Ottawa correspondent of *The Times*). The resolution was defeated by 13 votes to 19.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Hon. P. C. Larkin lunched on Tuesday with the Duke of Connaught at Clarence House. Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) and Lady Patricia Ramsay being also present.

Mr. Larkin is to go to Geneva in order to sign, on behalf of Canada, four documents in connection with the series of conventions arising out of the Transit Conference held at Barcelona last spring.

The Canadian Agents-General in London—Messrs. F. C. Wade, W. C. Noxon, P. Pelletier, and J. Howard—gave a dinner to Mr. Larkin, in the Venetian Room of the Canadian Club, to Stratford Place, W., on Monday. This is intended to be the precursor of similar meetings between the High Commissioner and the Agents-General of the Provinces, at which matters of Canadian interest can be discussed.

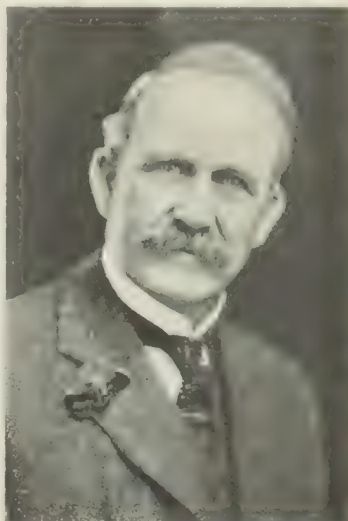
Those present at the Empire Press Union luncheon to Viscount Northcliffe last week (presided over by Viscount Burnham) included the Hon. P. C. Larkin, Sir Edgar Bowring, Sir George McLaren Brown, Mr. T. T. Champion, Mr. W. L. Griffith, Mr. John Howard, Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P., Mr. W. C. Noxon, Sir Gilbert Parker, Col. P. Pelletier, Mr. Edward Salmon, and Mr. F. C. Wade.

The guests invited to a reception given on Tuesday by the Agent-General for Western Australia to meet the Premier of that State and Lady Mitchell, included Sir George and Lady McLaren Brown, Sir Edgar Bowring, Mrs. Munn, Viscount and Viscountess Burnham, Sir Harry and Lady Brittain, Sir Thomas and Lady Fisher, the Hon. P. C. Larkin, Lord and Lady Morris.

Among the passengers on the Canadian Pacific ss. *Empress of Scotland* from Southampton this week are the Premier of South Australia (Hon. H. N. Barwell) and Mrs. Barwell, accompanied by the Premier's secretary, Mr. J. Sincock. They intend to cross Canada and sail from Vancouver by the *Makura*, leaving that port on June 16. On their way the Premier and his party will go down to New York from Montreal and make a side trip to Washington and back, afterwards travelling to Buffalo, Niagara, and Toronto, then on to Vancouver by the Great Lakes, with a few days at one or two resorts in the Canadian Rockies.

Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia, left for Victoria by the *Empress of Scotland* on Thursday, accompanied by Mrs. Wade. They will visit Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, and Winnipeg, en route to British Columbia, and will probably not return to London before August. In Mr. Wade's absence Mr. William Turnbull, Timber Commissioner for the Province, and Acting-Secretary, will be in charge of the office of the Agent-General, 1 Regent Street, London, W.

The Hon. George Hoadley, Alberta Minister of Agriculture, was born at Wetheral Abbey, Cumberland, England, in 1866, and was educated at Carlisle Grammar School and at St. Bees. Migrating to Canada, he went to Okotoks, Alberta, in 1890, and has been prominent in agricultural and political life ever since. He has been Chairman of his Local Improvement District, President of the



HON. GEORGE HOADLEY. *Reid*

Alberta Horse Breeders' Association, and trustee of the Okotoks School District. He was elected to the Alberta Legislature as a Conservative in 1909, 1913, and again in 1917. In 1920 he left the party and became an Independent. He was re-elected at the last election as a Farmer candidate.

Mr. J. Murray Gibbon has been re-elected President of the Canadian Authors' Association, and Mr. Bernard K. Sandwell, secretary.

Miss Elizabeth Montizambert, who has been visiting Mrs. William Dobell, Lansdowne Avenue, Westmount, spent a weekend at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, as the guest of the Governor-General and Lady Byng.

Mr. Stephen Jones, London manager of the Dominion Bank, was present at the dinner given by the British Bankers' Association to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the Goldsmiths' Hall, on May 10.

Mr. W. N. McIlwraith, London manager of Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Co., Toronto, is leaving for Canada with his family by the *Empress of Scotland* and will spend the summer there. During his absence Mr. Mills, of Toronto, will be in charge.

Dr. H. D. Reid, president of the R.

Dr. H. D. Reid, president of the R.

The Hon. George A. Simard, chairman of the Quebec Premier's

The Hon. N. Pérodeau of Montreal, a member of the Quebec Cabinet, is in London, and is staying at the Grosvenor Hotel.

Lord Beaverbrook spoke to a crowded audience at the Victoria Hall, Sheffield, on Sunday afternoon on "The Sensational Press."

Senator and Mrs. Lorne C. Webster arrived from Ottawa by the *Empress of Scotland*, and will be in Europe about two months.

Mr. A. Lindsay, who has been in England for many months, returned by the *Empress of Scotland* to his home in Victoria, B.C.

Mr. R. G. Reid, vice-president of the Reid Newfoundland Co., has returned to St. John's after wintering in England with his wife and son.

Lieut.-Col. W. Rae, D.S.O., formerly of Vancouver, B.C., has sailed for West Africa on business. He expects to return to England in August.

Mr. John P. Babcock, Assistant Commissioner of Fisheries of B.C., returned by the *Empress of Scotland* en route to Victoria, B.C., this week.

The departures by the *Melita* for Montreal from Southampton on May 11 included Col. G. Newcomen, Mr. Pepler, and Mr. Beverley Baxter.

Mr. A. T. Entwistle, Mrs. A. and Miss Hanson, Mr. F. Sedgwick, and Miss L. Shackleton were among the departures for Montreal by the *Canobie* last Saturday.

An appreciation of Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, appeared in Tuesday's *Financier*, in the "Men of Mark in Business" series.

Sir H. E. V. and Lady Procter are leaving for British Columbia on July 13. Sir Henry will visit his brother, Dr. A. P. Procter, in Vancouver. Miss Maraquita Nicol, daughter of the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, will accompany them.

Lady Ames, on her return from Genoa, where Sir Herbert Ames is attending the Conference, is occupying an apartment in the Drummond, Montreal. Lady Ames is going abroad again later on in the season. They are at the Carlton Hotel.

Mr. G. S. Campbell, of Halifax, vice-president of the Bank of Nova Scotia, has arrived in London, accompanied by Mrs. Campbell and their married daughter, Mrs. Williams. They left Halifax in January, and have been visiting the Riviera, Italy, and Paris. They intend returning to Halifax in the beginning of June.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians

- MAY 18.—Royal Tournament opens at Olympia.
- MAY 18.—Miss E. Cora Lind on "Position and Prospects of Canadian Agriculture" (British Empire Producers' Organization), Hotel Victoria, 3.
- MAY 18.—Lantern lecture on "Recent Discoveries in Egypt," by Professor Flinders Petrie, University College, 2.30. Repeated MAY 20 at 3, and MAY 24 at 5.
- MAY 19.—Violin recital by Gladys Chester, Wigmore Hall, 8.15.
- MAY 19.—Fellowship of the Maple Leaf annual meeting, Caxton Hall, 3.30.
- MAY 19.—Pianoforte recital by Francesco Ticciani, Wigmore Hall, 3.
- MAY 19 and 22.—Capet String Quartet, Aeolian Hall, 3.
- MAY 20.—Pianoforte recital by Harold Samuel, Aeolian Hall, 3.15.
- MAY 23.—Royal Southern Singers, Wigmore Hall, 8.15.
- MAY 24.—Duke of Devonshire at Empire Day luncheon of Canadian Club of Great Britain, Hotel Cecil, 1.
- MAY 24.—Empire Day annual dinner of Royal Colonial Institute, Hotel Victoria.
- MAY 24.—Royal Counties Agricultural Society's Show at Bath.
- MAY 26.—Mr. W. Turnbull, Timber Commissioner for British Columbia, on British Columbia, at Essex branch of Victoria League, Shalford, Essex.
- MAY 26.—Song recital by Ingo Simon, Wigmore Hall, 8.30.
- MAY 27.—Polo: Whitney Cup Final at Hurlingham.
- MAY 29.—King holds Levée at St. James's Palace.
- MAY 29.—Sir Edmund Walker at Canada Club dinner, Savoy Hotel, 7.30.
- MAY 29.—Cello recital by Maurice Dambois, Aeolian Hall, 8.15.
- MAY 31.—The Derby at Epsom.
- MAY 31.—Song recital by Sibyl Cropper, Wigmore Hall, 8.30.

PURELY PERSONAL—continued.

Lady Williams-Taylor has returned to Montreal from spending the winter at Nassau, Bahamas.

Mr. and Mrs. Rose H. McMaster arrived by the *Empress of Scotland* to spend about two months abroad.

Bishop M. F. Fallon, of London, Ontario, has arrived in England en route to Rome for the Eucharistic Congress.

Mrs. E. B. Ibbotson, of Westmount, arrived by the *Montcalm*, and will spend two months in London visiting her sister, Mrs. Allport.

Miss Jane Fleet, of Montreal, accompanied Lady Drummond, who arrived at Cherbourg by the *Empress of Scotland* last week, and will spend two months in Europe.

Mrs. A. B. Gillies, of Ottawa, daughter of the late Admiral Sir Albert Markham, and the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Patterson Smythe, of Montreal, arrived by the *Montcalm* last Sunday.

Mrs. D. Simpson Mackenzie, of Montreal, arrived by the *Canobie* to spend the summer in England, and is visiting her sister, Mrs. G. A. Turner, formerly Miss Roberta Loomis, at Bournemouth.

Dr. A. T. Charron, Chief Chemist and Director of the Dairy School of the Province of Quebec, at St. Hyacinthe, is accompanying Mr. W. E. Wilson to Rome as representative of Canada at the International Agricultural Conference.

Dr. Phillippe Roy, Canadian Commissioner-General in Paris, is expected back from Montreal this week.

The diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons has been conferred on Mr. D. W. McKay (Toronto).

Mrs. Geoffrey Bond has arrived from Toronto to spend some time with her daughter, Mrs. Hugh Kindersley.

Mr. Earle Spicer, the Canadian baritone, made a highly favourable impression at his recital in London last week.

Dr. Kenneth Campbell, of Gordon Head, B.C., has sold his home there, and, accompanied by Mrs. Campbell, expects to leave in the near future to reside in London, England.

Mr. F. C. Auld, B.A. (McGill and Oxon.), was last week called to the Bar at the Middle Temple; and Mr. H. G. Nolan, M.C., M.A. (Univ. Coll. Oxford), B.A. (Univ. of Alberta), at Gray's Inn.

Mrs. L. R. Mare and Miss Mare, of St. John's, Newfoundland, have been spending the winter in Montreal. Miss Mare's engagement to Mr. David Plaistowe, of Southall, England, has just been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hodgson and Miss North Hodgson, of Montreal, arrived by the *Empress of Scotland*. After spending a month on the Continent they will visit England, returning to Montreal about the middle of July.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hirsch (Montreal), Mr. A. J. Hague, Mr. Maitland Kersey, and Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton were among the departures from Southampton by the new White Star R.M.S. *Majestic*, on May 10.

The departures by the *Empress of Britain*, for Quebec, on May 12, included Mrs. G. M. Bosworth, Mr. Thomas Blake, Mr. James Craig, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. D. McLennan, Mr. P. R. Marling, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nicolle, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Pember, Mrs. H. A. and Miss Walker, Mr. A. T. Thorne, Mrs. W. D. Birchall, and Mr. F. W. Barlow.

The arrivals from Canada by the *Montcalm* last Sunday included Dr. W. M. Adams, Mr. E. Aubin, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Babcock, Mr. R. Bannister, Mr. and Mrs. T. Bonney, Mr. V. H. Butt, Mr. Norman Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Carr, Mr. B. Crowther, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lamson (Toronto), Mr. W. Swanson, Mr. Frank A. Rolland, Mr. B. A. Page, Mr. and Mrs. J. Morris, Mr. Howard Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. McCullough, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Lyle, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Curle, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cook, Mr. G. Bruce (Montreal), Professor M. B. and Mrs. Baker, Dr. Boyce (Kingston), Mrs. Gordon Brown, Major and Mrs. Norman Loring, Mrs. May Lorieks, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Pope, Mr. W. Rowson (Ottawa), Captain H. Wilkinson, Mr. A. P. Prior, Mr. R. W. Pinchin, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hawker, Dr. and Mrs. I. S. Cordon, Mr. and Mrs. E. Collinson (Vancouver), Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Alington, Mr. and Mrs. R. Paret, Mr. and Mrs. T. Lowe (Victoria), Mr. and E. M. Wood, Mr. I. Neill (Calgary), Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Ellis (Edmonton), Mr. W. H. Box, Mr. J. D. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Dobell, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Fisher, Mr. A. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Lawrence, Mr. McKittrick, Mr. W. S. Stephenson, Mr. R. Williams (Winnipeg).

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

COURT, Sloane Square.—"Windows."

GLOBE, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Mr. Pim Passes By" (Irene Vanbrugh, Dion Boucicault).

HAYMARKET, Haymarket.—"Quality Street" (Fay Compton, Hilda Trevelyan).

HIS MAJESTY'S, Haymarket.—"Cairo" (Lily Brayton, Oscar Asche).

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Covent Garden.—Opera.

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—"Loyalties" and "Shall We Join the Ladies?"

WINTER GARDEN, Drury Lane.—"Sally" (George Grossmith, Dorothy Dickson, Leslie Henson).

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road.—"Dear Brutus" (Gerald du Maurier).

Varieties.

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.

MASKELYNE'S Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.

PALACE, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Co-optimists" ("Pierrotic" entertainment.)

PAVILION, Piccadilly.—Harry Lauder.

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

BEAVER HUT, Strand.—St. Dunstan's Exhibition.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.

ROYAL ACADEMY, Burlington House, Piccadilly.—Summer Exhibition.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.—C.M.S. Exhibition, "Africa and the East."

Mr. W. D. Grosset, representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Antwerp, was one of the Executive of the British Chamber of Commerce presented to the King and Queen at the Royal Palace, Brussels, on May 9.

—* * *

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Black, of Toronto, announce the engagement of their daughter, May Victoria, to Mr. Hugh R. Aird, younger son of Sir John and Lady Aird. The marriage will take place early in June.

The marriage of Miss Bell Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Percy Taylor, of Dorval, Quebec, to Mr. Kenneth G. Mappin, son of Major G. F. Mappin, of Hendley Park, Epsom, Surrey, has been arranged to take place on June 1 at St. Paul's Church, Lachine P.Q.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Baker, of Wales, Ontario, announce the engagement of their daughter, Leora Ermin, to Mr. C. Conway-Davies, of Montreal, son of the Rev. W. T. Conway-Davies, M.A., rector of Llanfynydd, North Wales. The marriage will take place in the latter part of May.

The engagement is announced of Miss Gertrude Emily McCombe, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McCombe, of Montreal, to Mr. Duncan Anderson Greig, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Greig, of Breakeville; also that of Miss Mildred Andrews McCombe, to Mr. William Gardner Boyd Allen, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Allen, of Dublin, Ireland. The double wedding will take place on June 17.

CORN IN CANADA: Its History, Production and Utilisation.

By J. H. Grisdale, B.Agr., D.A.Sc., Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Canada

WHEN about 400 years ago the first European settlers arrived in the American Continent they brought with them seed of wheat, oats, barley, and peas—the principal cereals grown in Europe at that time. Since then, wheat, the great bread crop, has been continuously produced on this Continent, and is now exported in greater quantities from this Continent than from any other part of the world. The United States has been known to produce over a billion bushels in a year, and Canada's production has reached as high as a 400-million bushel mark. The production of oats, likewise, has reached astonishing proportions, the United States producing as high as 14 billion bushels and Canada over half a billion. Barley and peas also have made a great mark, particularly barley, but none of these compare in quantity produced with the enormous production of a cereal found growing by the discoverer of this Continent some 425 years ago when first he landed here, namely, Indian Corn or Maize.

The corn crop of all America together has in one year been known to surpass the startling figure of three billion bushels, or probably more than all other cereals put together.

As suggested, the corn crop is one that has long been cultivated in the American Continent. Columbus, in his report to Isabella, Queen of Spain, after his first voyage of discovery in 1498, stated that he had seen growing here fields of corn

ed was thrown thickly, broadly piled up, tied with thoroughly wet and kept warm until the seed germinated when the seed was planted, any not germinating or showing weak germ being rejected.

The type grown the Dent. The Indian used corn for human consumption, of course, and the two types grown were used for different purposes. The Flint for making hominy and animal Dent for the production of flour. They, like our elve, too, seemed to enjoy the roasted ear. In fact, the roasting of corn was often celebrated as a feast, large quantities being husked and, after a pit had been excavated and a large quantity of brush and such material burned in it for some time thus heating it to a high temperature, the corn was laid in it protected by layers of husks and covered over, left for twenty-four hours, then uncovered and the feast began.

As already suggested, the crop of corn in the American Continent is enormous. The United States crop alone runs from two and a half to nearly three billion bushels of grain, and from 35 to over 40 million tons of ensilage or forage, the most of this latter crop being stored in about a half-million silos. For instance, New York State alone is supposed to have over 60,000 silos, and another State, Wisconsin, has somewhere about the same number.



A GOOD CROP OF CORN IN QUEBEC.

By courtesy of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, Ottawa.

eighteen miles long. Cartier, a few years later, in 1535, describes the Indian Village of Hochelaga (where Montreal now stands) as being surrounded by large fields of growing corn at the time of his visit. In 1685 the English, in connection with one of their wars with the Seneca Indians, claimed to have destroyed about 1,200,000 acres of corn in what is now the State of New York, and Frontenac in 1690 spent several days destroying corn in the same State in connection with his trouble with the Onondaga Indians. Other early explorers in the western parts of the United States and Canada, such as De Soto and Lasalle, make mention of large fields of corn. Thus, we have ample proof that corn was the great staple of the Indians long before the white man reached the shores of this Continent.

European settlers early learned the use of this cereal from the Indians, and, with them as with the Indians, it soon became the staple crop. Certain of the commanders, bringing over groups of colonists to the United States, gave them small areas of land on condition that they planted it with corn, showing the high esteem in which this crop was held by those responsible for the early development of this Continent.

Corn, as just stated, was the great staple of the Indians; in fact, their whole life centred around it. The Indians venerated it, and there were Corn Priests, Corn Directors, Corn Guardians, and various other functionaries in connection with the production of the crop.

Their methods of cultivation, selection, seed testing, etc., astonishing to say, differed but little from those of the present day. In cultural methods they did not, as do we, follow a rotation, but grew corn year after year on the same land until the field played out, when they changed to another field. They grew the corn in hills for the most part, planting usually seven seeds in the hill. They were careful to select the seed, choosing the ears with long straight rows of even kernels, and usually discarded the butt ends and tips. In many cases they tested the seed before planting, by allowing it to germinate either in small heaps or wrapped in what might have been called "the rag-doll" of that day—a layer of nettle leaves over which the

Canada's crop is astonishing when we think of the latitude of this country, namely, something over 15 million bushels, of which Ontario alone produces about 13 million bushels.

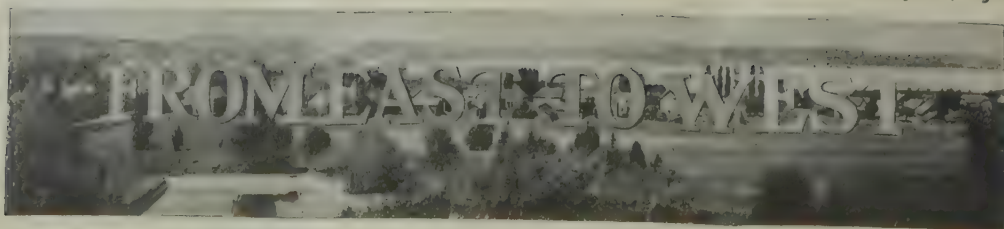
In addition to the crop for grain, Canada produces about 6 million tons of corn for forage. Of this about 4½ million tons are produced in Ontario. It is estimated that this forage crop is housed in about 40,000 silos in the case of Ontario, with 14 or 15 thousand outside of that Province. Outside of hay, silage is certainly the most important forage crop grown in this wide Dominion.

The advantages of growing corn for ensilage in Canada are many, summarised briefly as follows: (1) It is an exceedingly cheap feed since, over a period of twenty years, costs have run from \$1.50 to \$3.92 per ton when labour and supplies were most expensive. (2) Large returns per acre. The average crop in this period of time has been equal to about 5 tons of clover hay per acre. (3) Best crop on which to apply manure. (4) Best crop to use when breaking up a sod field. (5) Best crop for cleaning land. (6) Easiest crop to harvest as to weather conditions. (7) The crop most cheaply housed. (8) The crop most easily handled in feeding. (9) Best crop for supplementing dry pastures. (10) Best crop to help induce cattle to consume coarse and poor roughage. (11) Cheapest and best silage that can be grown in the Provinces of Ontario. The crop that permits of the carrying of most stock.

In short, in Canada, as in the United States, man's crop par excellence.—*Agricultural Gazette*

The collection of modern pictures and drawings, of the late Lord Mount-Stephen, were to be sold on Friday, May 19. The proceeds will be devoted to the Edward VII. Hospital Fund.

On receipt of 35/6, "CANADA" will be posted to you immediately on the day of publication for one year. Make cheques payable CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—For the protection, preservation, and replenishing of the forests of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the North-West Territories and the railway belt of British Columbia, the Government, through its Department of the Interior, has spent approximately \$1,000,000. Tree culture in the Prairie Provinces, and inspection and management of forestry reserves are especially provided for.

—Col. C. M. Edwards, D.S.O., A.D.C., succeeds Mr. G. J. Desbarats as president of the Canadian Club of Ottawa.

At the fifth annual meeting of the Canadian Geodetic Society, Mr. J. L. Rannie was elected president, Mr. A. M. Grant vice-president, and Mr. H. G. Rhoades secretary.

TORONTO.—The Ontario Government will levy an annual tax of £3,000 upon every liquor export company, and has decided that the 5 per cent. tax on wagers at race-tracks is to apply not only to winning tickets, as originally forecast, but to all bets made through the pari-mutuel machines.

—Mr. T. L. Church, M.P. for North Toronto, and seven times Mayor of the city, has been appointed one of the legal advisers to the Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission at an annual retainer of \$3,500.

—The general opinion among representatives of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, is that there will be a sufficiency of farm labour during the coming season. Wages, with board, will likely range from \$25 to \$40 a month, mainly around \$30.

—Work has started on the excavation for the new 11-story skyscraper at the corner of Richmond and Sheppard Streets, which is being put up by the General Building Corporation and Yolles and Rotenberg. It is to cost about a million dollars. The floor space of Toronto's newest building will be 155,000 square feet, or approximately four acres, and will have the largest area of any office building in the city.

—Mr. J. W. Millar, for two years past Inspector of National Parks under the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, and for several years previously connected with the Game and Fish Department, is now acting superintendent of Algonquin Park. Mr. G. W. Bartlett is retiring on pension.

—The appointment is announced of Mr. John Hamm, "Gallery" reporter in the Legislature for the *Mail and Empire*, as managing editor of the *Farmers' Sun*, the official organ of the United Farmers of Ontario.

During the last four months that the Agricultural Development Board has been functioning, the Province has lent to farmers in long term loans more than half a million dollars. "We have made about 150 long term loans, averaging \$4,000, and about 40 short term loans averaging \$600 apiece," said Mr. A. G. Farrow, who administers the scheme.

HAMILTON.—A report on the local hydro-electric system shows that it has 23,700 customers, with receipts of \$608,000 for the past year. There is a gross surplus of \$144,000, of which \$61,000 has been put aside for depreciation. The plant is valued at \$1,045,217, and accumulated reserves total \$778,000, or half of the installation cost. The rate per K.W.H. in 1912 was 4.2 cents for residences, and is now 2.17, and commercial lighting is 1.22 cents per K.W.H. The Commission last year absorbed an increase in power at a cost of \$60,000 without increasing rates.

KINGSTON.—A bronze tablet has been erected in the Frontenac Club, in memory of members who laid down their lives during the war. The following names are inscribed on the tablet: Lieut.-Col. Frank Strange, Lieut.-Col. H. R. Duff, Lieut.-Col. D. I. V. Eaton, Lieut.-Col. B. McLennan, D.S.O., Major S. L. Cunningham, M.C., Major W. E. Stency, M.C., Major J. McD. Mowat, Capt. G. T. Richardson, Capt. J. M. Lano, Capt. G. E. Franklyn.

LONDON.—On April 30 fire in the National Bowling and Pool building, Dundas Street, caused a loss estimated at \$60,000. The heaviest sufferer was the Starr Phonograph Company of Canada.

DUNDAS.—On April 30 fire in the plant of the Canada Crushed Stone Company did damage estimated at \$340,000. The portion completely destroyed consisted of a newly-built loading viaduct.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The city has accepted a further sum of half a million dollars under the Housing Act, in addition to the amount of one million dollars received originally, which has now been practically exhausted.

—At a meeting of the Quebec Ship Labourers' Benevolent Society here it was decided to reduce the wage scale for the present season from 65 to 60 cents an hour.

—Captain Ambrose Landry has been appointed Harbour Master for the port by the Harbour Commissioners. The new Harbour Master has served with the Great Lakes Transportation Company, the United Fruit Company, the Standard Oil Company of New York, the Quebec Steamship Company, and the Transportation and Shipping Company of Quebec.

MONTREAL.—A Canadian advertisers' annual, just issued, states that the circulation of all Canadian daily newspapers combined now amounts to 1,774,519 copies, an increase of 15,000 over last year.

—A further loan of five million dollars to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal is announced by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, for the purpose of carrying on the construction of terminal facilities in the harbour.

—The Montreal section of the Society of Chemical Industry has elected Dr. A. R. M. MacLean chairman and Mr. W. B. Woodland secretary. Dr. R. F. Ruttan, president of the parent society, will sail for Glasgow this month to attend the annual meeting of the society, which will be held in that city this year.

—Mr. C. E. Neill, general manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, has been elected hon. president of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association by acclamation. Mr. Neill will succeed Mr. E. W. Beatty, who has filled the office for the past two years.

SHERBROOKE.—Following publication of the notice received from the Agent-General (Dr. Pelletier) asking whether it would be possible to place discharged members of the Royal Irish Constabulary on farms in the Eastern Townships, Mr. W. M. Hillhouse, secretary of the Eastern Townships Immigration Society, states that several applications have been received from farmers in the district, and it is anticipated that several members will locate here.

—The St. George's Club has elected as president Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Blue; vice-president, Colonel J. J. Penhale, and secretary, Lieut.-Colonel T. S. Somers.

—Mr. J. H. Lemay, M.L.A. for Sherbrooke, has been appointed magistrate for the city and district of Sherbrooke, succeeding Judge Mulvena.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—A contract has been awarded for a new factory to be erected here by the Chestnut Canoe Company. Work will commence immediately on the construction of the plant, which will have a total floor space of 40,000 square feet.

ST. JOHN.—There were 200 steamers here this year, compared with 178 last year. The Canadian Pacific Steamships led the list with 51 passenger and freight sailings from this port during the season.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Club the following officers were elected: President, Mr. A. A. Wilson; vice-presidents, Dr. E. J. Ryan and Mr. W. J. S. Myles; secretary, Mr. C. W. Rowans.

Building permits for April totalled \$134,200, a notable advance over April, 1921, which showed \$43,200. So far this season permits to the value of \$217,800 have been issued as compared with \$68,200 to the end of April, 1921.

A by-election will be held in St. John County to fill the vacancy in the Provincial Legislature caused by the resignation of the Hon. J. B. H. Baxter, recently Minister of Customs, and now M.P. for St. John-Albert.

DEVON.—As an inducement to immigration, and to promote civic expansion, this town is offering exemption from taxation to newcomers who will erect houses here.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The Nova Scotia Legislature, which was prorogued on April 25, made a preliminary grant of \$5,000 to provide technical instruction in the fishing industry.

—Mr. A. G. Buchanan, M.L.A., Victoria County, and colleague of Premier Murray, was called to the Executive Council Chamber, with Mrs. Buchanan, and presented with a magnificent set of 120 pieces of silver, as a gift by the members of the House of Assembly and members of the Legislative Council, in honour of their recent marriage. The Premier made the presentation.

—An effort to have the Legislature on the eve of closing pass an Act permitting the manufacture and sale of beer was defeated in the House of Assembly on April 29. The Bill was somewhat similar to that thrown out at the previous session.

—Speaking in the Provincial Legislature, Mr. J. Hogan stated that Nova Scotia contained more varied natural resources than any other Province or State on the continent. In its 21,000 square miles of area it had 800,000 acres of land under cultivation in 1921, which yielded a crop of \$18,000,000 value. Deposits of coal were estimated to contain 8,000,000,000 tons, and last year's production was \$31,200,000, with by-products valued at \$3,400,000. In addition, it had gold mines, iron, gypsum, clay, immense fisheries and forests, great orchards, and fertile farms, with an aggregate production in 1921 valued at \$165,000,000.

SYDNEY.—Mr. D'Arcy Scott, former member of the Railway Commission of Canada, and ex-Mayor of Ottawa, is to be chairman of the new Conciliation Board which will hear the wage dispute between the British Empire Steel Corporation and its mining employees.

ANNAPOLIS.—The 1921 apple crop of the Annapolis Valley was the most successful ever grown, both from financial and quality standpoints. It is understood that the average net price realised from the entire crop, outside of the cheaper apples used in the factories, was around \$3.50.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Bringing with him an outfit valued at \$75,000, Mr. H. W. Sims, of Grand Forks, N.D., has reached here, and will embark on the flax-growing industry at Niverville, where he recently purchased approximately 3,500 acres of land.

—The splendid success of the Winnipeg Winter Carnival is shown by the financial statement. The total revenue from all sources was \$60,064, with total expenditures amounting to \$59,433.

—Mrs. Colin H. Campbell has been re-elected president of the Manitoba chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire. The vice-presidents are Mrs. W. E. Perdue, Mrs. R. H. Brotherhood (Elkhorn), Mrs. L. V. Norman (Neepawa), and Mrs. Charles Metcalfe (Portage la Prairie). The secretary is Mrs. R. Kossuth Scarlet.

—For the first four months of this year building permits are \$436,100 in excess of those issued during the corresponding period of 1921, the respective totals being \$1,688,350 and \$1,252,450. The permits for buildings show a large proportion being taken out by non-English-speaking citizens in North Winnipeg. This is stated to be an evidence of the greater frugality of this portion of the city's population.

Scottish societies in Winnipeg will build a \$100,000 building on property at the intersection of Kennedy Street and St. Mary's Avenue, states Mr. David Cooper, president of the United Scottish Societies.

BRANDON.—It is estimated that 4,902,000 acres are ready for seeding in Manitoba this spring. Of this acreage 157,000 acres are now breaking, 1,612,000 summer fallow, and 3,133,000 fall plowing. Some districts have already commenced to seed. Mr. R. Rice-Jones, general manager of the United Grain Growers, states that the demand for tillage implements this spring shows a tremendous increase compared with previous years.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA. The Hon. A. J. Cross, Attorney General, has been re-elected by acclamation.

—The Saskatchewan Minimum Wage Board has changed the basic week for female employees in hotels, restaurants, and refreshment rooms from 48 to 50 hours a week. Where girls are required to work on Sundays the minimum weekly wage has been increased from \$14 to \$16.50.

—A division of the Province into 10 road districts has been made by the Public Works Department for the purpose of more satisfactorily carrying out future road construction.

Seeding commenced in Northern Saskatchewan on April 19, one farmer in the Harris district having sown 380 acres out of 1,800 acres which will be devoted to wheat. This is claimed to be the first land planted in the district.

SASKATOON.—During the coming summer federal geological parties will conduct surveys in the northern part of Saskatchewan. The schists in the Lac la Ronge district and the iron deposits in the region of Lake Athabasca, which is also the objective of an Alberta survey, will be investigated.

MOOSE JAW.—This city is to have a temporary war memorial costing approximately \$3,000.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The city utilities for the first three months of the year show a net profit of \$135,840. For the first quarter the Street Railway has an accumulated profit of \$9,708. The Electric Light Department had a surplus of \$13,106 last month, or \$1,500 more than a year ago. The Waterworks branch had a surplus of \$1,847. In the Telephone branch there was a surplus of \$6,896.

—Oil-hunting is about to begin in the Hay River region. The syndicate behind this work includes Senator W. Curry, of Nova Scotia; Mr. W. W. Butler, of the Canadian Car Company; Mr. J. W. Norcross, of the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd.; General J. W. Stewart, of Vancouver; and Mr. R. M. Wolvin, of the British Empire Steel Corporation, with whom are associated a number of British capitalists.

CALGARY.—During a week in April the unique spectacle was witnessed near the town of Botha of the ice-harvest in progress on one side of the road whilst seeding was under way on the other.

—Dr. W. L. Grant, Principal of Upper Canada College, delivered an address at the convention of the Alberta Educational Association and the Albert Teachers' Alliance, on "The Importance of English in Canadianising the Emigrant."

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Sixty-six industries, employing between 800 and 900 persons, are now in operation in this Province, under loans granted by the British Columbia Government to found and stimulate industries, according to the report of the Department of Industries. To establish the industries, the Government has loaned them \$1,108,058. Six of the industries thus established have progressed so well that they have repaid the whole of their loans.

—The commander of the Royal Naval College at Esquimalt has been warned of the possibility of the closing of the college at the end of the present term.

—The Chamber of Commerce directors for 1922 are Messrs. C. T. Cross, S. J. Drake, W. A. Jameson, Stephen Jones, R. W. Mayhew, George McGregor, J. W. Spencer, A. E. Todd, and N. A. Yarrow.

—The Bank of Montreal will move its chief Victoria office from Government and View Streets to the south-east corner of Douglas and Yates Streets, and will extend the Merchants Bank building there to make the largest banking office the bank has in the West, with the exception of Vancouver.

The Angler in Canada



A FISHING LODGE ON LOWER CAMPBELL LAKE, B.C.



THE RESTIGOUCHE, A FAMOUS



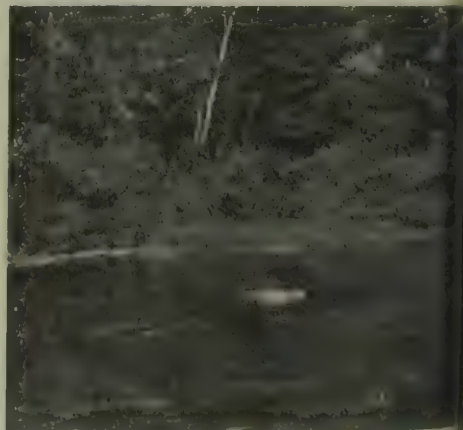
TROLLING FOR TROUT IN PROSPECT LAKE, B.C.



A HALT FOR DINNER, 1900



A FISHING LODGE ON A RIVERBANK





RIVER IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Sport in Boat and Pool



A PIONEER FISHING CABIN AT SMITH'S COVE



ALGONQUIN PARK, ONTARIO.



FISHING IN A QUEBEC LAKE.



0 1921



FISHING ON LOCH TOMOND, I

CANADA'S NATIONAL RAILWAYS. Mr. Hanna on Dual Competitive Service.

Mr. D. B. Hanna, President of the Canadian National Railways, in an address at Springfield, Ill., said Canada had pre-vised competition under a plan of Government ownership of railways, which after three years' demonstration had proved thoroughly practicable. He explained that the National system competed with the Canadian Pacific Railway for the transportation business of the nation, and that the object of Government ownership in Canada was to ensure adequate and efficient railway service.

"From the shippers' and consigners' point of view," he said, "the plan of dual competitive service to every important community is ideal. There is competition in service and in principle of ownership. The one system is nationally owned, while the other was at its inception nationally endowed. Both systems are strong and in good physical condition; both have a capacity considerably beyond normal traffic movement."

"The Grand Trunk Railway is to be consolidated with the National system. It will add 4,776 miles and give the National system a mileage of 22,375."

"Much has been said of politics interfering with efficient operation of Government-owned lines. That is ancient history. In the last three years there has been no political interference with the administration of the National system. The directors have taken a firm hand that no one employed by the railways, from director to labourer, should take a greater interest in politics than to exercise his franchise. It is announced that the new Government will follow this plan."

"I am confident," Mr. Hanna concluded, "that the Canadian National Railways will be a big factor in the upbuilding of the country, and will ultimately be recognised as one of Canada's greatest assets."

—* *—

SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

According to the report of the work of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, on December 31, 1920, 4,714 vocational students were on the roll; on December 31, 1921, only 634. Only 4,993 out of a total of 41,912 vocational graduates were registered with the Department as being out of employment.

There has been a slight reduction in the number of men on strength for treatment. On December 31, 1920, the number was 6,431; on December 31, 1921, 5,930. The number of orthopaedic and surgical appliances issued prior to 1921 was 80,719. This was increased to 127,340, of which 92,693 items were manufactured by the Department.

There has been a marked increase in the number of policies issued under the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act. The number of policies issued at the date of the report was 7,443, covering insurance of \$19,589,500. The number of death claims was 180, representing insurance of \$645,000. Of these, 97 have been dealt with and 83 are pending settlement.

Unemployment relief was given during the year to 16,171 pensioners and vocational graduates, and the number of certificates issued to these men was 105,894. The amount expended, without charging cost of administration, was \$1,510,164.

—* *—

CANADA'S WAR PENSIONS.

Dr. Bcland stated in the Dominion House of Commons that war pensions paid monthly now totalled 66,817, of which 47,327 were for disability and 19,490 for death. Pensions had been commuted to the number of 22,351, the total amount involved being \$9,210,312; while 17,000 men, having a disability below 50 per cent., were paid \$821,000 in all. The total payments for pensions to date were \$113,589,414.

—* *—

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS.

Mr. Amery, in reply to Colonel Wedgwood (Labour), who asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty whether he could furnish the House with any information as to schemes for settlement in the Queen Charlotte Islands, said that the Overseas Settlement Committee were authoritatively advised that communication with these islands, which lay to the north of Vancouver Island, was difficult, that the population was small, and that the islands were not at present suitable for settlers from this country, except for stock-raising and dairying, which could be made successful under proper management, but required considerable capital. They had already issued a warning as regarded settlement in these islands, and they would urge any persons who might contemplate settling there to communicate with their secretary at 6 St. James's Square, London, before coming to any decision.

—* *—

The Hon. Manning Doherty stated in the Ontario Legislature that several immigrants who were brought to Ontario from Britain under an agreement to work on farms, and who left the farm to go to the city, had been deported by the Dominion authorities.

CANADIAN GOLD PRODUCTION.

Future of the Mines.

Writing in a recent issue of the *Engineering and Mining Journal Press*, Mr. Alexander Gray, the well-known writer on Canadian mining matters, strongly controverts a suggestion that a decrease in the Canadian production of gold is inevitable because the producing mines are reaching increasing depth, and no new large ones are being opened. In the course of his article—which, as the subject of Canadian gold-mining is much to the fore just now, may be of interest to many readers of *Canada*—Mr. Gray recalls that twelve years ago, almost every mining engineer of more or less eminence—Canadians included—dogmatically declined to believe Canada would or could present a goldfield or fields of first magnitude. Among the points made by Mr. Gray are the following:—

American mine owners operating at Cobalt were given to understand that Porcupine did not possess the essential attributes; the opinion was registered that the Dome property "never will make a mine"; that the combined Hollinger areas "would not reimburse their owners for purchase moneys, equipment at a nominal price, and development capital." Time and again the McIntyre property was unceremoniously condemned.

As the Hollinger, Dome, and McIntyre companies are to be credited with most of the increased and total production of gold in Canada, it is admitted that they are mining at depths where the "inevitable" is nearer. That admission, however, conveys no element of apprehension, any more than is it a reasonable deduction that "no new large" mines will be "opened," either in Northern Ontario, or throughout the West and North-West, where recent discoveries provide preliminary evidence of extensive gold occurrences.

No one familiar with the Ontario districts in particular will hazard projections as to depths and values beyond the known and positively indicated. By diamond drills and workings the lives of at least the three mines specified are assured for a period during which further explorations will be undertaken. Increased milling capacity, planned without trepidation, bespeaks the confidence of the respective managements; consequently, deeper development is to be expedited.

It follows that for the time being the gold output will increase and that for some years the three companies named will contribute annually as much gold as the whole of Canada has been doing of late. To doubt this is to confess ignorance of the mining position and substantiated outlook. Provided there are no interruptions, the current year will give the Hollinger mines the world's milling record, if labour and power are adequate, without encroaching upon the estimated ore reserves.

More Producing Properties.

There will be more producing properties a year from now, holds Mr. Gray, than there have been since the war intervened. Working capital was unobtainable by some of those equipped for crushing. While producing companies were crippled, it was impossible for others to do development, because of lack of capital. He continues:—

The conviction prevails that the widespread distribution of gold throughout Northern Ontario will afford enough meritorious properties to broaden the movement throughout the district. . . . Kirkland Lake has been slower to reach maturity. Its half-dozen productive companies exceed in number those of the larger Porcupines, and there will be other Kirklands when vendors offer more attractive terms to those capable of providing capital.

With the information derived from the Porcupine and Kirkland districts, it is not improbable that abandoned properties in the Rainy River and Lake of the Woods sections of Ontario will be re-opened. . . . Of late, in the vicinity of Goudreau, outcropping conditions of interest have been noted. But it is at Elbow Lake—that results from the Hollinger, Dome, and McIntyre mills are re-echoing, and there optimism is rampant.

. . . Elbow Lake is now in the limelight. Its surface showings make inconsequential their distance from transportation. . . . Anyhow, the countryside is staked, and it is injudicious to prophesy for or against Canada as a source of increasing or decreasing gold supply. Enough funds have been made to please pioneer adventurers, in which respect Northern Manitoba has had quicker action than had the Portland Canal district of British Columbia, where the Guggenheims have an interest in a "new large" mine, the Premier, mostly silver, the gold values not being despicable, however.

—* *—

APPEAL TO ENGLISHMEN IN CANADA.

"Are you doing your duty as Englishmen and women in Canada?" asked Mr. C. W. Rowley at the St. George's Day banquet in Winnipeg. "These are serious times," he proceeded, "and there are all kinds of influences at work to pull this Empire asunder and split up in pieces what your fathers took pride in making greater and greater. Are you going to do the same to-day? That is what you have to think of." What they wanted, he said, was men who would stand by Canada as part of the British Empire, and it was up to the people of English birth in Canada to remain true to the traditions that had made the Empire great and famous.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO "PLEDGE."

To the Editor of CANADA

SIR,—With regard to Lord Bledisloe's letter, published in *The Times* of 6th inst., in which he refers to "Lord Ernie's pledge given before the Imperial Conference in 1917 under war conditions, and explained by him as intended to synchronise only with the currency of such conditions," I submit that Canada also gave a pledge under war conditions which she nobly fulfilled, as witnessed by 60,000 Canadian soldiers who "lie in Flanders fields." I maintain the honour of Great Britain is involved, and Lord Ernie's pledge given in the presence of Mr. Walter Long (now Lord Long) must be carried out. The British Empire was built in honour; it has grown great in honour; let us beware lest it perish in dishonour.—Yours faithfully,

A. HERBERT ECKFORD

(A resident of Canada for 30 years).

Mavishaugh, St. Andrews.

PROHIBITION IN CANADA.

To the Editor of CANADA

SIR,—With reference to a number of letters which have appeared in your columns discussing "Prohibition in Canada," and referring to the Province of Quebec as "wet," I should like to make the attitude taken by the Quebec Government on the sale of intoxicating liquors quite clear.

Although the Government of this Province have declined to introduce any drastic legislation which would absolutely prohibit either the importation or sale of intoxicating liquors, as is the case in many of the other Provinces, the whole trade of liquor is strictly under Government control.

By an Act passed last year, and amended in March, 1922, the "saloon" or "public house"—which was responsible for so much intemperance, and the crime which so often followed—was wiped out of existence.

For the administration of the Act the Provincial Government have appointed a Commission of five men, known as the Quebec Liquor Commission, who are held responsible, and under whose control all spirits, such as brandy, whisky, rum, and gin, etc., are sold. This Commission sit in Montreal, and all licences for the sale of alcoholic liquors and wines are issued by them.

Montreal has 15 Government stores, and all strong liquors have to be purchased from these stores. Only one bottle may be obtained by a private individual at any one time, and the purchaser must be sober. No liquor can be consumed on these premises. In the hotels and restaurants licensed by the Commission only beer and the lighter kinds of wines can be sold, and beer can be sold by the glass. The price of a bottle of spirits is from 15s. 6d. to 18s., and the quality is guaranteed. All spirits must be tested by Government officials before being sold, and each bottle is sealed with a Government seal. The penalty for adulterating liquor is so heavy, both by fine and imprisonment, and the law is so strictly administered, that no person would attempt it a second time.

The members of the Liquor Commission are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and hold office during his pleasure, and he indicates who shall act as chairman and vice-chairman, and fixes the salary of each such appointee. A bond may be demanded for each or any Commissioner if the Governor-in-Council so desires.

The Commission have power to grant, refuse, or cancel permits for the sale of liquors, and to control the possession, sale, and delivery of alcoholic liquor, according to the provisions of the Act.

The moneys derived from the sale of liquors under the Commission become Government revenue, and will be applied for the benefit of the Province, for educational purposes, and public improvements. In addition to this it is estimated that a sum of £200,000 per annum will be available to apply to the reduction of the Provincial Debt.

Whatever may be the conditions obtaining in other Provinces, or the quality of alcoholic drink offered for purchase, one thing I can vouch for: the public will not be offered any adulterated liquors in the Province of Quebec, nor will illicit dealings be necessary.—Yours faithfully,

P. PELLETIER,

Agent-General for Quebec.

38 Kingsway, London, W.C.

FARMING CONDITIONS IN THE WEST.

To the Editor of CANADA

SIR,—Thousands of people are, no doubt, thinking of leaving their homes and settling in the Dominions. Golden prospects are held out to them by those interested in securing settlers for the land. Few, if any, have much idea of what they will be up against. Every advantage of settling there is pointed out and underlined, but little or nothing is said of the disadvantages.

Having ranched and farmed for nearly twenty years in Western Canada, I can claim a fair knowledge of conditions there at present, and the problems confronting future settlers on the land.

A moment's thought will show that, owing to the distance to and from the world's markets, the greatest handicap has so far been in realising a fair price for produce and in getting value for money when purchasing such necessities as the farmer needs. Buying and selling in small quantities, he seldom, if ever, can take advantage of wholesale prices and car-load freights. For instance, in the case of wheat, there is very often a difference, or "spread," of 5d., and even 10d., per bushel between a farm wagon-load and railway car-load. This is known as the "spread" between "street" and "track" prices. And further than this, a sample that would grade No. 1 on the track will very often grade only No. 2 on the street, making another 15d. difference. Many bulky things, such as coal, lumber, wire, etc., could be bought direct from the mines or mills, but when it is realised that from 40 to 50 tons (wheat 1,500 bushels) is the smallest car-load of coal, and lumber in proportion, it is obvious that few, if any, individuals can take advantage of the big saving in prices, which would, operating both in buying and selling, amount to hundreds of dollars in a year's trading.

Then again, the banks will only advance money on wheat either in the elevator or in the car on the track. In good crop years the local elevators are soon full, and one must then keep the grain at home, exposed to some risk of fire, while perhaps the price is slipping and bills are pressing for settlement. Whereas if one had enough to fill a car (1,400 to 1,500 bushels) one would be independent of the elevators. I have known men with their wheat on the farm, unable to find room in the elevators, sued for their accounts due, and through legal expenses forced to pay nearly double.

So much for marketing. The small farmer—and by small I mean the man with a half section, or 320 acres or less—has other handicaps. Take machinery. It is obvious that the charge per acre for a machine is much higher where that machine has only a limited use, below its capacity. There is, in fact, much useless duplication, and many labour-saving machines are beyond his means. He is, further, at the mercy of the thresherman, as to when and how his crop is threshed and also as to the cost per bushel.

Again, with stock—take milk cows. Can a man milking a few cows afford to buy a really good bull that would help to build up his herd? Of course, a few might get together and buy one, but owing to there not being anyone in authority, this is seldom successful, and the fact is that the cattle of Western Canada, except in the most progressive districts round the big cities, have deteriorated a great deal in quality in the past 10 or 15 years. There is little or no system adopted in trying to improve the herds of the country, in spite of Government advice. It is one of the chief drawbacks of doing business on a small scale.

The solution lies, I think, in co-operation. Failing the Government, suppose a man or a group of men interested in an overseas development scheme were to acquire some thousands of acres in a suitable location—enough to settle some 20 or 30 families each on a half-section, i.e., 320 acres. The land could be sold to the settlers on easy terms, but subject to whatever conditions the management thought necessary for success. The management could keep a section or so for raising seed grain, and maintain high-class bulls, milk cows, stallions, hens, and chickens, both for the use of the settlers and for demonstration purposes. A large ploughing outfit, such as the Holt Caterpillar, could ensure the summer fallowing being done in the right way and at the right time, and four horses could do the other work on each half-section, so that more cows and hogs could be kept. The engine could do the thrashing, the settlers supplying the labour. The settlers could run their own butcher's shop, blacksmith's shop, small creamery, grain grinders, and small flour mill, and no doubt other things. A good business man in charge could buy and sell on a large scale, taking advantage of wholesale prices and car-load rates. Prizes could be given for stock and grain and for the best kept farms, and every encouragement given to the settlers to improve their methods. Who can say what English farming owes to rich men farming for the love of the thing, doing everything as well as it is possible to do it, or how much Canadian farming loses for the want of such men?

I see no reason why, if run on business lines, it would not yield a safe interest on the money, and under it the settlers would make a good living and in time own their farms. On the other hand, owing to the great disadvantages of distant railways and markets, a large number of settlers get disheartened and retire to the towns and swell the unemployed, and even those who stay with it are not so prosperous as they might be if they could work with advantages such as are outlined above. Methods that availed when land was to be had for residing on it for three years, and when taxes were nominal and prices for goods less than half what they are now, are not

(Continued on page 191.)

Our International Banking Service

Separate Foreign Exchange Departments, under specialists, are maintained at our London, New York, Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto Branches, as well as at the Head Office in Winnipeg. No more complete Foreign Exchange organization exists in Canadian banking. Our statistical Service offers vital assistance to business men in their import and export trade relations.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1885.

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.

LONDON OFFICES: 6 PRINCES STREET, E.C.2, 26 HAYMARKET, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November, 1921) \$152,625,386.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 92; 4 p.c., 1922, 106½.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 87; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 79½; 2½ p.c. Reg., 1947, 60½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 79½; 4 p.c. Sk., 1940-60, 88½; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 84; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 100½.

Manitoba.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1953, 90; 5 p.c., 1888, 100½.

New Brunswick.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1953, 90.

Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Ins., 1935, 89½; 4 p.c. Ins., 1936, 89½; 4 p.c. Ins., 1945, 79; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1950, 70½; 3½ p.c., 1947-8, 77½.

Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c. Ins., 1954, 73.

Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 100½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1945-65, 100½.

Quebec.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 86½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 89; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 95½.

Edmonton.—4½ p.c., 1932-52, 92½; 5 p.c., 1943-33, 98½; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 107½.

Montreal.—3½ p.c., 1933, 73; 3 p.c. Perm., 60½; 4 p.c., 1932, 86; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 78; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 88½; Maisonneuve 5 p.c., 1952-3, 98½.

Moose Jaw.—5 p.c., 1951-3, 88.

New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1931-62, 82½; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 85.

Ottawa.—4½ p.c., 1932-53, 95½.

Point Grey.—4½ p.c., 1960-61, 74½.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 100; 3½ p.c. Reg., 72½.

Regina.—4½ p.c., 1925-52, 97; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 91½.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 89.

S. Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1961, 68; 5 p.c., 80.

Toronto.—3½ p.c., 1920, 92; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 81; 4½ p.c., 1948, 90½.

Vancouver and Dist. It. Sewage.—4½ p.c., 90; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 79½; 4½ p.c., 1953, 80½.

Victoria.—4½ p.c., 1962, 78½.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940-60, 82½; 4 p.c., 1943-63, 91½.

Railways.

Alberta and Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c. Bds., 97.

Algoma Cent. and Hudson Bay.—Stamped, 9.

Algoma Cent. Terms.—Stamped, 15.

Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c. Bds., 25.

Atlantic and N. West.—5 p.c., 98½.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 93½.

Buffalo and Lake Huron.—9½ 1st Mort., 100½; and Mort., 104½.

Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 77½.

Can. Northern.—4 p.c. Perp., 731; 3 p.c., 1953, 63; 4 p.c., 1930, 90½; 4 p.c. Alta., 82½; 4 p.c., 1949, 93½; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrg., 41; 5 p.c. Land, 99; Alta. 3½ p.c., 1960, 76½; Ont. 3½ p.c., 1938, 76½; 4 p.c. Perp., 72½; 3 p.c. Dom., 76½; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 84; 4½ p.c., 1950, 92; Que. 4 p.c. Perp., 70½.

Can. Pacific.—198; 4 p.c. Non. Cum. Perf., 79½; 4 p.c. Perp. Debs., 82; Algoma 5 p.c., 98½; 6 p.c. 10-yr. Notes, 114½.

Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1939, 75½.

Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 1943, 82½.

Grand Trunk.—37½; 4 p.c. Guar., 78½; 1st Perf., 104; and Pref., 9 116; 7rd Perf., 5 3 16; Bored. Cap. Perp., 5 p.c., 96½.

Perp. 4 p.c. Con. Debs., 80½; Gt. Western Bored. 5 p.c. Perp., 96½; Western 4 p.c., 1950, 77½; Western Dollar Bds., 85; Junct. 5 p.c., 1934, 95½.

Grand Trunk Pacific.—3 p.c., 1962, 60½; 4 p.c., 1955 A, 77½; 4 p.c., 1955 B, 77½; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 78½; 4 p.c. Debs., 111.

Branch 4 p.c., 1939, 88; 4 p.c. Alta., 1910-42, 84½.

Gt. Northern of Can.—4 p.c., 1934, 90½.

Manitoba S. West.—5 p.c., 108.

Ontario and Quebec.—6 p.c. Cap., 115.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 1942, 93½.

Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 1936, 74½.

Quebec and Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 70½.

Quebec Central.—98.

St. John and Quebec.—4 p.c., 74½.

Toronto, Grey and Bruce.—4 p.c. Bds., 79.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—5 p.c. Debs., 97½.

Bk. of Montreal.—Loan, Reg., 48½.

Brit. Empire Trust.—Pfd. Ord., 14½; Perp.

Pref., 15½.

Calgary and Edmonton Land.—3/10½.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—41½.

Hudson's Bay.—6½; Pref. 107/3.

Royal Bk. of Can.—London Reg., 44½.

San Antonio Land.—6 p.c. Bds., 12.

Trust and Loan of Can.—17/6; 4 p.c. Debs.,

77½.

Union Bank of Can.—30½.

Western Can. Land.—5 p.c. Debs., 23.

Western Can. Mort.—5 p.c. Bds., 52.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction.—48½; Pref., 91½.

B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 72; Pref. Ord., 71½;

Perp. Pref., 80; Perp. Deb., 74½.

Calgary Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 79½.

Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 101½; 7 p.c. Pref.,

114½.

Can. Light and Power.—5 p.c. G. Bds., 87½.

Cities Service.—6 p.c. Pref., 73; Com., 254.

Montreal Water.—4½ p.c. Prior Lien G. Bds.,

96½.

Shawinigan Water.—5 p.c. Bds., 111.

Toronto Power.—4½ Debs., 87.

Toronto Suburban Rly.—4½ p.c. Debs., 75½.

Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 75.

Mines.

Mond Nickel.—Ord., 33/14; 7 p.c. Cum.

Pref., 23/1; 7 p.c. Non Cum. Cum. Pref., 18/4½;

5 p.c. Debs., 96; 8 p.c. Debs., 111½.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 57 5/16.

Can. Collieries.—5 p.c. A Debs., 9; 5 p.c.

B do., 60/.

Can. Steel Foundries.—6 p.c. Bds., 100½.

Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 90.

Can. Iron Foundries.—Com., 5; Pref., 23.

Dom. Iron and Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 82½.

Dom. Steel.—Ord., 30½; Pref., 81½.

Lake Superior.—5 p.c. Bds., 76.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos. Corp. of Can.—5 p.c. S.F.G. Bds.,

93½.

Benson and Hedges (Can.).—8½ p.c. Debs.,

91½.

B.C. Breweries.—6 p.c. Gld. Bds., 75.

Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—10/; Pref., 10/9.

Can. Cement.—7 p.c. Pref., 99½.

Can. Car and Foundry.—7 p.c. Pref., 60.

Can. Western Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 67;

5 p.c. Inr. Debs., 124; 5 p.c. Cum. Ord.,

Furness Withy.—30/6; Pref. 9 1/16.

Tab. of Can.—Ord., 21/9; 6 p.c. Pref. 20/7½.

Lake Superior Paper.—16 p.c. G. Bds., 104½.

Marconi of Can.—12/10, 82½.

Montreal Cotton.—5 p.c. S.F. Debs., 87.

Price Bros.—5 p.c. Bds., 95.

Simpson (R.).—5 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 93.

Spanish River Pulp and Paper—6 p.c.

S.F.G. Bds., 105½.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS)

Seven Days Ending May 7.

Canadian Northern.—\$1,248,600; inc.,

\$182,167.

Canadian Pacific.—\$2,842,000; dec.,

\$87,000.

Grand Trunk.—£340,424; inc., £73,688.

MINING PRICES.

TORONTO, May 4.

GOLD MINES.—Argonaut, .67; Atlas, .22; Dome Lake, .11; Dome Mines, .2785; Hattie, .181; Hollinger, 9.75; Keora, .12; Kirkland Lake, .44; Lake Shore, .2371; McIntyre, 19.00; Moneta, .131; Newray, .2371; Porcupine Crown, .381; Porcupine V.N.T., .37; Schumacher, .581; Teck-Ingles, .60. West Dome, .13; Wright Hargreaves, .293.

SILVER MINES.—Beaver, .341; Coniagas, .128; Castle Threthewey, .271; La Rose, .291; McKinley-Darragh, .311; Mining Corporation, .105; Nipissing, 6.40; Temiskaming, .34.

—* *—

VANCOUVER'S GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

Statistics issued by the Vancouver Merchants' Exchange show the remarkable development of the grain export trade out of the port of Vancouver.

The total shipments through the port for the season 1920-21 amounted to just under 7,000,000 bushels. This season, from October 1 to March 31, reached the total of 6,828,068 bushels, of which 4,948,068 bushels had been despatched by the end of April, but there were 993,000 more bushels booked for May and June to the United Kingdom and 887,000 bushels for the Orient.

Last year nearly all the grain went to the United Kingdom, while this season Japan took 2,340,075 bushels, and the United Kingdom and the Continent 2,601,327 bushels.

The shipments to Europe were in bulk, while the consignments to the Orient were sacked, with the exception of one parcel of 75,000 bushels.

CANADA and THE KIRKLAND LAKE GOLD AREA

Thro' the Tough-Oakes have become familiar terms in England to-day.

LEBEL LODGE, LTD., with its 176 acres, a little east of Tough-Oakes and on the same great vein system, will yet become known the world over.

LEBEL LODGE is one of the busky young developments in Kirkland, still in its growing pains, just financing its first developments at 25c. per share. It is appealing to the public for funds on the merits of its nine known gold-bearing veins, its geology, location, fairness of promotion and sound executive ability.

Property is fully patented, over 100 acres owned outright and only \$8000 owing on the rest of its property.

Send for Prospectus, etc., to Head Office, and get in on the ground floor away from commissions and take-offs, etc.

HEAD OFFICE:

8 SILVER ST., COBALT, CAN.

Prospectus, etc., will be forwarded by first mail in response to the cabled words: "Lebel Lodge Cobalt, Canada," and address.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

Ticket Day. *Play Day.*
Wed., May 31. Thurs., June 1.

There has been a moderate volume of business on the Stock Exchange during the past week, and specialties have been strong from time to time. Monetary ease is still pronounced and continues largely to offset Genoa uncertainties. Considerable interest has been created by the Stock Exchange Committee's confirmation of the New Rules, under which contango business will be resumed as from May 22. Thereafter there will be fortnightly settlements on alternate Thursdays.

Gilt-edged issues have been irregular, but their undertone keeps good. There has been pronounced strength in home rails on investment support, but quotations are now pausing after their advance, despite the announcement that a plan has now been approved for the distribution of a further five millions on account of the Government's indemnity to the railways. South American rails have been moderately in favour, but the foreign market has lacked decision owing to the obscurity of the Genoa outlook. Mines have been rather held in check in the same connection, while oil shares have fluctuated with strength in places. Rubbers continue heavy with the raw material, while industrial have shown to advantage quietly on improving trade reports.

Among Canadian securities there has been a fair volume of business, and conditions have been fairly cheerful. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have hardened afresh. The Fours have added $\frac{1}{2}$ at 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cents at 100 are higher by the same fraction. The 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cents hold at the previous figure. Municipal bonds have been steady without animation.

In the railroad group Canadian Pacifics have fallen back 2 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in sympathy with Wall Street. Grand Trunk issues have merely marked time, but the Guaranteed Fours at 79 are $\frac{1}{2}$ down.

Hudson's Bays have reacted $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ on profit-taking. Other land shares have been quietly steady.

In the industrial section there has not been a great deal of movement. Dominion Steels and Lake Superior issues are unchanged. Canadian Cars hold at 28 $\frac{1}{2}$, but the Pref. at 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ is 1 up. Canadian General Electric at 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ are 1 down. Canada Cement Pref. has added 1 at 100 $\frac{1}{2}$, but the Common has not varied. Spanish River Pulp Pref. at 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ is 1 to the good. Shawinigan Water is unaltered.

Brazil Tractions, at 40, have shed a fraction, and Mexican Traction issues mark occasional falls of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, May 5.

The upward movement in prices has been strongly continued this week, when trading has generally been active and broad. As a group the paper stocks have been the most consistently outstanding in the trading, and it is noteworthy that the low-priced, non-dividend-paying stocks have shared in the favourable attention. Day by day several stocks of this group have recorded new high prices for the year: even yesterday, when the general tendency was slightly reactionary, Spanish River Common continued this process with a gain of $\frac{1}{2}$. From day to day other stocks have come into the limelight.

Thus last Monday Dom. Textile, Howard Smith Pref., Toronto Rly., and Pennmans—a well diversified lot—shared the distinction of making the greatest advance of the day, rising three points each. On Tuesday the feature was the strength shown by the Canada S.S. Lines securities, of which the Pref. gained 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, the Common 1, Voting Trust 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the Bond market the Debentures rose 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. It is realised, of course, that the company's position is steadily being cleared up, and the announcement that has now been made that \$4,500,000 of the company's new Bond issue was promptly oversubscribed in New York has, naturally, been a favourable

factor. The bonds, which are 20-yr. first mortgage collateral sinking fund 7 per cent bonds, were noted at 90 and interest. The Canadian portion of the issue is to be offered for subscription early next week. Of course, whatever the reception of the issue, the company gets its money, as the bonds were sold firm.

On Tuesday Pennmans was again a strong feature, and Hillcrest also reached a new high price.

On Wednesday, with the paper stocks still the centre of interest, and with the Steamships issues still strong, the feature of the day was a sharp advance of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ points by Canadian General Electric. This was followed up by another advance of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ points yesterday. Some people, searching for some explanation for this sudden advance, connect it with the boom in amateur wireless telegraphy in the U.S., but it is to be remembered also that Can. Gen. Electric stock pays 8 per cent. per annum regularly; it has always commanded great confidence among Canadian investors; it would be sure to share in any general upward movement and, even after its rise of Wednesday and Thursday, it is still some 16 points below its best price last year. Canadian Cottons also made a new high price for itself on Wednesday.

Yesterday's trading, though covering a wide range of stocks, was lighter in volume and, as compared with the few previous days, somewhat reactionary in tendency. Among the papers, Spanish River, Howard Smith, and Laurentide were on the strong side, but most of the others lost ground slightly, and there were a number of secessions, ranging from small fractions to a point or more, among the other stocks. Thus Dominion Canners dropped 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. On the other hand, Dominion Glass and Lake of the Woods both registered new high prices for the year, the former improving 1 and the latter 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Among prices current at the close of business yesterday, Abitibi was 55 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ames-Holden Pref., 10; Asbestos Corp., 57; Atlantic Sugar, 19; B.C. Fishing, 28; B.E. Steel, 11, and Pref. 27; Brompton, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$; Can. Car. 27, Pref. 56; Can. Cement 62, Pref. 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ xd.; Can. Gen. Elec., 100; Can. S.S. Lines 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pref. 54; Consolidated Smelting, 23; Dom. Bridge, 70; Dom. Canners 33; Pref. 78; Dom. Glass, 68; Dom. Textile, 155; Howard Smith, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$; Laurentide, 89; L. of Woods, 165; Lyall, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$; Montreal Power, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ xd.; Mont. Tramways, 145; Nat. Breweries, 57 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ogilvie Pref., 114; Ottawa Power, 86; Ottawa Traction, 72 $\frac{1}{2}$; Price Bros., 44; Quebec Rly., 25 $\frac{1}{2}$; Shawinigan, 107; Span. River, 84 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pref. 96; St. Maurice, 85; Steel of Can. 67 $\frac{1}{2}$; Toronto Rly., 66 $\frac{1}{2}$; Wayagamack, 53 $\frac{1}{2}$; Winipeg Rly., 41 $\frac{1}{2}$; Woods Mfg. Co., 60.

A City of Toronto bond issue for \$6,286,000 was sold a few days ago to a syndicate composed of Messrs. Wood, Gundy, and Co., and the Dominion Securities Corp. The issue comprises three blocks of bonds, bearing interest at 6 per cent., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and 5 per cent. respectively. The purchase price was 100.68.

New Brunswick is asking for alternative tenders for 5 per cent. or 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. debentures amounting to \$2,300,000.

It is stated that Manitoba will shortly be placing a loan of \$2,500,000 for the purpose of covering expenditures voted at the last session of the Provincial Legislature.

An issue of \$750,000 of 7 per cent. bonds of the Wabasso Cotton Co. will shortly be offered to the public by the Royal Securities Corp., which has purchased the issue. This new issue is in connection with the construction of a new cotton mill adjoining the company's present properties at Three Rivers, Quebec.

It is announced that \$5,000,000 of preferred stock of the Dominion Alloy Steel Corporation, Ltd., has been subscribed for. Of this, \$3,500,000 has been taken by a Detroit syndicate, and the rest by H. B. Robinson and Co., of Montreal, and the Dominion Bond and Debenture Corporation, of Toronto.

MINING NOTES.

It is announced that, as a result of operations during the first three months of this year, the Hollinger Consolidated has accomplished the proud position of having produced more precious metal than any other mine in Canada. At the end of 1921 the Nipissing Mines, of Cobalt, led with total production of \$4,769,104, and Hollinger was close up with \$4,194,945 to its credit. While the Nipissing Mines are producing at the rate of \$400,000 per annum, Hollinger's production is about \$400,000 every three months, and the latter is now definitely the leader in this regard. Nipissing still leads in dividend dividends paid, having disbursed over \$240,000 to its shareholders. Hollinger's record in this respect is \$17,542,000, and as its production ranges from \$42,000 to \$45,000 every 24 hours, and it has developed on reserves of about \$400,000,000 and has liquid assets of approximately \$7,000,000, it is likely to take the lead in respect of dividends also in due course.

It is stated that diamond-drilling operations on the Dome Mines indicate big bodies of ore, lying beyond the present points of development, which show gold contents from 88 to \$14,000 per ton. There thus seems to be strong prospect of the company's operations being largely increased in due course. The Dome Mill is treating 1,000 tons of ore per day, and its output is running at approximately \$10,000 per day. From the McIntyre Mine it is reported that exploration work at lower levels has resulted in discoveries of high grade ore. McIntyre's present development is the deepest in the Porcupine camp, its main shaft having been carried down to 2,000 ft. At the 1,875 ft. level a north section of the No. 7 vein was cut recently and contains high grade ore 8 ft. in width. A south section of the same vein has been cut by the drills and is stated to be 20 ft. in width.

At the Teck-Hughes mine a new vein was discovered at the end of April at the 730 ft. level, which is stated to show a width of over two feet, containing considerable visible gold. The vein is said to be similar to the blue quartz which occurs in the main deposit.

At the McKinley-Darragh mine work has been in rapid progress recently with a view to resuming production; and the mill was expected to be in operation by May 15.

The Porcupine V.N.T. mine is expected to be in operation this month, good progress having been made with the work of de-watering the mine. The work will mainly centre—it is stated—upon the North Thomson claim, which is said to be the company's richest claim, though there is considerable ore on the Vipond claims. The company has no debts, and has an excellent mining plant. It is stated that with an expenditure of \$40,000 its mill may be made to treat 150 tons of ore daily. It is suggested that the mine is likely to be the next substantial gold producer to be brought into operation in the Porcupine district.

It is stated that the underground work already accomplished in the Ontario-Kirkland mine will be extended by the company which now controls this mine and the Montreal-Kirkland. Good values have been developed to a depth of 450 feet, some good ore having been blocked out at the 150, 300, and 400 ft. levels. The ore, however, is understood to constitute a mining problem owing to the difficulty of excluding waste rock which lies adjacent to the ore.

By the end of May the shaft on the Victory Silver Mines, in the Cobalt district, is expected to be down to 475 ft., at which point lateral operations are to be commenced for the purpose of cutting the downward continuation of veins formerly opened up at 185 and 300 ft.

Some of the finest samples of gold and silver ever mined in Ontario are now on view in the offices of the Agent-General (Mr. W. C. Noxon), 103 Strand, W.C. They include a sample of gold from the Dominion, value £100; one of gold from the Cressus Mine, value £500; and two of silver from Cobalt, value £200 each. Many mining engineers and others interested in mining development in Canada are calling at the offices to inspect these samples.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.

R. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires Cable Address, Canadian.

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. Cable Address, Canadian.

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleeker, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 19 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. Cable Address, Canadian.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 214, Rio de Janeiro; Office, Rua Gonçalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Cable Address, Canadian.

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. Cable Address, Canadian.

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 19 Nanjing Road, Shanghai Cable Address, Cancom.

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Teniente Rey 11, Havana, P.O. Box 1290. Cable Address, Cancom.

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. Cable Address, Cancom.

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidlaan 26, Rotterdam. Cable Address, Watermill.

India and Ceylon.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 Mission Road (P.O. Box 2003), Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2 Milan. Cable Address, Canadian.

Jamaica.

G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. Cable Address, Cancom.

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; Office, 51-B Main Street, Yokohama. Cable Address, Canadian.

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. Cable Address, Canadian.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. Cable Address, Cancom.

Strails Settlements.

P. W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. Cable Address, Canadian.

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Phone: Victoria 8360.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. Cable Address, Sleighing, London.

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. Cable Address, Cancom.

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. Cable Address, Cancom.

A. B. Muldum, Acting Trade Commissioner, Run Building, Clare Street, Bristol. Cable Address, Canadian.

G. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Inion Street, Glasgow, Scotland. Cable Address, Cancom.

United States.

P. Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City. Cable Address, Cancom.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

R. H. Cherry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

T. Leslie Grant, 911 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Røntum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Brubølsg. No. 4, Christiania, Norway. Cable Address, Cancom.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's office, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., are the following:—

A Canadian company who are manufacturing a popular larger beer for export would be glad to correspond with United Kingdom firms interested.

An Eastern Canadian firm, in a position to supply broom handles and a variety of tool and implement handles in rock maple (but not hickory), are desirous of hearing from United Kingdom buyers prepared to consider samples and quotations.

A Canadian manufacturer of cartons, who purchases folding cardboard from the United States, would be glad to receive samples and offers from United Kingdom manufacturers of this material.

A correspondent in Nova Scotia asks for the addresses of United Kingdom manufacturers who can supply wireless apparatus and sets suitable for home use.

A firm in British Columbia who are growing maple peas wish to hear from United Kingdom importers.

An influential English company are desirous of getting into touch with Canadian manufacturers of sporting goods lines, including lacrosse goods, with a view to acting as importing and distributing agents.

A London firm of commission agents, possessing representatives in France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Brazil, would be glad to secure the sole selling agency in the United Kingdom of Canadian manufacturers of machinery and plant, agricultural implements, and heavy chemicals, including sulphate of ammonia, for which purpose they maintain an export staff.

A London company, possessing branches in the principal cities of the United Kingdom, and who represent a number of important United States manufacturers of machinery and mechanical appliances, are prepared to handle Canadian-made machinery, machine tools, mechanics' and woodworkers' small tools, either as buyers or in the capacity of agents.

A London company, specialising in electrical lines, are open to act, either as buyers or agents, for Canadian manufacturers of electric lighting accessories, electric lighting glassware, household devices, etc.

A London firm are prepared to buy, or alternatively to act as representatives for Canadian manufacturers of the following: Dowels, broom and tool handles, washboards, clothes pegs, all articles of kitchen woodenware, such as pastry boards, chopping boards, rolling pins, trays, etc., and also brushes.

A Canadian company, manufacturing sheet metal tools of all kinds, including shears, folders, formers, nippers, wiring, bending, forcing machines, etc., wish to ascertain if there is a market for their goods in the United Kingdom.

An Ontario company manufacturing corn brooms are desirous of securing a live agent for their sale in the United Kingdom and for re-export.

A Canadian company, manufacturing a variety of motor accessories, including windshields, mirrors, tool boxes, etc., invite enquiries from United Kingdom importers.

The following are among the enquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1:—

An Ontario firm of pickle manufacturers seek supplies of white reed onions in brine, and ask for names of English exporters.

A Nova Scotia correspondent asks for names of English manufacturers of glass bottles (medicine, etc.).

I.L.M.'s Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada at Montreal reports that a Montreal firm desire to be placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of souvenir novelties and favours with a view to purchasing supplies. Manufacturers interested in this enquiry may obtain the name of the enquirers from the Department of Overseas Trade, 15 Old Queen Street, S.W.1, quoting reference D.O.T. 778/ED.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Canadian Pacific.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, May 19.—*Montcalm*.

Friday, May 26.—*Minnedosa*.

Friday, June 2.—*Montrose*.

Friday, June 9.—*Empress of Britain*.

Friday, June 16.—*Montcalm*.

Friday, June 23.—*Montcalm*.

Friday, June 30.—*Montrose*.

Southampton to Quebec or Montreal

via Cherbourg.

Thursday, May 25.—*Scandinavian*.

Thursday, June 1.—*Empress of France*.

Thursday, June 8.—*Mellita*.

Thursday, June 15.—*Empress of Scotland*.

Thursday, June 22.—*Minnedosa*.

Thursday, June 29.—*Empress of France*.

Glasgow to Quebec or Montreal.

Friday, May 19.—*Metagama*.

Thursday, May 25.—*Scotian*.

Friday, June 2.—*Turcoman*, via Belfast.

Friday, June 9.—*Carleton*.

Friday, June 16.—*Metagama*.

Vancouver to China and Japan.

June 15.—*Empress of Asia*.

June 29.—*Empress of Canada*.

July 15.—*Empress of Russia*.

July 27.—*Empress of Australia*.

* Three-class steamer. † New steamer.

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: July, Nipigon; August 18, Makura.

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.

Liverpool to Montreal.

Saturday, May 27.—*Canadian Conqueror*.

Swansea to Montreal.

Wednesday, May 31.—*Canadian Conqueror*.

Glasgow to Montreal.

Monday, May 29.—*Canadian Navigator*.

Canard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, May 25.—*Albania*.

Thursday, June 8.—*Tyrrhenia*.

Thursday, June 22.—*Ausonia*.

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, June 1.—*Andania*.

Thursday, June 15.—*Antonia*.

Thursday, July 6.—*Andania*.

* New steamer.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, May 20.—*Canada*.

Saturday, May 27.—*Regina*.

Saturday, June 3.—*Megantic*.

Saturday, June 10.—*Canopic*.

Saturday, June 24.—*Regina*.

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, June 8.—*Poland*.

* New steamer.

† Three-class steamer.

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to Montreal and Quebec.

Thursday, May 18.—*Manchester Corporation*.

Thursday, May 25.—*Manchester Shipper*.

Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due by the direct mail steamers from Canadian ports as follows: *Minnedosa*, May 20; *Regina*, May 21; *Empress of France*, May 23; *Megantic*, May 27. Letters only are due via New York by the *Olympic* and *Baltic*, May 20; *Rotterdam*, May 21; *Caronia*, May 22; *Mauritania*, May 23; *Reliance*, May 24; *Calmania*, May 26; *Majestic*, May 27.

IMPORTS FROM BRITAIN.

A return tabled at Ottawa shows the following imports of British products and manufactures into Canada, in the years 1919-20 and 1920-21:—

	1920.	1921.
Prince Ed. Island	\$73,770	\$217,682
Nova Scotia	\$3,113,058	\$4,405,601
New Brunswick	\$2,470,035	\$4,453,721
Quebec	\$1,850,180	\$86,372,604
Ontario	\$1,061,693	\$85,057,705
Manitoba	\$6,780,084	\$12,046,761
Saskatchewan	\$624,436	\$2,824,180
Alberta	\$1,412,084	\$5,080,757
British Columbia	\$6,156,245	\$11,801,015
Yukon	\$2,725	\$3,479

Totals

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL.
\$15,000,000 (£3,082,192)

Head Office: TORONTO.

RESERVE FUND
\$15,000,000 (£3,082,192)

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President.
RT. HON. SIR THOMAS WHITE, K.C.M.G., Vice-President, | SIR JOHN AIRD, Vice-President and General Manager.
H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

Over 520 Branches throughout CANADA and NEWFOUNDLAND.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

BARBADOS.....Bridgetown. CUBA.....Havana. JAMAICA.....Kingston.
MEXICO.....Mexico City. ST. PIERRE et MIQUELON.....St. Pierre.
BRAZIL.....Rio de Janeiro. TRINIDAD.....Port of Spain.
UNITED STATES.....New York, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), and Seattle.

Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

LONDON OFFICE - - - 2 LOMBARD STREET, E.C.3.
CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager. A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office:
TORONTO.

Capital and Reserves - \$14,000,000

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER,
President.

CLARENCE A. BOGERT,
General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73 CORNHILL, E.C.3.

S. L. JONES, Manager.

A Foreign Exchange Department is conducted at which all enquiries as to Canadian, United States, and other Exchanges will be courteously answered. Cable or Mail Transfers effected to, and Accounts Opened at any of the Bank's complete system of Canadian branches. Deposits Received at interest. Travellers' Credits Issued. Orders Executed on the London, Canadian, and New York Stock Exchanges.

New York Agency - 51 Broadway.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 187.)

going to answer in these days of comparatively high-priced land, taxes, and commodities. To be successful a man needs to be hard working, skilful in his calling, and have no handicaps which the small man in most businesses has to contend with. Above all, he needs the encouragement and example which under the above scheme he would get.

There could be no better time to start than now. Owing to the after-war depression, prices of land and stock have slumped heavily. This cannot last for much longer, and those who buy now will get the benefit of the rising prices.

Yours faithfully,

H. P. JAGUES.

WRANGEL ISLAND.

"The Canadian flag is flying over Wrangel Island, and it will stay there," declared Mr. Mackenzie King, in the House of Commons on May 12, in reply to a question asked by the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, the former Minister of Defence, who drew attention to a report that the United States was claiming the island. Mr. King added (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*) that the Government was sending a ship with supplies to the island.

Mr. Cayley Robinson's Royal Academy picture, "The Wood"—an interior—has been purchased by Mr. Eric Brown, Director of the Canadian National Gallery at Ottawa.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY IN CANADA.

There has been a marked development during the past year in the use of the wireless telephone in various centres in Canada.

Many hundreds of receiving outfits have been in reg in such places as Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg, by amateurs, while business concerns, especially in operation, have been working over wide stretches of taking the use of the radiophone seriously, and est sending and receiving stations which are not merely in ordinary communications, but are of special use ing forest fires, which are annually a source of great number of the larger lumber companies operating in Quebec Province have installed powerful apparatus connecting their offices with operators working in the woods, opening wide field of commercial usefulness in such a country as Canada, with many large businesses operating fields of enterprise distant from ordinary means of communication Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). The use radiotelephones has increased to such an extent that a of companies have been formed.

A "poster" of medical practitioners who may issue medical certificates for use by the Oversea Settlement Office immigration services of the Oversea Dominions has published by H.M. Stationery Office (ed.)

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817

Paid-up Capital \$22,000,000. Rest \$22,000,000. Undivided Profits \$1,501,648. Total Assets (October 31, 1921) \$517,403,102.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART., President.
 LONDON SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O., Vice-President.
 E. B. ANGUS, Esq. C. R. HOSMER, Esq.
 H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq. D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.
 Lt. Col. HERBERT MOLSON, C.M.G., M.C. WM. McMASTER, Esq.
 G. B. FRASER, Esq. H. W. BEAULIEUX, Esq.
 E. W. BEATTY, Esq., K.C. T. H. ASHDOWN, Esq.
 SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.
 SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, General Manager.
 Branches & Agencies throughout Canada & Newfoundland: also at New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Spokane in the United States, and at Mexico City, 9 WATERLOO PLACE, Pall Mall, S.W.1. GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, Manager.

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

47 THREEDNEEDLE STREET, E.C.2
 LONDON OFFICES: - Sir THOMAS SKINNER, BART., F. R. S. BALFOUR, Esq.
 PARIS AGENCY: Bank of Montreal (France), 8 Place Vendôme, Paris.
 Paris Comité Consultatif: - M. Le Sénateur Gaston Menier.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Bank has reciprocal arrangements with leading banks covering all countries, and is, therefore, in a position to offer favourable competitive rates for business in all parts of the world. With its numerous Branches it offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a General Banking Business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Mexico and France.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

"The Canadian Mining Handbook," by W. A. Morgan (London: Walter R. Skinner, 15 Dowgate Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.4, 1s. 6d.) is a handy manual containing particulars of 65 Canadian mining undertakings, including many not yet known on the London market. The information has been brought up to the middle of April. A prefatory paper by the Ontario Deputy Minister of Mines gives a summary of Canada's mineral resources and their development to date.

Story of Lord Mount Stephen.

"The Story of Lord Mount Stephen" is told in a neat little paper-covered volume (London: Wm. Stevens, Ltd., 1s.) by Keith Morris. His romantic career, his achievements—particularly in connection with the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway—and the services he rendered to Canada are fittingly set forth in the chapters entitled "The Road to Fortune," "Builders of Empire," "A Prince Among Philanthropists," and "An Empire's Tribute." In a supplementary chapter, "The Conquering Scot," the part which Scotsmen have played in the upbuilding of Canada is related. In a "foreword" Sir George McLaren Brown pays a moving tribute to the first president of the C.P.R.

"Letters from the Front."

A second handsome volume has been published of "Letters from the Front"—a record of the part played by officers of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in the Great War. This consists of detailed personal records of all who served, alphabetically arranged, with citations in the case of awards of honours. A well-summarised account of the course of the events in which they participated is given in a prologue. During the four years of fighting over 1,000 members of the bank's staff were engaged in the fighting on various fronts or on the sea, and seven women members served as nurses. Two hundred and sixty-five gave up their lives. In an introduction, Mr. H. V. F. Jones, the assistant general manager, says:—

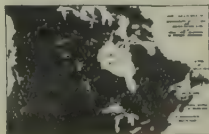
We are glad that we have been able to welcome back to our service a large percentage of our staff who undertook military duty. A number have pursued different walks in life since the cessation of hostilities. To all of them we tender our esteem and appreciation, and we assure them that it will be ever our privilege to look with grateful pride on their achievements and service in defence of our fair Dominion.

In dedicating this to all those of our staff who assumed military duty, and particularly to those "very gallant gentlemen" who laid down their lives in defence of the right, we hope that the example of their self-sacrifice will prove a source of inspiration to future generations of officers of the bank.

A Roll of Honour and a list of awards are included in the volume, which is embellished with plates of portraits, memorials, decorations, badges, etc.

Wrigley's Alberta Directory.

"Wrigley's Alberta Directory" for 1922 (Wrigley Directories, Ltd., of Calgary, Regina, Vancouver, and Toronto, \$10) contains a survey of the topography, climate, resources, industries, transportation, and communication and institutional services of Alberta, issued under the direction of the Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture of the Province. The directory proper covers 2,136 cities, towns, villages, and settlements, treated alphabetically, with a description giving location in section, township, range, Federal and Provincial electoral districts, land and judicial districts, also municipality number, population, railroad, or nearest station, express, telegraph, telephone, and banking point, value of lands, crop averages, etc. The classified business directory indexes the business interests of the Province under some 600 headings, and is excellent for quick reference. This is the second directory of Alberta, and is produced along similar lines to those of the British Columbia and Saskatchewan directories.



WHEN IN CANADA

You will find the Managers and

Staffs of our Branches willing and ready to help you in your banking transactions. They will be pleased to have you call on them.

We have over 600 Branches covering Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and there is a Savings Department at every Branch.



THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

DEPOSITS: 380 MILLION DOLLARS.

London Office: PRINCES STREET, E.C.

PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY, LTD.

Transacting under Dominion of Canada Charter a General Trust Company business and acting as

Trustee for Bondholders and for individuals.
 Transfer Agents and Registrars. Investments made.
 Insurance, all lines, lowest rates.
 Financial and Real Estate Agents. Loans effected.
 Properties Bought, Sold, Managed, and Improved.
 Dividends, Rents and Accounts Collected for Clients.

Head Office: MONTREAL. Branches throughout Canada.

B. HALL BROWN, President and General Manager.

LONDON OFFICE: 141 MOORGATE STREET, E.C.

B. C. Alexander, Manager.

BURNS' GREAT-GRANDSON.

It has been brought to the knowledge of some lovers of Robert Burns' songs and poetry that his great-grandson, Mr. Robert Burns Hutchinson, for some years an accountant in British Columbia, his wife, and two younger children are in distress owing to the loss of his employment, consequent on a serious depression in trade. A Special Committee has been formed to bring the circumstances to the knowledge of all lovers of Burns' works, especially to the members of Burns Clubs, St. Andrew's Societies, and other Scottish clubs, and to appeal for donations towards a fund to be used for Mr. Robert Burns Hutchinson's immediate relief, to assist him to secure permanent employment, and with the balance to contribute towards the education of the two younger children, Jean and Berkeley, still dependent upon him.

The Committee request that cheques for donations be made payable to Barclays Bank, Ltd., crossed "The Robert Burns Hutchinson Fund," and forwarded to the hon. treasurer, Col. H. B. Hans Hamilton, 5 Cranley Gardens, London, S.W.7.

—* *—

An Order-in-Council has been passed transferring the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from the Department of Militia to the Department of Justice.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

City of
Edmonton's New
Long-Term
Loan.

Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Co. have recently offered \$600,000 City of Edmonton 5½ per cent. 30-year bonds, due May 1, 1952, at 99.45 per cent. plus interest, terms which yield the investor the very satisfactory return of 5½ per cent., which compares with £4 12s. 10d. per cent. on the 5 per cent. 1923-53 loan dealt in here on the basis of the latest making. A comparison with the Canadian issue on yield basis is of little value owing to the fact that part of the London issue is repayable next year and part in 1953, whilst all payments are made at the option of the holder either in sterling in London or in currency in Canada. This new money is required by the city for water-works, electric light, and power plants and general purposes. Issued in the form of a long-period loan, this emission will be especially welcome to local investors, who do not wish to be repaid their capital at an early date. It is of interest to note that there are at present but few municipal bonds running beyond 1950. Since the war the City of Edmonton has been especially moderate in its borrowing, only \$3,200,000 having been added to its public debt between 1914 and 1921, during which period its sinking fund (which is now \$315,000 ahead of requirements) increased by about \$6,000,000.

* * *

City's Unique
Record.

In an informative note on the city's developments, the *Montreal Gazette*, in commenting on this new issue, alludes to the fact that Edmonton—which now has a population of nearly 60,000—is “progressing rapidly as a distributing point for about 50,000 square miles of the central and southern section of Alberta.” The *Gazette's* financial editor offers some comments on the experience of the city in connection with its utility concerns, which will prove acceptable reading to the holders of its bonds resident in this country. Edmonton owns its own waterworks, electric light and power plant, street railway, and telephone system, representing a total investment of about \$11,500,000, which is equal to about 40 per cent. of its total debenture debt. It is pointed out that the city's experience is “almost unique in so far as publicly-owned utilities go in Canada, inasmuch as during 1921, after deducting operating expenses, depreciation, fixed charges, and the same taxes that would have been paid had they been privately owned, these utilities showed a substantial surplus.” This is a record of which this progressive Albertan community may well be proud, and it will undoubtedly produce gratification in the minds of those holders of the city's bonds in this country who have hitherto looked somewhat askance at the enterprise of many Canadian cities in connection with the public ownership of utility concerns generally.

* * *

Winnipeg's
Successful
Financial
Operation.

Information is now to hand with regard to the recent tenders for \$1,000,000 of 5 per cent. Greater Winnipeg Water District bonds. These were awarded to Messrs. Emilfus Jarvis and Co. and their associates, who put in a tender of 96.50 per cent. for a period of 30 years, and 101 per cent. for 20 years, the former being accepted by the city. Eight bids were received altogether from Winnipeg firms representing syndicates composed of 28 bond firms in Eastern Canada and the United States, varying from 92.65 per cent. and 99.27 per cent. respectively for 30 years and 20 years up to those of the successful tenderers. The issue is to be devoted to the retirement of a similar amount of debt due in New York on July 1. Mr. H. C. Thompson, the City Treasurer, in a statement on the result, pointed out that the new money would cost the city 5.22 per cent., as against 5.41 per cent. for the loan had it been made on a 20-year basis. A correspondent, in dealing with the terms obtained by the Western city, alludes to the gratification expressed at the fact that the price obtained for the new issue is less than ¾ per cent. below that obtained recently by the Province of Ontario for bonds of the same class. It is of interest to note that the price ruling in London for City of Winnipeg 4½ per cents. of 1943-63 is 90, the yield at the middle price on this basis, without allowing for profit on redemption, being 5 per cent., as compared with 5.22 per cent. on the new bonds just disposed of locally. At one time, in 1920, Winnipeg 4½'s changed hands in London as low as 71½, and the recovery which has taken place since shows the high esteem in which the securities of the Western city are held by British investors, and also indicates the remarkable rebound in Colonial securities which has taken place in the past few months. It is quite possible that the present year may see the price back to the highest point reached since these particular bonds were placed on the London market.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

Readers of *Canada* will have noted, no doubt, the renewed confidence in the position and prospects of the important pulp and paper industry in Canada, as evidenced by the improvement in the market valuation in Montreal of the prices of shares of the enterprises prominently engaged in this industry. It appears to be felt in Canada that the industry has now well turned the awkward corner which at one time confronted it owing to the sharp fall in prices and the reappearance of the competition of foreign imports in the U.S. market. The price of newsprint is now thought to be stabilised; cost of production has decreased, and the feeling is firm that the Canadian industry, with its splendid sources of raw material and power, can hold a commanding position in the U.S. market. As mentioned in *Canada* from time to time, some of the big Canadian mills are again manufacturing at or near their full capacity and are again looking forward to an extended period of successful and profitable operation.

* * *

The report of Price Bros., Ltd., for the year to February 28, last, shows that profits amounted to \$1,327,332, and after paying interest on bonds and notes, the net profits for the year were \$906,350. Thus the dividends of 2 per cent. per annum were earned, but as the higher rate was in force during the first half of the year, dividend disbursements amounted to \$1,067,976 and necessitated the withdrawal of \$161,020 from the previous profit and loss surplus which is thus reduced to \$490,372. In the course of his report to the shareholders, the president points out that during the year under review the company not only laboured under the difficulties common to the industry in general, such as the shrinkage in price of newsprint and the depression in the market for lumber, but suffered from labour troubles at its paper mills. Inventory values have been written down to replacement values or less, but this prevented any provision being made during the year for ordinary depreciation of fixed assets, or depletion of timber limits. In view of the drastic writing down of inventories, the strength of the company's working capital position is especially noteworthy, current assets exceeding current liabilities by \$2,680,347. The company should thus be in a good position to benefit by the improving trade conditions.

The report of the Prudential Trust Company, Ltd., for the year to December 31, 1921, will be of interest to readers of *Canada*, as the company, by maintaining a well-organised office in London, affords facilities for doing business with Canada. It is of interest to note that the company transacted a greater volume of business in 1921 than in 1920. Net earnings for 1921 amounted to \$44,343, and the contingent reserve account has been increased by this amount, and now stands at \$179,022. The financial statement shows that the company's total assets now amount to \$5,176,713. Of this total the greater part is comprised in the Trust and Agency funds, under which heading investments under administration by the company amount to \$2,811,437; cash in banks \$920,511; the guaranteed trust account, consisting of mortgages, loans on security of stocks and bonds, guarantees from clients, and cash, amounts to \$596,287. Among the general assets, mortgages amount to \$150,590, loans on stocks and bonds \$112,729, and investments in securities of the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada, the Canadian Provinces, municipalities and school districts total \$194,195. Among other items are stocks of other companies, \$33,300; accounts receivable, \$68,137; cash in bank and on hand, \$30,332; real estate held for sale, \$134,266. The bond trusteeships and transfer agencies now held by the company total \$93,157,000. Altogether the report shows continued expansion in the business of the company.

* * *

Under a decision of the Master-in-Chambers, announced in Toronto on May 1, the liquidator of the Dominion Permanent Loan and Savings Company is entitled to recover from the shareholders of that company the dividends received by them for six years prior to the winding-up order which was made February 6, 1918. The company, which was incorporated in 1889, was successful for about 10 years, but gradually lost ground since then, some of its difficulties being due to unwise investment of its funds in a railway project in B.C. and the State of Washington, which proved to be a failure. The company continued to pay dividends until it was forced into liquidation, and, according to the Master, all the interest charged up after 1904 was not earned. According to statements prepared by the liquidator, the whole of the capital of the company had disappeared in 1909. The amount of dividends wrongly paid is stated to be \$2,500,000. The liquidator claimed to be entitled to recover all dividends paid since 1904, but it is held that the statute of limitations applies and limits the liability of shareholders to six years.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

T. T.—In December last the Dominion Government assumed the liability imposed upon employers on account of industrial accidents in the case of disabled returned soldiers to whom a pension of 20 per cent. or over is payable in respect of disabilities received in or attributable to the war.

OLD RED PATCH.—Lord Haig's letter was to the following effect: "Wherever an ex-Serviceman belonging to a society which is a member of the British Empire Service League may find himself within the British Empire—whether moving within the Mother Country or a Dominion or Colony—whether moving from the Mother Country to a Dominion or Colony, or from one Dominion or Colony to another—the hand of good comradeship will at once be extended to him by the great brotherhood of the B.E.S.L., wherever he may happen to find himself."

CANADIAN CLUB.—Presumably what is referred to is a townsite, not a township, as in the Western Provinces a township usually comprises approximately 36 square miles of country. It is quite probable that a townsite has been surveyed at the place in question, but, in view of its location, viz., about 18 miles from the nearest railway station and rather more from any place having banking or other business facilities; and in view of its very small population, the existence of a surveyed townsite would seem to be of very little importance at present. We understand that the adjacent district is somewhat dry, and is sparsely settled at present.

ANTIQUARY.—The old Fort Churchill, officially known as Fort Prince of Wales, is on a peninsula at the mouth of the Churchill River, Hudson Bay. It has the distinction of being the most northerly fortress on the American continent, and, at the time of its completion, in 1747, was the strongest fort in North America, not even excepting Quebec. According to the original plans, its walls were to have been 42 feet thick, but, owing to some objection on the part of the Governor, they were first built 24 feet thick. This, however, was judged inadequate, after a certain amount of heavy gun practice, and one section of the wall was pulled down and rebuilt according to the original specifications. The fort mounted forty guns, varying from 6 to 24 lb.

M.—The suggestions to which you allude are, of course, not new. They have cropped up from time to time during the past few years, usually with increasing strength previous to the annual meetings, when some statement in regard to the dividend policy is generally made, and are inspired—not unnaturally—by the constantly increasing earnings of the company. The position has been so thoroughly canvassed and discussed, and the actors in the situation have so often been explained that we cannot add anything new. Obviously the company's position has been greatly strengthened, and as obviously the time when a resumption of dividends will be deemed advisable must be growing nearer, but as to when this may occur it is impossible to say in the lack of any recent official statement on the point.

R. D.—The British Empire Steel Corporation has issued to the public \$49,030,075 par value of its 7 per cent. Second Preferred shares, and \$21,203,400 par value of its Common shares. No dividends have yet been paid on either of these classes of shares. The point to which you allude was covered by the president of the company in a statement recently issued. In this he shows that while the stocks of the British Empire Steel Corporation issued to the public were \$15,042,095 in excess of the stocks of the three constituent companies the Dominion Steel Corporation, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., and the Halifax Shipyard—these three companies, at the

time of their acquisition on April 16, 1921, had undivided surpluses aggregating \$25,124,711. Shares of the B.E. Steel Co. were only issued in exchange for outstanding shares of the three constituent companies.

—* *—

A CANADIAN'S ESTATE.

Judgment was given last week by Mr. Justice Hill, in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, on a motion to rescind a Colonial grant of probate under the Colonial Probates Act, 1892, in the case of the estate of the late Mr. Robert McLaughlin, of Oshawa, Ont. The motion (says *The Times* law report), raised a question on the principles to be applied where a Colonial grant was made to executors, including a limited liability company in Canada which would not be entitled to a grant by English law. His Lordship held that any objection to a grant of probate to a corporation in the circumstances had been overruled by the Administration of Justice Act, 1920.

—* *—

NEW REGULATIONS FOR OIL LEASES.

Changes in the regulations governing the issue of oil and gas permits and leases in the North-West Territories provide that the rental must accompany the application for a permit at the rate of 50 cents an acre, the rental to be computed on one-half the area of the location.

Another change grants an increase in the time limit in which it is necessary for the permittee to have a drilling outfit on his location. The previous regulation gave a two-year limit, and the amendment changes this to four years.

The new regulations, while placing the rental for the second, third, fourth and fifth years at the rate of \$1 an acre, also provide for certain refunds and credits to the permittee carrying on with boring during these years.

—* *—

Mr. R. W. Gould, secretary of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, states that business in the Province of Quebec is improving, with prospects of further improvement, although in certain districts trade is inclined to be stagnant.

The Canadian Pacific s.s. *Montezuma* is now proceeding to Montreal with 6,600 tons of raw sugar from Kingston, Jamaica, the largest cargo of sugar ever shipped from that island. So far Canada has purchased over 75 per cent. of Jamaica's recent sugar crop.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND NO. 141.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 3 per cent. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 31st May next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its branches on and after Thursday, 1st June, to Shareholders of record on 16th May, 1922. The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th to 31st May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager.
2 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
22nd April, 1922.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 864. May 20, 1922.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates.—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 5d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

HOUSE WANTED.

CAN any late member of the C.E.F. assist C.E.F. pensioner to find a small house or self-contained flat (unfurnished) in or near London?—Apply, Box 565, "Canada," 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FRUIT FARMS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Four Farms, beautifully situated in Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, comprising altogether about 1,000 acres, including 200 acres of apple orchards in best apple-growing region in Canada. Excellent shipping facilities by water and rail. Only 70 miles from Halifax. Farms will be sold together or separately. Owner's commodious and modern house in beautiful grounds, with garage and stabling available. Good fishing, hunting, and sea bathing in neighbourhood. Apply, Estate, Sir Frederick Borden, Canaan, Nova Scotia.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jonhall".
A. J. Brown, K.C. W. R. L. Shanks.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C. G. P. Vanier.
R. C. McMichael, K.C. G. A. Coughlin.
W. F. Chapman, K.C. F. B. Common.
R. O. McMurtry. L. H. Ballantyne.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

CHATELAIN, McGOHER, WALKER, STEWART & CREPEAU, 239 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.
H. N. Chateau, K.C. T. S. Stewart.
J. J. Meagher, K.C. H. E. Walker, K.C.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, etc., 48 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

TORONTO—

PARKER & CRABTREE, Barristers and Solicitors, 103 Bay Street, Toronto. Cable address: Kerpark. Toronto. Cash and Western Union Buildings. Maurice Crabtree. James Parker.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO—ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: Willico, Toronto. Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

The Royal Bank of Canada has issued a booklet containing, in addition to the annual report and a list of the bank's branches, a series of useful statistics relating to the Dominion.

The *Comander Berengaria*, which has been completely overhauled and converted into an oil burner on the Tyne, will resume her place in the service between Southampton, Cherbourg, and New York on May 20.

CANADIAN PACIFIC AND ANTWERP. The "Melita's" First Call.

Responding to the invitation of the Canadian Pacific, a numerous gathering met on board the steamer *Melita*, recently added to the Antwerp-Canada service, when she made her first call at the Belgian port. The guests were received on their arrival by Mr. W. J. Grosset, managing director of the Antwerp agency of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

After a short tour of inspection of the magnificent steamer, lunch was served in the first class dining saloon.

In the course of a speech, Mr. Grosset outlined the story of the service. Before the war, he said, the company carried only steerage passengers, but since November, 1920, it had undertaken the transportation of cabin and third class passengers by the steamer *Scythian*. That service had since been regularly maintained by the *Scythian* and other steamers.

The company had decided to engage on the Antwerp service a superior class of passenger steamers, and the *Melita*, with the *Minnedosa* and the *Scandinavian*, would maintain a regular service during this season. If sufficient traffic offered other units would be added.

During the past year, Mr. Grosset proceeded, the company had repaired and reconditioned at Antwerp seven of its steamers, which had benefited the port to the extent of several millions of francs. They considered that that money had been well spent, since they had been able to accomplish at the port of Antwerp more than they could have done in any British port, owing to the unstable industrial conditions of the United Kingdom. He desired particularly to praise the services rendered by the port and customs authorities. Since their establishment at Antwerp they had always been well served by all the departments, and the suggestions that they had advanced from time to time had always been considered with the most sympathetic attention.

The Burgomaster assured the directors of the C.P.R. that the port authorities had always used all their efforts towards facilitating the task of foreign lines established at Antwerp. He promised that in the future it would continue to be so, the city of Antwerp being always solicitous of maintaining the best relations with all its friends and all its clients.

BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

Travel is represented in the current *Chambers's Journal* by entertaining articles on "Nevis, the Island of the Snows," supposedly so named by Columbus in 1493 from the white smoke surmounting the then active volcano, and the scene of Nelson's marriage in 1787; "Touraine and Scotland," linked mainly through Mary Queen of Scots and the Scottish Archers; and "A Walk Through Kabul," by Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah. Thomas J. McMahon writes of "The Pearl-Fishers of the Torres Straits Islands," showing what can be accomplished among black people through the paternal interest of a white Government. Of "The Seven Lamps of Advocacy," Judge Parry chooses that of eloquence for discussion this month. Sir Landon Ronald contributes some anecdotes "About Melba"; and the fiction is well up to its usual high standard.

A notable attraction in the May *Strand* is a new series of articles on "How to Make the Best of Life," by Arnold Bennett, who begins with a discourse on "Temperament and Habits." The famous dramatic critic, A. B. Walkley, considers the question: "What Makes a Play Popular?" "A Tour Through London with the Wish Wagon" is described by Mrs. C. N. Williamson; and Robert K. Risk, writing on "A Self-Made Chancellor," outlines the meteoric career of Sir Robert Horne. The fiction is, as ever, admirable and varied.

Mexican Light and Power.—Coupon No. 6, dated December 1, 1914, will be paid on June 1.

MOTOR CARS FROM CANADA.

"Canadian Conqueror's" Big Shipment.

Thence, *Canadian Conqueror*, loaded with what is probably the largest single shipment of motor-cars that have ever left a Canadian factory, docked at the *St. Lawrence Commercial Docks* on Tuesday morning. The shipment was made by the General Motors of Canada, Ltd., at whose works at Oshawa, Ont., 600-ton Canadian National Railway trucks were loaded with 301 motor-cars. The shipment moved over the Canadian National Railways in one train from Oshawa, Ont., to St. John, N.B., where it was transferred from the National Railways to the *Canadian Conqueror*, of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.

This shipment represents less than two days' output of the General Motors' Canadian factory. All the cars will be assembled at the General Motors' Hendon factory.

Arrangements were made with Pathé Frères, Ltd., for a complete cinematograph record of the docking and berthing of the steamer and the assembling and distribution of the cars, and a film of the whole proceedings will shortly be shown throughout the Kingdom.

—* * *

FRANCO-CANADIAN TRADE TREATY.

According to the Ottawa correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co., the Minister of Marine (Hon. Ernest Lapointe) and the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Hon. James Robb) are to represent Canada in the negotiations for the revised Franco-Canadian Treaty, to be signed in Paris in August. In the event of M. Lapointe being unable to undertake this task, Senator Dandurand will be appointed.

* *

B.C. MINERAL PRODUCTION.

The annual report of the Minister of Mines of British Columbia for the year 1921 shows a total production of \$28,066,641, against \$35,543,084 in 1920, and \$33,296,313 in 1919. Last year's output is made up as follows:—

Gold, placer, \$233,200; gold, lode, \$2,804,154; silver, \$1,591,201; copper, \$4,379,624; lead, \$1,093,354; zinc, \$1,952,065; coal, \$124,19,975; coke, \$416,038; miscellaneous products, \$2,077,030.

* *

CANADIAN CHAMBER IN LONDON.

The second Bulletin of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London contains a report of the recent deputation to the Canadian High Commissioner.

It is announced that since the publication of the former Bulletin, the following new memberships have been received:—

Manchester Liners, Ltd. (Associate); Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Ltd.; G. A. Harris, Esq.; Cunard Steamship Co.; Van Oppen and Co., Ltd. (Associate); Thos. Meadows and Co., Ltd.; Gerrard Wire Twisting Machines Co., Ltd.; British Metal Corporation, Ltd.

—* * *

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has joined with other English Chambers in urging the amendment of the Canadian Bank Act, so as to remove certain disadvantages under which, it is held, British exporters may suffer.

According to evidence given before the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent), Great Britain, in settling her war accounts with Canada, paid the latter £100 each for Ford cars which had cost the Canadian Government £100.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables. "Alumal" Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRIS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Walsnes, Lancashire. England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes"

COMPANY REPORTS, DIVIDENDS, ETC.

Dominion Bank. Mr. Robert Aaron Eaton, President of the Eastern Canadian Bank, Ltd., of Toronto, has been elected a director to succeed the late Sir John G. Eaton.

Royal Mail Steam Packet. The Court of Directors recommended the payment of a balance dividend of 4 per cent., less income tax, on the ordinary stock, amounting, together with the interim dividend paid in November last, a total of 6 per cent. last year, Mr. J. W. Clark, who has been since 1920 in the company's service, and after holding the position of assistant manager, is appointed general manager in 1922. His last appointment as a director.

British Columbia Breweries (1918). The sale of bottled beer for March amounted to \$45,574, compared with \$38,484 for March, 1921. The net profit was \$8,446, compared with \$45,448. (On the present only bottled beer is being sold, therefore these figures do not represent a true comparison with the corresponding month last year.) During the month 1,474 barrels were sold, compared with 6,937 a year ago, the average selling price being \$30.78, compared with \$37.78 in March, 1921.

Keeley Silver Mines. In a circular to the shareholders, the board state that they have been approached by shareholders resident in Canada with the proposal to transfer the company to Canada. A scheme has been drawn up which provides that for every share of 10s. held in the English company there shall be allotted five shares of one dollar each in the Canadian company. As soon as sanction to the scheme of arrangement has been obtained, it is intended to place this company in voluntary liquidation, and meetings for this purpose will be duly called.

Trust and Loan of Canada. The net profits for the year to March 31 last were £146,571, and after carrying to statutory reserve the moiety of profits over 6 per cent. on paid up capital, viz., £32,785, the amount at credit of revenue, including £13,015 brought in, is £127,701. The directors transfer £5,000 to contingencies account and recommend a further dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; also a bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, both free of tax, making $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the year, and carry forward £21,451. In addition to the above £32,785 placed to credit of statutory reserve, the directors have transferred to that fund £32,181, which stood at the credit of the building and improvements fund account, and £21,003 which stood at the credit of the exchange suspense account, as the necessity for these reserves no longer exists.

—* * *

B.C. LAND COMPANIES' MERGER.

Mr. J. Gordon Wood, general manager of the Rattenbury Lands, Ltd., announces the merger of eight of the largest farm lands holding companies in British Columbia.

The new corporation, which will operate under Dominion charter, will have listings of approximately 2,000,000 acres, ranging in value from \$3 to \$8 per acre. As time goes on the extent of the corporation's holdings will be increased, as other individual companies, not yet ready to enter the merger, will, it is expected, eventually amalgamate. Ninety per cent. of the capital is held by British interests, who purchased the farm lands during the boom days of 1910-13, and are now prepared to put it on the market for colonisation purposes at a price even less than it originally cost them.

The companies which have entered the pool include the Land Corporation of Canada, Ltd.; Vancouver City Townsites and Land Development Company, Ltd.; Rattenbury Lands, Ltd.; North Coast Land Company, Ltd.; East Coast Land Syndicate; Dominion Western Lands Corporation; Fort Fraser Lands Company, Ltd.; and Canadian Land Owners' Association.

Mr. E. J. Cleary, D.S.O., bond manager with Messrs. Osler, Hammond and Nanton, of Winnipeg, and Mr. John J. Gallaway, manager of the Regina branch of the Merchants Bank of Canada, are this month opening an office at Regina, as brokers, bond dealers and financial agents.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner.—Hon. P. C. LURIN, 10 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 8360.)
Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Mr. J. OED SMITH, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. WILKS, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. JOHN HOWARD, 57 Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Mr. W. C. NOXON, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, 36 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5312.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir EDGAR R. BOWLING, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUND- LANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

B.

Band, C. S., Toronto.—Carlton Hotel.
Bartley, Miss P. J., Listowel, Ont.—Savoy Hotel.
Bell, John A. and Mrs., Halifax.—16 Luxemburg Gardens, W.
Bishop, Mrs. Toronto.—Savoy Hotel.
Broadfoot, Mrs., Misses, and T. A., Hamilton.—35 Ilighbury New Park, N.
Brouse, Josephine, Toronto.—Royal Court Hotel, Sloane Square.
Brown, Mrs. Gordon, Ottawa.—Portman Hotel, Portman Street, W.
Buckley, H. A., Calgary.—Riby Grange, Grimsby.
Burnside, Miss, Toronto.—Savoy Hotel.

C.

Campbell, G. S. and Mrs., Halifax.—Langham Hotel.
Carrel, Hon. Frank, Quebec.—Carlton Hotel.
Carter, Mrs. Martha, and Gwen S., Calgary.—West End Farm, Hatfield, Herts.
Cawthra, J. J., Toronto.—3 Park Place, S.W.1.

PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS

Established 1900.

Gentlemen and Ladies. First class throughout.
MAY 28—ITALY & SWISS LAKES. 3 weeks 49 gns.
JULY 11—OBERAMPEGAU PASSION
PLAY and through the DOLOMITES
by AUTO... 4 wks. 79 gns.
Programmes for these and later tours from—
MISS BISHOP, F.R.G.S.,
159 Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.19.

Cherry, Miss, Halifax.—66 Queensborough Terrace, Bayswater.
Clemes, Walter H. and Mrs., Toronto.—Regent Palace Hotel.
Crawford, Miss B., Toronto.—Grosvenor Hotel.
Croll, Mrs. Andrew and Miss, Saskatoon.—Strand Palace Hotel.

D.

Duffus, Major C. S. and Mrs., Halifax.—Cornwallis, Brentwood, Essex.
Duffus, Mr. and Mrs. Strains, Halifax.—49 Blackwater Park, S.E.3.

F.

Ford, Carleton, Montreal.—3 Park Place, S.W.1.

VIOLIN RECITAL.

MISS GLADYS CHESTER.

Assisted by JOHN BOOTH, tenor
at the piano, RUSSELL CHESTER.
May 19th at 8.15 p.m., Wigmore Hall,
Wigmore Street, W.

Forster, I. W. L., Toronto.—Alexandra Hotel, Hyde Park Corner.
Forster, Mrs. M. H. and Audrey, Oakville.—The Cottage, 37 Mayfield Avenue, Old Southgate, N.14.

G.

Gordon, Dr. and Mrs. G. S., Vancouver.—C/o Agent-General for British Columbia.

ROBERTS & SHORT

NAVAL, MILITARY,
SPORTING AND CIVIL
TAILORS,

4 & 6 BURY STREET, ST. JAMES',
LONDON, S.W.1 (Opposite St. James' Theatre)

H.

Hammill, J. E. and Mrs., Toronto.—Savoy Hotel.
Hattie, George, Halifax.—Regent Palace Hotel.
Henry, Capt. C. A., Peterboro', Ont.—C/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Hodges, G. G., Montreal.—Hotel Cecil.
Hodgins, Misses, Toronto.—Tudor Court Hotel, 64 Cromwell Road, S.W.7.
Houston.—Mrs. R. W., Montreal.—C/o Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Howell, F. J. and Mrs., Hamilton.—Hyde Park Hotel.

I.

Ireland, F. H. and Mrs., Halifax.—6 Pelham Place, S.W.7.
Jones, Ida, Halifax.—Apsley House, Surbiton Crescent, Kingston-on-Thames.
Jones, Miss Alison, St. John.—C/o Bank of Montreal, Threadneedle Street.

L.

Lang, Louisa R., Corning, N.Y.—Regent Palace Hotel.
Loucks, May, Ottawa.—Portman Hotel, Portman Street.

LADIES' HAND BAGS

in Great Variety.

GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.

Fancy Articles of Every Description.

T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and Cutlery Specialists.
76 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

Mac Mac.

Macdonald, C. S. and Mrs., Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.
MacInnes, B. S. and Mrs., Toronto. 46 Clarges Street, W. 1.
McAllister, Mrs. James, Vancouver.—62 Queensboro' Terrace, W.
McAvity, George M. and Mrs., St. John.—Savoy Hotel.
McConkey, T. G., Toronto.—Savoy Hotel.
McGillivray.—Lieut.-Col. P. C. and Mrs., Vancouver.—Ben Rhydding, Cheltenham.
McLennan, Annabella and Katharine, Toronto.—14 Marloes Road, Kensington, W. 8.

M.

Matthews, R. C., Toronto.—2 Whitehall Court, S.W. 1.
Michaels, Victor, Montreal.—Regent Palace Hotel.
Minshull, M., Halifax.—Hotel Cecil.

N.

Nation, Miss S. C., Toronto.—466 Oxford Street, W.

P.

Peacock, F. S., Winnipeg.—4, Leigham Court.
Peroudeau, Hon. N. and John, Montreal.—Grosvenor Hotel.
Pignatotto, Conte and Contessa, Montreal.—Palace Gardens Mansions, Notting Hill Gate.
Pratt, Louis, Knowlton P.Q.—Savoy Hotel.

R.

Ramsay, Miss, Toronto.—C/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Rowntree, Meredith, Montreal.—C/o Montreal Star Office.

PORTRAITS.

MACKLEM,

16 Brook St., New Bond St., W.1.

Photographers to
their Excellencies

The Lord and Lady Byng of Vimy.

Tel.: Mayfair 4980.

S.

Sidey, Mrs. M. K., Vancouver.—Papilano, Worthing.
Simard, Hon. George A., Montreal.—Hotel Victoria.
Sinclair, D. V., Mrs., Ruth M., and Helen C., Belleville.—C/o High Commissioner for Canada.
Stanbury, Mrs. H. N. M., Halifax.—50 Cadogan Place, W.C.2.
Sykes, Mrs. W. J., Ottawa.—51 Jersey Road, Ilford.

T.

Thompson, Major and Mrs. Boyce, Toronto.—Ivanhoe Hotel.
Thomson, Miss U. B., Halifax.—66 Queensborough Terrace, Bayswater.

V.

Viau, Armand, Montreal.—Hotel Victoria.

W.

Wakefield, Misses, Toronto.—C/o Guaranty Trust of New York, Kingsway.
Watson, W. E. and Mrs., Oakville, Ontario.—100 Grange Drive, Winchmore Hill, N. 21.
Watt, G. R. B., Montreal.—National Hotel.
Webster, Senator Lorne, Mrs., Colin, and Stewart, Montreal.—Carlton Hotel.
Williams, Mrs. D. H., Halifax.—Langham Hotel.

—* *—

NEW BRUNSWICK'S FOREST RESOURCES.

The demand being made upon the forests of New Brunswick is indicated in the output for the year 1920-21, as shown in the report of the Minister of Lands and Mines. The net revenue from stumpage was \$262,675 and the product of this cutting in board feet was as follows: Spruce and pine logs, 99,473,034; fir logs, 68,692,750; cedar logs, 9,121,768; hemlock logs, 1,862,879; hardwood logs, 1,621,635; poplar logs, 1,991,347; also 501,354 ties, 36,000 cords of pulp and fire wood, 25,431 poles and posts. Receipts from cutting licenses amounted to \$78,060, covering timber areas of 9,754 square miles.

—* *—

It is understood (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*) that the shareholders of the Merchants Bank will take civil action to recover from the directors their losses incurred under the terms of the amalgamation with the Bank of Montreal.

A useful and interesting coloured chart, showing at a glance the course of United States exchange in Canada during the four years 1918-1921, has been issued by the Foreign Department of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Norway & Midnight Sun

THE IDEAL HOLIDAY.

By the Palatial Cruising Steamer

R.M.S.P. "AVON"

(11.073 tons)

JUNE JULY & AUGUST

7th & 24th, 12th & 27th.

SAILING FROM LONDON & LEITH.

Distinctive passenger accommodation, spacious Decks, Verandah Cafes, Smoke Rooms, Social Halls and Dining Saloons are all specially utilised for cruising purposes. The sleeping accommodation is excellent, and includes Single Berth Cabins, Rooms with bath, and Luxurious Suites. The Cuisine is unsurpassed.

FARES:

To NORTH CAPE (16 days), from 29 Guineas.
To FJORDS (14 days) - - from 28 Guineas.

With for Illustrated Booklet No. 28.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET COMPANY.

LONDON.

Atlantic House, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
America House, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.

CANADA GARAGE, BOULEVARD PORTE DE MENIN, YPRES.

Capt. H. H. CHANTER, M.C.,
13th Batt. Royal Highlanders of Canada
Late O.C. Canadian War Graves Section,
BELGIUM

Telephone: Y

Telephone: Y

Visitors met at any Port, viz., CALAIS, BOULOGNE, OSTEND, etc., by car and conducted to any cemeteries, or battle areas, at lowest possible cost. Photos of graves taken.

Every comfort considered and reliable information given. Best hotel accommodation arranged. Prompt and courteous service guaranteed.

Under entire Canadian Management.

Letters and enquiries can be addressed c/o "CANADA," 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. Telephone: Regent 3450.

New Readers of "Canada."

Those seeing "Canada" for the first time, and wishing to secure future copies regularly, should fill in the form on outside back cover.

If "Canada" is not on the table of your club or reading-room draw the Secretary's attention to the omission.

Bound Volumes of "CANADA."

PRICE 14/9 Post Free.

The quarterly volumes of "CANADA" are handsomely bound in cloth with gilt lettering. Each volume is carefully indexed so that the series of volumes is invaluable for purposes of reference.

Vol. LXV., Jan., Feb., March, 1922, now on sale.

ALL ABOUT CANADA

Told by Picture and Pen.

Everyone who desires full and reliable information concerning Canada should read

"CANADA TO-DAY"

1921-22.

Price 2 6; Post free 3/- from "CANADA,"
110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

The most comprehensive and useful publication concerning Canada ever issued. It tells all about the resources and industries of the Dominion, work and wages for men and women workers, cost of living, immigration and homesteading regulations, cost of farm lands, openings in various professions, all about sport and travel in Canada, and how to get there. Special gazetteer of cities and principal towns in the Dominion, with industrial or commercial openings.

SEND P.O. FOR A COPY TO-DAY

Regular Sailings to St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S.; also Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, U.S.

MANCHESTER LINERS, LTD.

Direct ST. LAWRENCE Sailings, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. -Ss. "MANCHESTER CORPORATION," Thurs., May 18; "MANCHESTER SHIPPER," Thurs., May 25.
MANCHESTER to ST. JOHN, N.B., -Steamer early June.
MANCHESTER to PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE and NORFOLK, Va. (via ST. JOHN, N.B.) -Ss. "MANCHESTER CIVILIAN," Thurs., May 25.

For further particulars of freights, insurance rates, sailing dates, etc., apply to Owners, 108 Deansgate, Manchester.

CUNARD to CANADA

Magnificent New Fleet of Oil-burning Liners.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Albania	...	Thurs., May 25
Tyrrhenia	...	Thurs., June 8
Ausonia	...	Thurs., June 22
Albania	...	Thurs., June 29

Southampton and Cherbourg to Quebec and Montreal.

Andania	...	Thurs., June 1
Antonia	...	Thurs., June 15
Andania	...	Thurs., July 6
Antonia	...	Thurs., July 20

For Rates of passage and further particulars apply Cunard Line Cunard Building, Liverpool; 51 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; 26 & 27 Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

OFFICES AND AGENCIES EVERYWHERE

WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE TO CANADA.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

CANADA	...	Sat., May 20
REGINA	...	Sat., May 27
MEGANTIC	...	Sat., June 3
CANOPIC	...	Sat., June 10
CANADA	...	Sat., June 17
REGINA	...	Sat., June 24

WHITE STAR LINE

Bremen-Southampton-Cherbourg to Quebec and Montreal.

	From Bremen	From Southampton and Cherbourg
POLAND	June 7 July 19	June 8 July 21
VEDIC	June 28 Aug. 9	June 30 Aug. 11

For Rates of Passage, etc.,

Apply to **WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE**, No. 1 Cockspur Street, S.W.1. and 38 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3, London; The American and Transport Agency, 9 Rue Serpente, Paris; West India House, B. Union Chambers, 65 Temple Row, Birmingham.

RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN "CANADA."

Per page, in ordinary position	£20
Prospectuses and Balance Sheets	£25
Per inch, single column (3 columns per page)	14 -
Per inch, broad column (2 columns per page)	21 -

Personal Paragraphs, Weddings, Engagements, etc., minimum 3 lines 7 6, per line thereafter 1 6 (6 word)

Rates for Special Position Pages and other spaces quoted on application. Advertising space in "CANADA" is let subject to prior engagements and may refuse or omit insertions or cancel serial order.

NEWFOUNDLAND The Norway of The New World.

A LAND OF SURPASSING BEAUTY AND RARE INTEREST FOR THE TRAVELLER.

For the Photographer, the Artist, and the Lover of the Beautiful in Nature, its attractions cannot be exaggerated. Its Dependency, LABRADOR, exceeds in its picturesque natural panoramas the much-praised Fiords of Norway.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Abounding in game of the finest in fin, fur and feather. Lordly Caribou in countless herds. Rivers teeming with salmon. Lakes filled with trout. Forests alive with birds and furry creatures. All sport free except Caribou hunting, which requires a licence fee of \$50 (£10), and salmon fishing, which involves a rod tax of \$10 (£2).

FOREST, MINE, AND FARMLAND WEALTH.

Splendid opportunities to acquire lands for Farming, Mining,

For further information apply to the Hon. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, Kt., High Commissioner for Newfoundland, 58 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Reid Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son for distribution.

Lumbering and Pulp and Paper Making on reasonable terms, with generous concessions from the Government of Newfoundland in the way of free entry for all machinery and equipments requisite in establishing new industries.

Copper and Iron Mines in active operation.

Saw Mills cutting extensively of lumber for export.

Two of the world's largest **Paper Mills** recently established.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

OFFERS FOR SALE
FARMING AND GRAZING LANDS

IN THE PROVINCES OF
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, AND ALBERTA
ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT



Valuable business and residential sites for sale at Fort William, Winnipeg, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria, etc.

Full information at the Company's Offices, Winnipeg, Canada, or 1 Lime Street, London, E.C.3.

CANADA'S OWN EXPORT JOURNAL

The Canadian Export Pioneer goes round the World's Markets Twelve Times a year Spreading Information of Canada's Industrial Progress and the goods she can supply Gleaning knowledge of Market Conditions for the Guidance of Canadian Exporters Gathering Enquiries from buyers for the benefit of its Subscribers in the Dominion. It has brought many thousands of Overseas Importers into touch with Canada, and is constantly recruiting new Subscribers in all the principal markets.

It deals with Buyers' Enquiries thoroughly, without any charge. In its knowledge of the World's Buyers who are interested in trade with Canada it has no Rival.

It supports its advertisers generously by notices in its news columns.

As a source of information, it commands the attention of all classes of exporters in Canada.

Subscription rate, including postage to any address, 10/- (£2.50) per annum, payable in advance. Specimen copy 1/-

Advertisement terms on application to the Manager:

CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER,
110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2., England;
4 Hospital Street, Montreal, Canada.

The Shaftesbury Foundry LTD.

**PROCESS ENGRAVERS,
ELECTROTYPERS, and
STEREOTYPERS.**

62 Neal Street, Shaftesbury Avenue,
LONDON, W.C.2. Telephone: GERRARD 2457.

"CANADA" SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

INCLUDING POSTAGE AND QUARTERLY INDEXES.

	Per Annum.	6 Months.	3 Months.
The United Kingdom	35/6	20/6	10/3
Canada or Newfoundland	37/6 or 39/	21/6 or 22/6	10/6 or 12/6
All Other Countries	39/6	22/6	11/3

Cheques and P.O. Orders payable to THE CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

To be Paid sheer of "CANADA" 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.
Please send me a copy of "CANADA" weekly, commencing next issue for 52 weeks, for which I remit £

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 855. Vol. LXVI.

LONDON and MONTREAL.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1922.

Price 9d.
(20 CENTS.)

COMMERCE
MANUFACTURES
EXPORTS
MINING
FINANCE
EMIGRATION
AGRICULTURE
SOCIETY
POLITICS
LITERATURE
SPORT



THE WORLD'S GREATEST HIGHWAY

Operating over 19,600 miles of railway, the Canadian Pacific has the most complete and far-reaching service, not only in CANADA itself, but also for the UNITED STATES.

Regular services of PASSENGER AND CARGO STEAMERS from Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Bristol, Southampton, Cherbourg, Hamburg, Antwerp, and Havre, to Quebec and Montreal (summer) and St. John, N.B. (winter), connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway to all parts of Canada and the U.S.A. Fast route to Japan and China from Vancouver. *Empress of Asia* and *Empress of Russia*, largest and fastest steamers on the Pacific. ALL-BRITISH SERVICE from Vancouver by Canadian-Australasian steamers to New Zealand and Australia.

(For complete list of Sailings see page 219.)

HOTELS at the chief tourist and business centres in Canada.

LANDS in Western Canada and British Columbia for sale at moderate prices.

MERCHANDISE forwarded and MONEY ORDERS issued by DOMINION EXPRESS CO. (of Canada).

Apply—

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

62-65 Charing Cross, S.W.1 ; 103 Leadenhall St., E.C.3, London.

Royal Liver Building, LIVERPOOL ;	4 Victoria Square, BIRMINGHAM ;
18 St. Augustine's Parade, BRISTOL ;	1 Mount Street, MANCHESTER ;
25 Bothwell Street, GLASGOW ;	41-3 Victoria Street, BELFAST ;
88 Commercial Street, DUNDEE ;	7 Canute Road, SOUTHAMPTON ;

OR LOCAL AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

Canadian Government Merchant Marine Ltd.

"Canada's Commerce Carriers."

IN CONNECTION WITH
CANADIAN NATIONAL - GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS

DIRECT SAILINGS

from (Liverpool Glasgow) to (Montreal & Quebec in Summer,
(London Cardiff) (Halifax, N.S., & St. John, N.B., in Winter.

WORLD-WIDE SERVICES from CANADA

St. John's, Newfoundland.
West Indies and British Guiana.
Havana, Cuba.
Brazil and the Argentine.

TO

Egypt and The Mediterranean.
India and Straits Settlements.
Australia and New Zealand.
China and Japan.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE from CANADA to

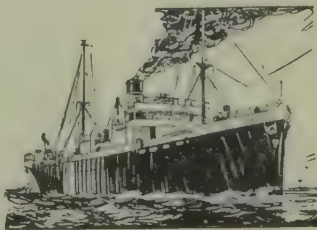
BAHAMAS, JAMAICA, AND BRITISH HONDURAS.

Passages booked at Cockspur Street Office, London.
Freight accepted in the U.K. for transhipment.

Rates and Sailings from the following Agents:—

In England and Wales: Cunard Line.
In Scotland: Anchor Donaldson Line.
In India: Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
In the Orient: Butterfield & Swire.

Wm. PHILLIPS, European Manager,
17/19 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.



NEWFOUNDLAND

The Norway of
The New World.

A LAND OF SURPASSING BEAUTY AND RARE INTEREST FOR THE TRAVELLER.

For the Photographer, the Artist, and the Lover of the Beautiful in Nature, its attractions cannot be exaggerated. Its Dependency, LABRADOR, exceeds in its picturesque natural panoramas the much-praised Fiords of Norway.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Abounding in game of the finest in fin, fur and feather. Lordly Caribou in countless herds. Rivers teeming with salmon. Lakes filled with trout. Forests alive with birds and furry creatures. All sport free except Caribou hunting, which requires a licence fee of \$50 (£10), and salmon fishing, which involves a rod tax of \$10 (£2).

FOREST, MINE, AND FARMLAND WEALTH.

Splendid opportunities to acquire lands for Farming, Mining,

For further information apply to the Hon. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, Kt., High Commissioner for Newfoundland, 58 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Recl Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for distribution.

Lumbering and Pulp and Paper Making on reasonable terms, with generous concessions from the Government of Newfoundland in the way of free entry for all machinery and equipments requisite in establishing new industries.

Copper and Iron Mines in active operation.

Saw Mills cutting extensively of lumber for export.

Two of the world's largest Paper Mills recently established.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

OFFERS FOR SALE

FARMING AND GRAZING LANDS

IN THE PROVINCES OF

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, AND ALBERTA

ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

Valuable business and residential sites for sale at Fort William, Winnipeg, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria, etc.

Full information at the Company's Offices, Winnipeg, Canada, or 1 Lime Street, London, E.C.3.



CANADA

No. 855.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1922.

Vol. LXVI.

9^D.

WEEKLY

CANADA'S FOUR STAPLE AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.

(See page 205.)



A FINE HERD OF AYRSHIRES ON A FARM NEAR WATERLOO, QUEBEC.



CURING ROOM IN AN ONTARIO CHEESE FACTORY.



FEEDING THE POULTRY



HOG-FARMING IN THE SWAN RIVER DISTRICT OF MANITOBA

BACON,
BUTTER,
EGGS,
CHEESE.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL
FOR ALL INTERESTED IN THE DOMINION.

PRICE 9d OR 20 CENTS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (see page III).

OFFICES OF "CANADA":

ENGLAND: 110 St. Martin's Lane, LONDON, W.0.2 (close to
Trafalgar Square).

CANADA: 4 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Telephone—London: 3450 (twent).

Telegrams: "Canada Newspaper, London." Cables: "Chinook, London."

Cheques and P.O.O.s to be made payable to the Canada Newspaper
Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter.

Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

In the absence of an expressed agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all articles published in "Canada" belongs to the Canada Newspaper Company, Ltd.

We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs of interesting Canadian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned.

Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for (not forwarded).

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

PAGE.

CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE	197, 205, 210
THE CANADIAN BUDGET	201
BASEBALL IN LONDON	202
PURELY PERSONAL	203, 204
FROM EAST TO WEST	206, 207
CHILD LIFE IN CANADA (Illustrations)	208, 209
NEW OPTIMISM IN THE WEST	211
FINANCE, TRADE, AND BUSINESS	212, 213, 217, 219
MINING PRICES AND NOTES	212, 213
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	218
STEAMSHIP SAILINGS	219
CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON	220

BRITISH SETTLERS FOR CANADA.

THE Empire Settlement Bill has passed the House of Commons with the celerity predicted for it. At all stages it has met with general support, and practically the only criticism directed against it has been in regard to details. The one serious amendment brought forward was to the effect that liability under the Bill should be limited to a period of five years, instead of 15 as provided. This was moved from the Labour benches by Mr. Wedgwood, but it was quickly negated on Mr. Amery's pointing out that the longer term was adopted in order to show that the co-operation of the Mother Country with the Dominions would be for a reasonably long term of years. Having thus got safely so far, the Bill is not likely to meet with hostility in the House of Lords. Then the British Government will be in a position to negotiate with the Oversea Governments in regard to schemes in which they can co-operate. Indeed, we believe that some of these are ripe already; and Mr. Amery, while counselling caution and prudence, hopes that not many weeks will pass before a passage scheme and a scheme for preliminary training on the land in England are started.

We hope the Canadian Government will not allow themselves to be outdistanced by the other Governments in taking advantage of this scheme. We notice that Mr. Stewart, the responsible Federal Minister, has been telling a Montreal gathering that the prevalent feeling in Canada is the need for settlers, adding that quality is to be the first requisite rather than quantity. We are glad to see that he emphasised the fact that "the kind of settlers needed were all to be found in the British Empire, and these were the people to be encouraged to come out to settle in the Dominion." This is more satisfactory than Sir Clifford Sifton's qualified admission that "the tenant farmers and farm labourers from the British Islands are as good stock as can be brought to this country." He holds that for the Western prairies the Canadian Government should seek settlers in the United States, while only peasants from Europe were likely to clear and develop the unsettled Northern areas of the Dominion. Despite some modification of what was previously attributed to him by way of criticism of the Empire Settlement Bill, the ex-Minister of the Interior is still suspicious of the British Government's readiness to assist British farmers or farm labourers to leave the Old Country, feeling sure that assistance will be given only to "classes who have never done well in Canada, and could never succeed as Canadian farmers." We have no doubt but that Mr. Amery and Mr. Stewart are awake to the desirability of proving that Sir Clifford is mistaken.

Mr. Amery, at any rate, is fully alive to the importance of not only fostering the British stock, but introducing the British leaven into the new communities of Western Canada, so that they may "crystallise round a sound and strong political tradition of Canadian national life and British Imperial patriotism." These words he used last week at the annual meeting of the Fellowship of the Maple Leaf, whose motto, expressed in the cryptic letters, "K.C.B.C.," is "Keep Canada British and Christian," and whose service is a record of good work towards that double aim. There can be no exaggeration of the importance of that mission. In the life of those communities of settlers from various parts of Continental Europe, the teacher has a part to play, both intellectually and morally, that can be of inestimable value both to Canada and to the Empire.

—* *—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Markets of the Empire. Lord Beaverbrook, in adjuring the members of the London Commercial Club the other day to ignore the German menace—"the bogey man of the industrial and commercial world"—drew their attention to the other fields waiting for their endeavour. Traversing the statement that British trade cannot recover because of the loss of the German market, he pointed out that whereas in 1921 Germany bought from Britain £18,000,000 worth of goods, and in the first quarter of 1922 £5,000,000 worth, Britain's sales to Ireland were £200,000,000. He made an interesting comparison with the markets of the Empire: In the first quarter of 1922 Australia bought three times as much as Germany, India five times as much, New Zealand a little less, Africa and Canada a little more. China, torn by civil war and subject to political upheavals, bought half as much again, the Argentine bought more than Germany, and Brazil and Chili as much.

The importance of Empire trade was recently put strikingly by *The Times* in terms of the population. Last year, it was shown, the value of British exports per head of the population was £12 4s. 5d. to New Zealand, compared with 13s. 3d. to Spain; £8 7s. 4d. to Australia, against £1 12s. 11d. to Sweden; £2 4s. 4d. to Canada, against 8s. 2d. to the United States; £4 5s. 11d. to South Africa, against £1 8s. 6d. to Switzerland. The Indian Empire, it was further pointed out, has long been by far the biggest customer for British goods. Next to her last year came Australia, which, in spite of the immense disparity in population, purchased more than the whole of the United States.

**Labour and
Export Trade.**

The direct connection between Labour conditions and export trade is not generally recognised. It was very clearly pointed out by Lord Northcliffe in a speech in London last week. He was dealing with both Australia and Canada, and while not taking a gloomy view of the Commonwealth, he confessed it was "not a booming country like Canada." And, going on to develop his argument, he pointed out that "Canada has not tied herself up with ridiculous labour agreements, with basic wage nonsense, with constant agitation about labour by people who know nothing about labour. Canada has not made the price of labour so high, and the hours of labour so light, that she cannot be an exporting country, which is true of Queensland."

Now that Canada is trying to develop her export trade, that point is worth keeping in mind. It is certainly a warning, from a national point of view, against embarking upon rash Socialistic or other such experiments.

**Indians'
Grievances.**

The Dominion Minister of the Interior is to be congratulated upon his prompt action in personally investigating the grievances of the Six Nations Indians after these had been formulated in Council. To the main points at issue *Canada* gave considerable prominence last summer, when Chief Deskaheh, failing to secure any satisfaction at Ottawa, came to England to take up the matter with the Colonial Office, and, if need be, with the King himself.

The Indians should never have been allowed to feel that such a step was necessary. They were entitled to a more sympathetic reception at Ottawa than they apparently had at that time, and we are glad to know that Mr. Stewart has dealt more considerably with them. He has very rightly taken the position that—within reasonable limits, of course—nothing is to be forced upon the Six Nations Indians that they object to. In consequence, enfranchisement is to be made optional, while safeguards are to be provided against the alienation of their lands without their consent.

**A West Indies
Committee.**

Among the numerous problems connected with the West Indies that are being considered at the present

time is the question of currency. No uniform system is in existence, and it is generally agreed that a West Indian coinage should be substituted.

As a result of the recent visit to the islands of the Hon. E. Wood, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, the Colonial Secretary has appointed a Departmental Committee "to consider what, if any, changes are desirable in the currency systems of the West Indian Colonies, and whether any improvements are required in the existing facilities for exchange between those Colonies and the Mother Country." The chairman of the Committee is the Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., who accompanied Mr. Wood on his tour, and among the other members are representatives of the Colonial Bank and of the Royal Bank of Canada. This is a well-deserved recognition of the part the Canadian banks are playing in the business of the islands. The President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, it will be remembered, was greatly struck during his recent visit by the facilities provided by them, and impressed by the volume of business they are doing and their evident high standing in the community.

**Links with the
Past.**

Canada is often spoken of as a young country, with practically no history.

The Dominion of to-day, of course, is really rooted in a past that is full of romance and adventure many centuries old. Recent individual celebrations come both as links with that past and reminders of the progress that has been made since.

At Annapolis Royal, in Nova Scotia, there were commemorated last year the tercentenary of the grant of a Royal Charter to the Scottish Colony, the bicentenary of the institution of a Common Court of Law, as well as the centenary of the arrival of T. C. Haliburton,

the litterateur and jurist. Kingston, in Ontario, the first capital of Canada after the Union of 1841, is about to celebrate its 250th anniversary. Next year, in Nova Scotia, is to be commemorated the arrival of the first party of Scottish immigrants at Pictou harbour 150 years ago, regarded by many local "Blue Noes" as a parallel in importance to the landing of the Pilgrim Father from the *Mayflower*.

**Montreal a
Hundred Years
Ago.**

The Montreal Board of Trade, too, has just become a centenary, having been organized in April, 1822. Its centennial banquet was a notable gathering, the speakers including the Governor-General, the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, the Prime Minister of the Dominion, and the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

At it there were interesting glimpses back to the state of things a hundred years before, when George IV. was King. At that time Montreal, which has now some 750,000 people, had a population variously estimated at 9,000 and 16,000—to which it had grown from 3,000 in 1763. The city had but recently thrown down its walls built a hundred years earlier. The year 1822 also saw the amalgamation of the North-West Fur Company and the Hudson's Bay Company, the commencement of the Lachine Canal, and the establishment of the first English-speaking public school and the General Hospital. McGill University had been founded in the previous year, and the Bank of Montreal less than five years before. All these were signs of the stirring of new life in that "quaint and quiet town" on the banks of the river, with neither harbour nor wharves worthy of the name. Since then it has never looked back. Its Board of Trade can rightly claim a substantial share in its development, during those hundred years, into the commercial capital of Canada and one of the world's great seaports.

**"Chances"
of Marriage.**

In a comment on the activity of British organisations for the emigration of women, the *Toronto Mail and Empire* made the unexpected remark: "Canada is a good field for suitable female immigrants, but they must be prepared to work, and to take chances if they marry."

We are not sure in what sense our contemporary wishes the last clause to be taken. Marriage is proverbially a lottery, in which both the man and the woman take chances. Are we to understand that in Canada it is only the female immigrants who have to take chances when they enter the holy estate? Or is it to be inferred that the risks are greater in Canada than at home? We don't suppose they really are. One thing is certain from experience—viz., that these women's chances of marriage are many times greater than if they had remained at home.

**"Keep to the
Right."**

Before the year is out the whole of the mainland of Canada will conform to the same rule of the road, viz., that all vehicular traffic should keep to the right. This has long been the practice in Quebec, Ontario, and the Prairie Provinces. British Columbia adopted it some eighteen months ago so far as the interior of the Province is concerned, the change taking place on the coast also a little later. Now Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have been taking legislative action to bring them into line with the other Provinces of the Dominion, and also with most of the States of the Union. It is proposed to make the change in these Maritime Provinces operative on December 1.

The great increase in motor-car travel has, of course, been the main factor in determining the various Provincial authorities to come into line with their neighbours. It was almost inevitable in the interests of safety. It is, incidentally, interesting to remember that in British Columbia the change from left to right was brought about without any serious accident.

CANADIANS AND EMPIRE DAY.

Canadian Club Luncheon in London.

Some 300 Canadians and others gathered at the Hotel Cecil, London, on Wednesday, to celebrate Empire Day, the occasion being a luncheon under the auspices of the Canadian Club of Great Britain. The chief speaker was the Duke of Devonshire.

Sir George McLaren Brown, one of the Vice-Presidents of the club, presided in the absence of the Hon. P. C. Larkin, who was detained at Geneva on official business.

The proceedings were opened with the singing of "O Canada" by Mr. Earle Spicer.

The Chairman, in proposing the health of the Duke of Devonshire, recalled that it was in Canada that the movement of Empire Day first had its being.

The Duke of Devonshire, in responding, described the enthusiastic celebration of Empire Day in Toronto, in which he had taken part on two occasions, and spoke of the part which Canada and the Empire had to play in maintaining the peace of the world.

Mr. C. Lionel Hanington, President of the Club, proposed the health of the other guests, and responses were made by the American Ambassador and Sir Hamar Greenwood. The latter, in an eloquent and spirited speech, spoke of the significance of the Empire, and declaimed against the pessimists in the Mother Country, who, he declared, had no justification whatever for their attitude, especially on Empire Day.

A fuller report will appear in next week's *Canada*.

—* *—

CANADA AT GENOA.

The instructions given by the Government to the Canadian delegates to the Genoa Conference were tabled in the House of Commons on Tuesday. They may (says the Ottawa correspondent of *The Times*) be taken as an indication of a change on the part of the present Government in the conception of Canada's relation to the Empire's foreign affairs. The instructions to Sir Charles Gordon and Dr. Montpetit were that they "were not to concern themselves with purely European affairs, but were to give attention to economic questions which affected the Dominion." This is in line with the doctrine of Mr. Fielding, Mr. Lapointe, and other influential members of the new Ministry, who have always urged that matters of high policy ought to be left to the British Foreign Office.

Sir Charles Gordon says: "Genoa was a success in that it cleared the air. It failed because of the obduracy of Russia. The Russians, however, have been given time to think it over, and The Hague may find them in a more reasonable mood."

—* *—

THE ART OF BEING GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

"Being a Governor-General is very different from being a General," said Lord Byng, in a speech at Hamilton, Ont. "A General could sometimes have an almost human side, he could shake hands with his men, and talk to them, but when it comes to being a Governor-General, you are always faced with the dreadful question—Are you being constitutional?"

"There are two duties which I must perform. The first is to uphold the integrity of the King, whose servant I am. While it is easy being a servant, it is not so easy to be the representative of this man we all admire so much. The second duty is to uphold the constitution of this country. This is fairly easy, because whenever one feels particularly anxious to do a certain thing, one had better refrain from doing it, because it is sure to be constitutionally right."

"Everything that the Government of this country does is perfectly right in the eyes of the Governor-General," Lord Byng continued, in a whimsical vein. "You only say that the Government is right when it votes your way of thinking. I've got to say it is right no matter what way it goes."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 6s. or 8s. for 30 words or under, every additional word one penny, of two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

BRETT. On April 29 at "Lynch," Duncan, Vancouver Island, to Dorothy (née Quiesed), wife of Ronald Brett, the gift of a son.

JAMES. On May 14 at Cathedral Rectory, St. John's, Newfoundland, Evelyn Wilson, wife of Canon Leonard James, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PURVIS-JOHNSTONE. At the Trinity Memorial Church, Montreal, on May 16, Guy L. Ramsey to Grace Hamilton, younger daughter of the late Ronald H. Johnstone, C.B., of Glasgow.

DEATHS.

LEBOY. On May 11, at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, the Rev. Anthony William Hamon Leboy, formerly of Appleshaw Vicarage, Hampshire.

A subscriber writes: "I may return to Canada within the next three months; therefore, am renewing my subscription for three months only. If I do not go I shall, of course, continue to take your excellent publication."

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Interest in Public Affairs.

"Instead of Western people having dangerous tendencies in the matter of their views on public affairs, it may be safely asserted that there is a larger percentage of the people who take an active, sane, and intelligent interest in public affairs than in the East. The Progressive movement has been remarkably successful in arousing individual interest, its aims are national and constructive, and the utterances of the leader of the movement have been such as to inspire confidence rather than arouse fears for the future of the West or of the Dominion as a whole."—*Manitoba Free Press*.

The Canadian Banking System.

"The Canadian banking system has upon the whole proved its worth, and will stand comparison with that of any other country, and certainly with that of the United States, where Government audit exists. It is possible to so cramp the operations of banks as to discourage the investment of capital therein, and to fetter their facilities for promotion of trade; and the fact cannot be got away from that their security and success depend not on Acts of Parliament, but upon prudence and integrity of management."—*Montreal Gazette*.

Adding Another Province.

"If we can add even two or three hundred thousand farmers by immigration, and that should not be a long or a difficult task, we will have gone far to reduce the burden of the average Canadian taxpayer and to solve a singularly perplexing and harassing railway problem. No increase of population will reconcile the differences which exist over the wisdom of direct operation of railways by Governments. But at least the national situation would be enormously improved by such an increase of settlement as would add a new Province to the Confederation."—*Montreal Star*.

Canadian Motion Pictures.

"The field for Canadian motion pictures, made by Canadians in Canada, and truthfully depicting Canadian life in the real Canadian environment, is full of wonderful possibilities, and from the point of view of the movies it has so far hardly been touched. Canadian literature, Canadian history, Canadian life, offer countless opportunities for effective reproduction on the screen. If they are handled in the right way, with sincerity, intelligence, and insight, as well as with an appreciation of both the possibilities and limitations of the motion picture, they cannot fail to be entertaining and instructive to Canadians at home, and to make our country better known in other lands."—*Ottawa Journal*.

Gold Mining Optimism.

"One of the bright features of the yearly financial reviews is the exceptional progress being made by Ontario's gold mining industry. The gold output for 1921 is valued at about \$18,000,000, of which nearly all came from about five mines. The big difficulty the mines have been contending with for the last year has been shortage of power. The year before that it was shortage of labour. If plenty of power is assured for the dry season, or, indeed, for all year, great strides can be made in promoting output. The reduction in wages at the first of the year brings costs down to a level at which fair profits are possible from moderate grade ore. It is possible, in a large mill, and with adequate mine organisation, to make almost 100 per cent. on \$7.50 ore. The main need of the gold industry of Northern Ontario now is more power and more capital. There are many good properties barely prospected in the recognised gold zone."—*Toronto Mail and Empire*.

—* *—

"CANADA TO-DAY," 1921-22.

An Australian Appreciation.

In a review of "Canada To-day," 1921-22, the *Evening News*, of Sydney, N.S.W., says:—

"The first impulse after reading it is to go to Canada, for the various sections of the national life are dealt with in a comprehensive and alluring manner. If there is anything about Canada that is left unsaid in the work, it is not worth saying. More space is, of course, devoted to the country than the city, but both are attractively dealt with. Widely disseminated, the publication must prove a powerful incentive to would-be emigrants to fill Canada's empty spaces."

In addition to purchasers in all parts of the United Kingdom and Canada, orders for "Canada To-day," 1921-22, have come from Jersey, Guernsey, Paris, Rotterdam, Malta, Cape Town, Boston (Mass.), Howrah (Bengal), Nablus (Palestine), Ichang (China), Sapporo (Japan), Honolulu, Auckland (New Zealand), Nakura (Kenya Colony), Sokoto (Northern Nigeria), and Casablanca (Morocco).

"Canada To-day" is published by the Canada Newspaper Co., 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. (2s. 6d.; post free, 3s.).

THE CANADIAN BUDGET.
Increased British Preference.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, the Minister of Finance, in his Budget speech, announced that there would be a downward revision of the tariff. British preference would be increased in some respects (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent).

Mr. Fielding emphasised the need for most rigid economy, and indicated that increased taxation would be necessary to meet new conditions.

A decline in international trade of nearly \$1,000,000,000 and a heavy falling off in national revenue were the salient features of the Budget (says the Ottawa correspondent of *The Times*).

Trade, the Minister announced, declined from \$2,450,000,000 in 1920-21 to \$1,500,000,000 in 1921-2, the greatest decline being in imports. Total revenue for the year was \$371,000,000, as compared with \$451,000,000 in the preceding year. Ordinary expenditure, however, was \$324,000,000, so that there was a surplus in the consolidated account of \$47,000,000. Customs revenue declined from \$102,000,000 in 1920-21 to \$101,000,000, due to declining imports and shrinkage in values. The excise tax was raised by \$78,000,000, as compared with \$38,000,000 in the preceding year, but the sales tax declined from \$70,000,000 to \$72,000,000. The National Debt, the Minister stated, had increased during the year by \$73,000,000, and now stood at the great net total of \$2,384,000,000. Against this, however, Mr. Fielding found encouragement in the fact that there had been a rise in the gold basis of the Dominion notes circulation from 26 to 33 per cent., while the gold reserve had increased from 43 to 47 per cent. The improvement in the American exchange rate also represented a bright aspect of the Dominion's financial position.

The Minister frankly admitted that the coming year presented many difficulties. The main estimates called for an expenditure of \$400,000,000, and if the revenue was maintained on the basis of last year the country was faced with the prospect of a deficit of \$95,000,000, taking no account of the likelihood of a continued decline in the returns from income and other taxation. The payment of \$5,000,000 monthly, by which the British Government proposed to clear off its indebtedness of \$130,000,000 to the Dominion would be of considerable assistance, while the Victory Loan of \$184,000,000 maturing next autumn would be taken care of by an international loan.

MR. LARKIN AT GENEVA.

The Hon. P. C. Larkin, the High Commissioner for Canada, signed at Geneva on Monday, on behalf of the Dominion Government, four Protocols embodying certain amendments to the Covenant of the League of Nations.

The four documents in question belong to the series of conventions arising out of the Transit Conference held at Barcelona last spring. They relate to (1) freedom of transit; (2) regulation of navigable waters of international concern; (3) supplementary to No. 2; and (4) recognition of right to a flag of States having no sea-coast.

Mr. Larkin returned to London on Wednesday night.

MERCHANTS BANK CHARGE DISMISSED.

The charge against Mr. D. C. Macarow, former general manager of the Merchants Bank, of making false and misleading returns of the bank's condition in October last, was dismissed at Montreal on Monday (says a Reuter's cablegram).

According to the judgment (says *The Times* Toronto correspondent) nothing was done by Mr. Macarow with the deliberate intention to deceive the shareholders or the public. The Judge took the view that the losses through the Thornton Davidson Brokerage Company were not concealed, and that there was no intention to exaggerate the value of the bank premises or overestimate the advances made to subsidiary companies, since, through these companies, all the real estate involved remained substantially the property of the Merchants Bank. The Judge held further that there was no intentional misrepresentation in connection with the banks' current loans on returns from branch offices. It is stated from Ottawa that an appeal will be taken by the Dominion Government against the judgment. In the meantime the hearing of the case against Sir Montagu Allan is deferred until June 1.

We have received from the Agent-General for British Columbia copies of the second edition of the bulletin (No. 8) on "Agriculture in British Columbia," published by authority of the B.C. Legislative Assembly.

A great deal of interesting and useful information is given in the "Peace River Guide," published by the Hamar Jackson Publishing Company, Edmonton. The territory covered is described as from Edmonton to the Peace River, and also the North-West Territories. As a matter of fact, attention is also given to the Province of Alberta as a whole. The booklet contains a number of illustrations and maps.

CANADA'S NAVAL POLICY.
Mr. Mackenzie King's Definite.

The Dominion Government's definite policy on the latter question in Parliament last week (says the Ottawa correspondent).

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, reviewed the policy of the Liberal Party in the past, held that there had been no departure from it. The party's aim, he said, had been the establishment of a naval organisation and the construction of ships to act in co-operation with the British fleet at such times as the Government of Canada deemed it desirable to place them at the disposal of the Admiralty. "That," he said, "is our policy for the years that lie ahead. When it was promulgated we had regard to the situation which existed at the time or was believed to exist at the time. That policy will be carried on in the light of present financial conditions and in the light of conditions generally throughout the world. That is the policy we believe to be most advisable in the interests of this country and the Empire."

The proposals were passed on Monday without a division.



A FAMILY GROUP ON THE "EMPERESS OF SCOTLAND."

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Wade, who sailed by the Canadian Pacific liner last week, and their daughter, Mrs. Chimes.

CANADA'S POPULATION.

Revised census figures bring the total population of the Dominion to 8,769,489, as compared with 7,200,643 in 1911, an increase of 1,568,846. The total, by Provinces and territories, as compared with the 1911 census, now stands as—

Province—	1921.
Nova Scotia	523,837
New Brunswick	387,830
Prince Edward Id.	88,015
Quebec	2,132,171
Ontario	2,020,054
Manitoba	614,008
Saskatchewan	701,390
Alberta	581,005
British Columbia	523,353
Yukon	4,162
N.W. Territories	6,684
Canadian Navy	485

A party of boys and girls, numbering nearly 100, took a dip in the Canadian Pacific *Montcalm* on Friday afternoon under the auspices of the Catholic Emigration Association. They are going to places in Ontario where the boys will take up farming work and the girls domestic work. The party was in charge of the Rev. Father Hudson. The Catholic Emigration Association anticipate having about six more parties.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO. Western Conference's Resolution.

A conference at Regina—which was attended by officials of the Federal Department of Agriculture, representatives of the Departments of Agriculture, and of the agricultural colleges of the four Western Provinces, superintendents of experimental farms, and representatives of the railways, packing companies, live stock associations, and the Canadian Council of Agriculture—has adopted the following resolution:

That this conference respectfully urges the Dominion Government to continue to press for the removal in its entirety of the British embargo against Canadian cattle, and is of opinion that, pending the removal of the embargo, an endeavour should be made to provide for the shipment of Canadian fat cattle to interior points for slaughter under a permit system, thus making it possible to have Canadian beef ordered by British consumers as fresh-killed beef.

During a debate in the Ontario Legislature on the cattle embargo, the Hon. M. W. Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, argued in favour of free trade within the Empire in cattle in the interests of the Empire as a whole and of the individual Dominions (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*).

Mr. Crawford, a Conservative member, and a well-known cattle dealer, stated that while he was not opposed to the removal of the embargo, he was satisfied that Ontario farmers had gained through being forced to export beef-cattle instead of stockers.

In closing the debate, the Hon. E. C. Drury, the Provincial Premier, declared that it would be unfortunate to allow the impression to go abroad that Ontario was indifferent about the removal of the embargo, as such event would be a great stimulus to Canadian agriculture.

A special committee of the National Federation of Meat Traders' Associations (Incorporated) held in London on Monday, passed the following resolution: "That this Committee are gravely concerned at the great shortage of live-stock in the country and the present high price of English meat now prevailing. The only remedy is the reintroduction of Canadian cattle, and this Federation are convinced that in the national interest it is essential that the Government should give an early day for the discussion of the whole question."

The Corporation of the City of London have decided to convene another conference on the subject of the embargo. It will be held at the Guildhall on Wednesday, June 14, at 11.30 a.m., under the presidency of the Lord Mayor.

Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen stated at Westminster last week that the total number of live cattle for food imported from Canada into the United Kingdom in 1921 was 31,074, and in the four months January to April of this year, 2,193. No importation took place in 1919 or 1920.

—* *—

SIR DONALD MACMASTER'S WILL. A Tribute to His Son's Memory.

The will of Sir Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P., who died in England on March 3 last, is (says the Montreal *Gazette*) dated Westminster, June 9, 1919, and it is accompanied by two codicils, dated respectively November 5, 1921, and January, 1922. The codicils confirm the provisions of the will itself, add instructions in relation to the execution of certain details, and the last codicil gives to the widow, in addition to \$25,000 provided for in the will, testator's London house, 57 Sloane Gardens.

Special money bequests are made to Mrs. Hugh MacIntyre, Maxwell, Ont.; Mrs. Daisy Murphy, Ottawa; Mrs. Wilfred Soucier, Chesterville, Ont., and Miss Minnie Cameron, Chesterville, Ont.

Sir Donald bequeathed his law books in Montreal, and his French law books and other volumes in his chambers at Lincoln's Inn, to Mr. G. A. Campbell, K.C., of Montreal. The will adds:—

"My dear son, Lieutenant Donald Cameron Deford Macmaster, of the Sixth Battalion, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, having fallen in battle at Loos on September 25, 1915, while, as stated in the official report, 'gallantly lending his men,' it is my wish and desire that if the place where he was buried can be identified, it shall be marked by some appropriate monument or other indication of the last resting place of his remains, and that to his memory there shall be erected a tablet in St. Andrews' Church, Williamstown, Ont., and a proper inscription placed upon the family tomb in the graveyard of said church."

Gifts are made by Sir Donald to his two daughters, who, after all other provisions of the will have been carried out, will equally share the residue of the estate.

Lady Macmaster and the Royal Trust are named executors, and the testator says in one of the codicils: "I wish my executors to be guided as far as possible and practicable in the administration of my estate by the professional advice of my good friend, Mr. George A. Campbell, K.C."

The last codicil concludes: "With God's blessing on my widow and children and all my dear friends."

BASEBALL IN LONDON. Canadian Team Beats American.

The first games under the auspices of the recently-formed International Baseball League were played last Sunday at Stamford Bridge Grounds, Fulham, S.W.6.

In the first game London Canadians beat London Americans by 12 (4-3-1-1-3) to 11 (3-0-1-0-7); and in the second the U.S. Shipping Board beat All England by 9 (1-0-0-3-2-1) to 4 (0-0-0-2-0-2-0).

In the first game the Americans opened with three runs, but the Canadians got it back in their half, and gradually got ahead. In the fifth innings the Americans had a batting rally, and hit Brown rather hard, but his support was not as good as it might have been, and the Americans took the lead again. In the Canadians' half of the last innings Baker was wild and walked the first three batters up. With the bases full, Brown, who had been pitching a good game for the Canadians, hit a hard drive to left field that was good for two bases, and three men scored, winning the game by 12-11, amid excitement.

The London Canadians' team was composed of Blackader (formerly captain of the Epsom Convalescent Hospital team), 2nd base; Edmack (ex-2nd Bn.), short stop; Stibel, centre field; Brown (ex-3rd Bn., and captain of Third Division team in France), pitcher; Tapping (ex-R.A.F.), 3rd base; Beacon



BROWN, THE CANADIANS'
PITCHER.



BLACKADER CATCHING A
LONG DRIVE.

(ex-Pay Office), left field; Blakely (ex-26th Bn.), right field; Muirhead (ex-15th Bn., captain of 15th Bn. team in 1915 and later of Record Office team), catcher; Henderson (ex-29th Bn.), 1st base.

International Baseball League games have been arranged at Stamford Bridge on Sundays, May 28, June 11, 18, and 25, and July 9, 16, 23, and 30. There will be a special game on Tuesday, July 4 (Independence Day), in aid of London hospitals.

The London Canadians' team practises at the Handley Page ground, Cricklewood, N.W.2, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.30, and Saturdays at 2. There is room for more players.

The president of the League (whose offices are at 6 Dansey Yard, Wardour Street, W.1) is Mr. C. F. Muirhead; the vice-president, Mr. J. T. Berry; and the secretary, Mr. Sam Laschiver.

—* *—

VISITORS TO WAR GRAVES.

Through the Canadian Red Cross organisation in London over 100 relatives of late members of the C.E.F. have already visited their graves in the cemeteries near the battlefields in France and Belgium during the last few weeks.

Mrs. David Fraser, who is in charge of the organisation, and has an office in the West End branch of the Bank of Montreal, 9 Waterloo Place, London, S.W., by courtesy of the manager, informed a representative of *Canada* that she is receiving many applications daily, and is able, by arrangement with the St. Barnabas Hostels in France, to arrange for relatives of limited means to make a three-days tour of the battlefields area for about £5 or £6, exclusive of motor-cars, which are not needed to visit many of the cemeteries. This sum is for second class on the boat and railways in France, and includes hostel charges. The hire of a motor-car for a party averages about 20s. or 30s. per head per day.

—* *—

The branches of the Canadian banks in London, following the example set by the British banks, will close at 3.30 p.m., instead of 3 p.m., on and after June 1.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Duke of Connaught is to be present at the Empire Day parade arranged by the League of the Empire in Hyde Park to-day (Saturday), at 5 o'clock, and will inspect the line.

The Duchess of Devonshire is suffering from measles at No. 2 Carlton Gardens, London, S.W. As a precautionary measure her daughter, Lady Rachel Cavendish, is in quarantine at the Duke's seat at Chatsworth. The Duke is now staying in Upper Belgrave Street, at the house of Lord Hartington, his son.

The Hon. P. C. Larkin returned from Genoa on Wednesday night.

Mr. Larkin has succeeded Sir George Perley as the representative of the Canadian Government on the Imperial Shipping Committee.

Mr. Larkin has consented to be Hon. President of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London.

Mr. Larkin and Sir Edgar Bowring were present at the Australian and New Zealand Luncheon Club's lunch to Lord Northcliffe on Thursday of last week.

Sir Charles Gordon, who was one of the Canadian delegates at Genoa, has arrived in London, and is staying at the Ritz Hotel.

Col. Noel Marshall, who has been making an extended tour on the Continent, is expected at the Carlton Hotel this week.

Lady Drummond, who is now in Paris, is expected in London early in June.

Maud Lady Orr-Lewis has returned with the Misses Orr-Lewis to Cannes, where Sir Albert Stern, whose marriage to Miss Orr-Lewis will take place there on June 6, has also arrived.

Sir Campbell Stuart, managing director of *The Times*, with his mother, Mrs. Ernest Stuart, is sailing for New York by the *Baltic* to-day, and will spend the summer in Canada.

Senator Lorne Webster was among those who welcomed Mr. Lloyd George at Victoria Station, on his return to London from Genoa last Saturday. He is joining in the English tour arranged by the Empire Parliamentary Association.

Mr. Justice Weir and Mrs. Weir, of Montreal, arrived by the *Regina*, and will make a tour through England, and visit France and Belgium.

The Rev. Canon F. G. Scott, senior chaplain of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces in the Great War, is expected at Liverpool from Montreal to-morrow by the *Montrose*, accompanied by Mrs. Scott.

Dr. Philippe Roy, Canadian Commissioner in Paris, returned from a visit to Canada by the *Empress of France*, and landed at Cherbourg last Wednesday.

Mr. Donald Armour, C.M.G., F.R.C.S., has been appointed a consulting surgeon to the Italian Hospital, Queen Square, London.

Mr. T. R. Whitley, London manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, and Mr.



MR. T. R. WHITLEY.

Charles H. Hewitt, of the Colonial Bank, have been appointed by the Colonial Secretary to be members of the West Indian Currency Committee.

Mrs. and Miss Ryde, of Montreal, arrived by the *Regina*, and are at the Hotel Stafford.

Mrs. Basil Sawyer, of Toronto, daughter of the late Sir Donald Macmaster, is expected to arrive by the *Montrose* to-morrow from Montreal.

Mr. William Turnbull, Timber Commissioner of British Columbia, and Acting-Secretary to the office of the Agent-General, has been elected a member of the Governing Council of the Empire Forestry Association, which has its headquarters at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington.

Dr. G. E. and Mrs. Armstrong (Montreal), Professor C. Bathe, Mr. and Mrs. George Breakey, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Dautre, Professor Pelham Edgar, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Hodgins, Major J. W. and Mrs. Marsden, Dr. F. W. C. Mohr, Dr. George Ross, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. and Miss Ryde, Mr. Justice W. A. and Mrs. Weir, and Professor M. W. and Mrs. Wallace arrived from Montreal by the *Regina* last Sunday.

On Wednesday, May 17, Mr. John Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia, gave a dinner party at the Savoy Hotel in honour of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Campbell, of Halifax, N.S. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. McKeen (Halifax), Mr. and Mrs. Thornley (New York), Mrs. Curry, Mrs. Williams, Mr. J. Lithgow, Mr. Minshull (Halifax), Mr. and Mrs. Buckley (Sydney), and Dr. and Mrs. Falconer (Halifax).

London, R.C.S., has been
Deputy, additional, to

perintendent of
Institution, who reside at Richmond
addressed the children of St. Mary
School there on Empire Day.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Cyril Cusack were among the guests at the reception given by Lady Headley at 6 Connaught Square, on May 19, to meet the Premier of Western Australia.

Mr. James Cuthbertson, of Yoker, Dumbartonshire, has left for Canada, accompanied by Mrs. Cuthbertson, as a representative of the Chamber of Commerce, Glasgow, in connection with Empire commercial research work.

The Montreal branch of the Canadian Authors' Association gave a reception at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, in honour of Miss E. Montzambert, of the *Montreal Gazette*, before she left for a tour to the Pacific coast. Mr. W. Lefroy, Editor of *Canada*, was among those present.

Mr. Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Holland, has had to undergo an operation for appendicitis. He is at the Clifton Nursing Home, Bristol, and is progressing satisfactorily. Mrs. Johnston also came over from Holland to be with her husband.

Mr. W. R. MacInnes, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, returned to Montreal last week by the *Empress of Scotland*. Sir George McLaren Brown accompanied him as far as Cherbourg. Mr. L. A. Doherty, general traffic manager, Canada Steamship Lines, also left by the same steamer.

Mrs. A. Herbert Eckford entertained at the Albemarle Club, London, at luncheon on May 19, in honour of her sister, Mrs. John Hay, of Toronto. The guests were Mrs. Holmes-Kerr, Miss Blackburn, Mrs. Louise Minty, Mrs. Farrell (Montreal), and Mrs. Boyd (Toronto).

Mr. and Mrs. A. Herbert Eckford entertained at luncheon at the Wellington Club on May 18, in honour of the Canadian High Commissioner and Mrs. and Miss Larkin. The guests included Lord and Lady Pentland, Sir George Macgill, Mr. Howard Lowther, Mr. I. S. C. Lee, and Mrs. Louise Minty.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Aldin, the Hon. Frank and Mrs. Carrel, Mr. D. W. Dingwall, Mr. M. Dwyer, Lady Ellen Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Johnston, Mr. J. A. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. John Martin, Mrs. Janet Osler, Mr. and Mrs. W. Robinson, and Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wright left for Quebec by the *Empress of Scotland*.

Amongst the passengers sailing on the Canadian Pacific liner *Montcalm*, on May 19, was Mrs. E. Garvice, widow of Mr. Charles Garvice, the famous author. Mrs. Garvice is accompanied by her two daughters, and they are proceeding out to Victoria, B.C., on a visit to Mrs. Garvice's son, who is in business there. Mrs. Garvice and her daughters were accompanied on the *Montcalm* by Mrs. Wm. C. Noxon, wife of the Agent-General for Ontario.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

MAY 25.—Proportional Representation Society: Public Demonstration, Central Hall, Westminster, 8.
 MAY 26.—Queen's birthday.
 MAY 26.—Violin and piano recital by Stockoff and Arnold Bax, Wigmore Hall, 3.
 MAY 26.—Song recital by Ingo Simon, Wigmore Hall, 8.30.
 MAY 27.—Duke of Connaught takes the salute at Empire Day Parade, Hyde Park, 4.
 MAY 27.—Polo: Whitney Cup Final at Hurlingham.
 MAY 27.—Violin and piano recital by Melsa and Solomon, Wigmore Hall, 3.
 MAY 28.—Baseball: International Baseball League, Stamford Bridge Sports Ground, Fulham Road, S.W.6.
 MAY 29.—King holds Levée at St. James's Palace.
 MAY 29.—Sir Edmund Walker at Canada Club dinner, Savoy Hotel, 7.30.
 MAY 29.—Cello recital by Maurice Dambois, Æolian Hall, 8.15.
 MAY 30.—Cello recital by Hans Kindler, Æolian Hall, 3.15.
 MAY 31.—The Derby at Epsom.
 MAY 31.—Imperial Industries Club dinner, Trocadero Restaurant, 7.
 MAY 31.—Song recital by Sibyl Cropper, Wigmore Hall, 8.30.
 MAY 31.—Concert in aid of Bedford College for Women Extension and Endowment Fund, Wigmore Hall, 5.30.
 JUNE 2 and 3.—Polo Pony Show at Hurlingham.
 JUNE 3.—King's Birthday Celebration and Trooping of the Colour, Horse Guards Parade.
 JUNE 3.—Polo: Open Challenge Cup Final at Roehampton.
 JUNE 4.—Eton College celebration.
 JUNE 8.—Court at Buckingham Palace.
 JUNE 9.—Polo: Gymkhana at Roehampton.
 JUNE 10.—Pianoforte recital by Harold Samuel, Æolian Hall, 3.15.
 JUNE 10.—Polo: Junior Championship Final.
 JUNE 11.—Baseball: International Baseball League, Stamford Bridge.
 JUNE 12.—Cello recital by Hans Kindler, Æolian Hall, 3.15.
 JUNE 12.—Song recital by Sibyl Cropper, Wigmore Hall, 8.30.

PURELY PERSONAL—continued.

Mr. Samuel H. Ewing, the oldest director of Molsons Bank, and until January its Vice-President, attained his 88th birthday this month.

Mr. R. T. Riley, of Winnipeg, a director of the Canadian National Railways and a prominent Western Canadian financier, is at the Hotel Metropole.

Mr. J. D. Clark, of Winnipeg, is accompanying his sister, Lady Nanton, and Brigadier-General Nanton on a tour on the Continent, including the battlefield areas.

Mr. J. A. C. Kemp, chief inspector of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and Mr. T. Harvey West, auditor, are staying at the Piccadilly Hotel. Mr. A. G. Mordy, of the head office, Toronto, is also in London.

Dr. W. G. Miller, Provincial Geologist of Ontario, left Southampton by the *Edinburgh Castle* on May 19 for South Africa, where he will look into conditions in the mining areas before returning to Toronto.

Mr. J. Walter Allison, I.L.D., a Vice-President of the Bank of Nova Scotia, accompanied by Dr. Walter Smyth, of Halifax, has arrived at the Waverley Hotel, and they have been joined by Mrs. Allison and Mrs. Smyth, who have been some time in England.

Mrs. S. B. Gundy and Mr. and Mrs. S. Rolland were among the arrivals at Southampton by the *Olympic* last Saturday.

The arrivals by the *Canada* on May 14 included Mr. F. S. Ostell, Mr. L. M. Minty, Miss E. F. McInerney, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Perreault, Mr. and Mrs. D. Copeland, Mr. W. E. Fothergill.

Miss Margaret Andrews, daughter of Mr. E. Andrews, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, London, is one of the three intermediate gold medallists of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music.



MISS MARGARET ANDREWS.

Another of the medallists, Miss Ione Constanduros, is at the same school as Miss Andrews—St. Michael's, Bognor.

Miss Gladys Chester, the Canadian violinist, had an enthusiastic reception from a crowded audience at the Wigmore Hall, London, on Friday of last week, and the various items of her programme were loudly applauded. Her brother, Mr. Russell Chester, made an efficient accompanist, and Mr. John Booth sang some pleasing songs.

The departures from Montreal by the *Montcalm*, on May 19, included Dr. A. P. and Mrs. Barnhill, Mr. and Mrs. T. Betts, Miss E. Beveridge, Mr. W. C. Bridges, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Budge, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Corrigan, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Cunningham, Mr. E. Desjardins, Captain G. S. Dingle, Mrs. E. P. and Miss Dirmie, Lieut.-Colonel A. S. Fitzgerald, Captain T. O. and Mrs. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Leedham, Mr. and Mrs. G. McAvity, Miss K. McLennan, Major J. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Smith, Miss A. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sunderland, Mrs. M. A. Studden, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Thorpe, Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, F.G.S., and Mrs. Tyrrell, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. White, Mrs. F. Woods.

Among the arrivals by the *Minnedosa* last Saturday were Mr. G. E. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wilkinson, Mr. C. S. White, Mr. M. B. Wightman, Professor N. S. Symons, Mr. R. Robertshaw, Professor A. E. Prince, Dr. and Mrs. G. D. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Plunkett, Mr. and

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

HAYMARKET, Haymarket.—"Quality Street" (Fay Compton, Hilda Trevelyan).
 HIS MAJESTY'S, Haymarket.—"Cairo" (Lily Brayton, Oscar Asche).
 ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Covent Garden.—"Iperla".

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—"Loyalties" and "Shall We Join the Ladies?"

WINTER GARDEN, Drury Lane.—"Sally" (George Grossmith, Dorothy Dickson, Leslie Henson).

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road.—"Dear Brutus" (Gerald du Maurier).

Varieties.

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.
 MASKELINE'S Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.

PALACE, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Co-optimists." ("Pierrotic" entertainment.)
 PAVILION, Piccadilly.—Harry Lauder.

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

ALPINE CLUB GALLERY, Mill Street, Conduit Street.—Exhibition of paintings and drawings by Henry Lamb.

BEAVER HUT, Strand.—St. Dunstan's Exhibition.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.

GIEVES ART GALLERY, Old Bond Street.—Exhibition of Portraits of Notable People by Webster Murray.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.

ROYAL ACADEMY, Burlington House, Piccadilly.—Summer Exhibition.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.—C.M.S. Exhibition, "Africa and the East."

Mrs. A. J. Paterson, Mr. G. E. Neill, Mr. F. W. Nevett, Mr. and Mrs. R. Megaw, Dr. J. H. McKay, Dr. K. G. McKenzie, Mr. A. Mansbridge, Mr. G. Maden, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Lucking, Mr. W. L. Latimer, Mr. M. C. Kendall, Mrs. M. and Miss Hutchinson, Mr. Fred Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Hodgson, Mr. Joseph Hill, Mr. and Mrs. John Hart, Mr. W. D. Fowle, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Fawcett, Rev. J. F. Cross, Mr. A. J. Cameron, Mr. Alex. Brown, Mrs. H. A. Balfour.

At Christ Church, Victoria Street, London, S.W., at 2.15 p.m., on June 8, the wedding is to take place between Mary Katherine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Griffith, and Mr. Martin Bonnell Lewis. A reception will be held after the ceremony at the Ritz Hotel.

MR. WEBSTER MURRAY'S EXHIBITION.

The exhibition of portraits of notable people, by Mr. Webster Murray, at the Gieves Gallery, 22 Old Bond Street, London, repays a visit. Mr. Murray is best known to the general public by his work in the *Tatler* and other illustrated papers, but it is in his portraits that he manifests that grip of character which is his special gift and which makes his likenesses so telling. He works in charcoal, with touches of water colour, and the result, owing to his innate sense of design and his feeling for colour and form, is a style of portraiture that is particularly satisfactory as a wall decoration.

Apart from the excellence of his portraiture and its artistic appeal, Mr. Murray's work should be especially interesting to Canadians as he is himself a Toronto man. A son of the Rev. Dr. Murray, of Toronto, he received his first art training there, studying later in London and Paris. His work was much interrupted by the war, as he served with the Forces for six years, chiefly in France. The exhibition closes to-day (Saturday).

CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

Miss E. Cora Hind on Farm Products and the Cattle Embargo.

MISS E. CORA HIND, agricultural and commercial editor of the *Manitoba Free Press*, gave an address on "The Position and Prospects of Canadian Agriculture," under the auspices of the British Empire Producers' Association, in the Hotel Victoria, London, on Thursday, May 18. Mr. Ben H. Morgan, Chairman of the Council of the Organisation, presided, and he was accompanied by Mr. F. W. Ashe, assistant general manager of the Union Bank of Canada.

Dealing first with the status of Canadian farm products on British markets, Miss Hind said, speaking broadly, she had heard nothing but praise for Canadian wheat and Canadian flour, and their uniform high quality. In the case of the flour from the very big milling companies, she had heard only satisfaction as to the way shipping dates were maintained, but complaints were made at Glasgow that some of the smaller mills in Eastern Canada were careless about living up to shipping dates, thereby causing some dissatisfaction and some disruption of trade. There was, however, a curious thing about Canadian flour—namely, it did not appear possible to buy it as such at the retail shops. Considering the enormous quantities of Canadian flour shipped to England, that showed that Canada was missing an opportunity in some way, and it should be enquired into. Bakers, both in England and Scotland—more especially in Scotland—knew what they were buying when they purchased Canadian flour, and it would seem retail dealers

the development of small holdings in Britain and the keeping of a few hens had become a very decided factor in the egg trade of the country, as well as in that of poultry, and that was likely to increase rather than diminish, and was one of the things to be reckoned with by the egg producers of Canada.

Canadian butter seemed to be the least popular of the four great staples, and dealers declared it was generally a matter of flavour, the texture, moisture, content, etc., were all good, but many people did not like the flavour. Personally, she felt sure that some of that was due to poor cold storage facilities after landing in Britain, but that was certainly a matter which Canada should look to. It was Canada's business to make her products fit the taste and whims of the consuming market. In regard to cold storage, many dealers had told her, said Miss Hind, that they were adopting the practice of holding their Canadian purchases in store in Canada as long as possible, and ordering forward week by week, because the Canadian facilities for storage were so superior. This year they would be better than ever, owing to the great new cold storage plant on the quay at Montreal, but still Canadian produce must be held in store on this side at times, and this was a matter of extreme moment to Canada. Organisations like that she was addressing, and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, might well look into a matter of that kind.

Canada, Miss Hind remarked, had not kept herself before the public of Britain as she should have done, and in this connection she paid a very high tribute to Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. It seemed to her one could not go anywhere in central London without running into an elaborately decorated window showing the products of those countries.

Chilled Meat Trade.

"When I met your chairman in Canada last fall," continued Miss Hind, "we failed to see eye to eye on the possibilities of Canada's entering successfully into the chilled meat trade. However, having a perfectly open mind on the matter, and realising that in view of our long hauls it is always advisable, if possible, to ship our products in a concentrated form, I have gone into the matter pretty thoroughly over here, and what I have found out convinces me that while Canada has a great advantage over the Argentine in length of haul by sea, and can put an even superior article on the market—superior in point of freshness—it will take both time and a great deal of money to build up a successful trade; and certainly Canada could not at this time produce meat of the quality now supplied by the Argentine and compete with the Argentine on prices. I will not go into detail on that, because it is not at the moment a possible solution of Canada's difficulty in the matter of the disposal of her cattle."

Influence of the Cattle Embargo.

"I have been asked to touch on 'the influence which the embargo is exercising not only on the trade of Canada, but on Imperial sentiment in the Dominion.' So far as the Canadian cattle trade is concerned, the influence is one of depression of prices, a restriction on the buying power of the Canadian farmer, which, in turn, is reflected in materially reduced purchases of British goods. From time to time it is noted in the Press that the sailing of such a vessel has been cancelled, and enquiries generally prove that it was cancelled for lack of freight, so the Canadian farmer is not the only sufferer. It is quite true that this condition has been emphasised by the tariff placed against Canadian cattle entering the United States last year, but it is equally true that at times before the war Canada sold her store and partly finished butcher cattle to the United States at a lower figure than she would have done had a choice of markets been open to her."

"There have been many letters in the Press to the effect that Canada never specially worried about the embargo until she lost the American market. This is not true. In the first place, Canada has only had this open market to the south a few years, and has always known that unless a Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States was concluded, she was liable to lose it at any time, and she has never dropped the agitation as to the need of having this market opened to her, not only because an unjust slur had been cast on her herds, but also because she, not unnaturally, wanted two strings to her bow."

"In the last twenty-five years I have attended all the most important gatherings of farmers and livestock men in Western Canada, and many of them in Eastern Canada, and discussions of the embargo and resolutions asking for its removal have been the rule, and not the exception. I feel confident that if the correspondence and enquiries about this matter between the Government of Canada and the Imperial Government were all laid on the table, it would be found that during the 30 years the embargo has existed, there have been no very long intervals between the efforts on the part of Canada to have it removed."

(Continued on page 210)



FLOUR MILL AT ST. BONIFACE, WINNIPEG.

should know also. Whatever might be said of their other products, Britain must have Canadian wheat and flour, and now, when Russia, Canada's only serious rival in the production of hard spring wheats, was out of the running, and likely to remain so for several years at least, Canada should seek so to familiarise the British housewife with Canadian flour, as such, that she would continue to demand it for all time to come.

With regard to Canada's four great staples—cheese, eggs, bacon, and butter—Miss Hind said she had found Canada's standing very fair, and there was room for development of trade in all those lines, but more especially in bacon. Canadian bacon, in common with practically all products handled during the war through Government Commissions, suffered in reputation, not only through over-long keeping and careless handling, but owing to a great quantity of bacon being sold as Canadian which was not raised by Canadian farmers. It had been gratifying to be told, as she had been over and over again, that Canadian bacon was now coming forward fully up to pre-war standard, and even better. What dealers wanted was a continuous, even flow, of high quality, and they did not hesitate to say they could handle as much as Canada could send them.

Canadian cheese ranked high, and there was room for more of it. It still sold on most markets over here slightly in advance of New Zealand, which was its strongest competitor, and unlike flour and bacon, retail dealers seemed to know what was wanted when they were asked for Canadian cheddar. Maintenance of quality and steadiness of flow, with careful packing, seemed to insure that Canada would hold and increase her trade in cheese.

Canadian eggs were "ace high" with dealers in Glasgow, London, and Liverpool; but there was just a question—in view of the great quantities of continental eggs coming to Britain at this season, and the fact that Canadian exchange was against Britain, while the continental exchange was in her favour—whether Canada could sell on this market at a profit. Miss Hind expressed the hope that Canada would be able to maintain her hold, as if she dropped out now, the very fine work of establishing the superiority of size, grade, and freshness of their product might have to be done over again in another year, when supplies from other countries might be smaller. In enquiring into the egg trade, she had found that

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—On May 17 a large parade of war veterans with military bands, representatives of women's clubs, and many citizens, welcomed Lord and Lady Astor on their arrival here from Toronto, to be the guests of the Governor-General and Lady Byng. At a luncheon given by the Women's Club at the Château Laurier the Mayor conferred the freedom of the city upon Lord and Lady Astor. A brilliant reception in honour of the guests was held by the Speaker and Mrs. Lemieux in the House of Commons. Lady Astor addressed a large audience at the Russell Theatre on "Life's Problems."

The price agreed upon by the Dominion Government for the Caraqueet and Gulf Shore Railway is \$287,705. Of this \$87,705 is in the form of the cancellation of moneys due to Canadian Government Railways.

TORONTO.—One of the progressive agricultural methods of the Ontario Agricultural Department is the provision of district representatives, whose duty it is to assist the farmers of the counties in which they work with advice, keeping them informed of the most progressive methods of culture, most suitable breeds of live stock, and results secured from community and co-operative buying and selling. The district agents are kept in the field for seven months each year—covering the cropping season. For this service the Province paid in 1920-21 to the 50 representatives \$57,007 in salaries.

At the annual general meeting of the Canadian Press, Ltd., the co-operative and mutual organisation of the daily paper publishers of Canada, the election of directors for next year was as follows: Nova Scotia, Mr. G. Fred. Pearson, *Halifax Chronicle*; New Brunswick, Mr. F. B. Ellis, *St. John Globe*; Ontario and Quebec, Mr. H. Gagnon, *Quebec Soleil*; Mr. John Scott, *Montreal Gazette*; Mr. E. J. Archibald, *Montreal Star*; Mr. E. Norman Smith, *Ottawa Journal*; Mr. W. J. Wilkinson, *Toronto Mail and Empire*; Mr. Irving E. Robertson, *Toronto Telegram*; Mr. W. J. McNair, *Hamilton Herald*; Mr. T. H. Preston, *Brantford Expositor*; Manitoba, Mr. E. H. Macklin, *Manitoba Free Press*; Mr. Vernon Knowles, *Winnipeg Tribune*; Saskatchewan, Mr. Burford Hooke, *Regina Leader*; Alberta, Mr. J. H. Woods, *Calgary Herald*; British Columbia, Mr. C. F. Crandall, *Vancouver World*. Officers for the year were elected as follows: President, Mr. E. Norman Smith; vice-presidents, Messrs. E. H. Macklin and G. Fred. Pearson; secretary, Mr. J. F. B. Livesey.

The stables belonging to Mr. H. C. Cox, near Oakville, were destroyed by fire on May 17, with 25 horses, including all Sir Adam Beck's thoroughbreds.

Mr. S. B. Gundy, publisher, representative in Canada of the Oxford University Press, has been elected President of the Canadian Club of Toronto.

The building activity now under way in East Toronto has not been paralleled in years. At the present rate of progress most of the vacant land east of Woodbine Avenue will be absorbed in the erection of houses and the creation of new streets.

The Ontario Jockey Club has applied for an injunction against the enforcement of the newly passed provincial Betting Act, alleging that its enactment is *ultra vires*.

ST. CATHARINES.—The Board of Education has accepted the tender of the W. Y. Yates Construction Company, Hamilton, for the building of the new collegiate institute and vocational training school. The tender price for all trades was \$420,007. There were 23 tenders all told, considered by the Board, including 11 from Toronto firms. There was a difference of \$150,000 between the highest and lowest tender. The new building will probably be erected on the old Kiorden property.

Contracts for 3,120 acres of grapes have been signed between the Niagara District Grape Growers and the selling organisation of the grape growers. This acreage represents 520 growers, and is about 70 per cent. of the entire crop. These are permanent contracts running until they are cancelled by the growers.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Mr. Charles Adolphe Stein, K.C., M.P. for Kamouraska, has been appointed a Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec in succession to Judge Rodolphe Roy, resigned. The appointment of Mr. Stein creates a parliamentary vacancy. Judge Stein succeeded the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, now Minister of Marine and Fisheries, as M.P. for Kamouraska.

At the annual general meeting of the Quebec branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association held here, the election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. A. P. Robitaille; vice-president, Mr. J. F. Harrington; secretary, Mr. Raoul Renault. At the annual dinner of the Quebec division in Montreal on June 11, the guest of honour will be Mr. Arthur Balfour, of Sheffield, England.

Mr. J. Edmond Robert, M.L.A. for Rouville, has resigned his seat in the Legislature, and is to be appointed colonisation agent in Montreal to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. L. E. Carufel. The resignation of Mr. Robert brings the list of vacancies in the Provincial Legislature up to seven.

MONTREAL.—Differences between the Shipping Federation and the Syndicated Longshoremen were ended by the signing of an agreement whereby the Union accepts the reduced scale of wages offered by the companies, while the latter agree that their dock labour shall be supplied by the Union.

Over 200 degrees were conferred by McGill University at the regular convocation in the Capitol Theatre.

The annual tree-planting of the graduate class of McGill University on May 9 was followed by the raising of the new flag of the University, after its presentation by Professor Ramsay Traquair and its acceptance by Principal Sir Arthur Currie.

Illustrating the growth of the manufacturing industry in Canada, Mr. J. S. McKinnon, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, stated that Canada's exports of manufactured goods represented in value \$47 per head of population, whilst the export of United States manufactured goods represented \$50 per head of population.

Included in the annual report of the City Treasurer for 1921 are financial statements showing that the net value of assessed property increased by \$31,590,996; that the value of property exempted from taxation increased by \$3,153,408; that the total valuation of property in Montreal for 1921 amounted to \$924,762,511; that the value of property exempted from taxation amounted to \$229,533,371; and that the net value of taxable property was \$695,229,140.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—After a session of eight weeks the Legislature was prorogued on April 29. The most notable Bill introduced as a Government measure was that to change the rule of the road from the left to the right.

News that the Navy Department will make a drastic cut in the personnel of the Canadian Navy is causing much chagrin among the men who brought out their wives and families from England.

The Government's revenues for the last fiscal year totalled \$4,586,830, and the expenditures were \$4,054,031.

Extension of the lobster fishing season along the coast of Cape Breton Island from Red Point to Cape St. Lawrence, Inverness County, and including St. Paul's Island, from May 1 to June 30, is announced in order to relieve unemployment conditions.

The Lieutenant-Governor officiated at the unveiling, in the entrance to the main building on George Street, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, of a new tablet, as a war memorial to those members of its Halifax staff who enlisted from that office, two of whom were killed, viz., Captain Charles W. D. Lloyd and Pte. Frederick E. Ward, of Halifax. Mr. G. Gordon Laird, manager of the Halifax branch, also took part.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—A reduction of 20 per cent. in wages of employees has gone into effect at the Victoria Mills with the commencement of the lumber sawing operations at the local plant of the Fraser Companies, Ltd.

Mr. F. E. Sharp, Superintendent of Immigration and Secretary of the Farm Settlement Board, has taken over the new Immigration and Farm Settlement offices in the Agricultural Department building here, it having been decided to remove these offices from St. John in order to centralise and co-ordinate the Government offices in Fredericton.

ST. JOHN.—From 1911 until 1921 there was expended by the Dominion Government on this harbour the sum of \$12,512,080.

—The colours of the "Fighting 26th" New Brunswick Battalion have been deposited in Trinity (Anglican) Church. About 300 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the battalion paraded under the command of Lieut.-Colonel A. McMillan, D.S.O.

WOODSTOCK.—On May 5 loss estimated at about \$100,000 was caused by fire in the lumber mills owned by Fraser Companies, Ltd., at Baker Brook, 13 miles from here.

On April 30 Peter Ferguson, the oldest person in New Brunswick, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Gesner Price, Sunny Brae. He was in his 110th year, having been born at Summerside, P.E.I., on April 1, 1813.

PRINCE EDWARD



ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN. On May 3 the Provincial Legislature was prorogued, after being in session for seven weeks. One Act passed gave women the right to vote in the Provincial elections on the same qualifications as men; another provided for a plebiscite on the question of prohibiting the importation of liquors into the Island; while a third amended the Prohibition Act by requiring wholesale dealers who import for export purposes to furnish complete statements of their imports and sales.

In the Provincial Legislature a resolution was passed asking the Federal Government to take a plebiscite on the question of importing liquor except for medicinal purposes.

—The Government has been empowered to borrow \$350,000 for road building under the provisions of the Dominion Highways Act.

—The Census Commissioner announces that the final census figures showed the Island had a population of 88,615, compared with 93,723 in 1911 and 103,259 in 1901.

SUMMERSIDE.—Soldier land settlement in Prince Edward Island has been a successful undertaking. According to the supervisor of soldier settlement for Prince County, 82 men were placed on farms, there being only three failures out of the number.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Entries for farm lands in Manitoba in the year 1921-1922 totalled 1,045, more than double the number taken up the previous year. Soldier grants for 1921-1922 were 108 and homesteads 877. Entries for mining claims for 1921-1922 were 1,787, all for quartz mining. Twenty applications for petroleum and natural gas leases were filed.

There has been serious flooding between Winnipeg and Brandon.

THE PAS.—A great influx of prospectors into Northern Manitoba is expected. A total of 1,710 claims was recorded at the Mines Office here during the three years ending March 31. Of this number 240 were made in March.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—The Department of Highways assists rural road maintenance by grants to each of the 300 rural municipalities, these averaging \$500. Under this head the 1921 expenditures were \$145,000. For road construction on the provincial main road system under the Canada Highways Act the year's expenditure will be \$534,000, of which the Federal Government pays 40 per cent.

SASKATOON.—Mr. W. H. Brown, of Regina, is the 1922 Rhodes Scholar of the University of Saskatchewan. Professor L. H. C. Hopkins, in his report at the annual convocation, stated that this year the enrolment had jumped to 1,192, and had special emphasis on the value of the extension work in agriculture.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—A Parliamentary return shows that the total assessable lands in the Province amounted to 38,205,748 acres, of which the equalised value for assessment purposes is \$602,256,060, an average per acre of \$15.49. The supplementary revenue tax on the total acreage of farm and ranch lands was \$1,204,512.

—The Hon. V. W. Smith, Minister of Railways, announces that the Government itself will do the construction work on the extensions this year to the E.D. and B.C. and the Canada Central in the Peace River and the Grand Prairie sections. Mr. Smith is confident the work can be done as cheaply by the Government as by the C.P.R.

CALGARY.—Mr. J. S. Smith, for three years merchandise manager of the Hudson's Bay store in Calgary, has become general manager of the Saskatoon store, and Mr. E. L. Blake has been appointed advertising manager here in place of the late Mr. Frank Reeve.

—Mrs. A. Gale is now Calgary's acting Mayor, in accordance with the custom of selecting every three months one alderman to take this position in case the Mayor is unable for any reason to attend at his office.

At the spring cattle show here this year 355 bulls were sold at an average price of \$111.17, and the total amount realised being \$39,045.

—The Peace River district produced 8,000,000 bushels of wheat last year, an increase of 1,000,000 bushels over 1920.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Representatives of almost every interest in the community attended the funeral of Mr. Robert J. Porter, former Mayor of Victoria. Before the public service a private Masonic service was conducted at the Masonic Temple.

—The value of fish caught by the fishing fleet of Vancouver Island during 1921 was \$2,700,000, according to the Inspector of Fisheries. The capital invested in this industry totalled \$2,800,000; number of salmon canneries operated 10; while the number of men employed was 4,100.

VANCOUVER.—By a majority of 300 votes members of the International Longshoremen's Association have decided to accept the schedule proposed by the Shipping Federation. The agreement extends over a period of six months.

PRINCE RUPERT.—Mr. George G. Bushby, formerly manager of the B.C. Marine and Salvage Company, is here restart operations at the Tuck's Inlet by-products plant. Offal from the local halibut and salmon fisheries will be made into fish oil, fish fertiliser, and edible fish meal.

—The halibut catch for April totalled approximately 2,500,000 lb.

Young Canadians:



ON THE TOBOGGAN RUN.



GIRL GU.



A YOUNG HORSEWOMAN.



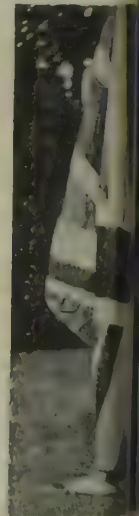
AMONG THE WHEAT.



TRYING



THE PATROL OF THE BOYS IS MOBILISING IN THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS



HOISTING THE

Children of the Northwest



THE YUKON.



AMONG THE DAISIES



FRIENDS.



THE SON AND HEIR.



BREAKFAST ON THE VERANDAH.



EMPIRE DAY.



TORONTO SCHOOL CHILDREN'S EMPIRE DAY EXERCISE

CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

(Continued from page 205.)

"Another point dwelt on in the Press here is to the effect that the slur is not on Canadian cattle, but on all 'foreign' cattle. This is not strictly true. In the first place, it is a little odd to regard Canada as part of the Empire and a 'foreigner' at the same time; but let that pass—it is on a par with the attempts of certain hotel keepers during the war to refuse accommodation to Canadians unless they registered as aliens with the local authorities. It was on account of a supposititious case of pleuropneumonia in a shipment of Canadian cattle that the embargo was imposed, and that stigma has never been removed. Canadian cattle have had a clean bill for 30 years, whereas other countries can make no such proud boast, and, therefore, cannot claim that they are unjustly discriminated against. The slur of disease does lie more especially against Canadian cattle, and is, therefore, a handicap. While Canada wanted the open market long before 1917, up to that time, if Britain had removed the embargo on the ground of disease and re-imposed it as 'tariff protection,' while disappointed, Canada would have accepted the decision as one which Britain had a perfect right to make.

"Since the Imperial Conference of 1917 and the pledge given at that Conference the whole situation has changed. I do not know Lord Ernle or Lord Long. In 1917, as Mr. Prothero and Mr. Walter Long, they were names to us in Canada and no more, but they were names of British statesmen, and when the pledge was made known, those who had been fighting for the removal of the embargo sat back and felt the task was done—the wording was so explicit. There was no misunderstanding; we had the pledge of two British statesmen. It is with profound regret that one realises that the word of British statesmen will never again inspire the same blind confidence, in Canada. Had the matter been brought to an issue in the House of Commons and voted down, it would have been different. Canada understood perfectly that legislation would be required, but the thing that hurts is that not only is the pledge unfulfilled, but, if one may judge by the statements of the men most concerned, given over their own signatures in the Press, they are endeavouring to make that pledge mean something quite different from what its plain wording indicates.

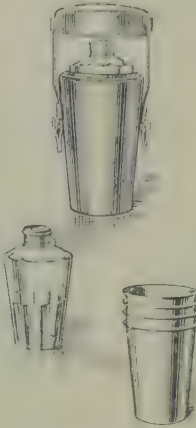
"Annexation" and "Secession."

"There have been some reports to the effect that 'if the embargo is not removed the Western Provinces will secede.' This, of course, is untrue. Ever since Canada was confederated there have been a few hot-heads here and there who have talked annexation to the United States, but no one in Canada takes them seriously. In the first place, Canada is a Dominion and not a Crown Colony. In the second place, the words 'secede' and 'annexation' have never been mentioned at any gathering in Western Canada where the embargo has been discussed; but to say that this long-drawn-out injustice has not its Imperial complications is equally untrue. Canada, unlike Australia, is not 95 per cent. British-born, with the Empire tradition in their blood. In Canada to-day 71.4 per cent. are British-born; 11.7 per cent. from the United States; and the remaining 16.9 per cent. come from Austria-Hungary, Russia, Norway, Sweden, and Germany in the order named. Fully 90 per cent. of this foreign-born population are in the prairie provinces. Canada is striving to make British subjects of these peoples in spirit as well as in name, and it is certainly rendering the task more difficult if, after being repeatedly told that one of the great blessings of English rule is its justice, and its strict performance of promises, they find not only their cattle barred from British markets on a plea of disease, which they know does not exist, but that having definitely promised to right this wrong, Britain is failing to live up to that pledge. Canada owes a great deal of her development to these people. They performed tasks in manual labour which the native born were not willing to undertake; they are developing into good citizens of the Empire; their children and grand-children will be a strength to the Empire if they are reared on what up to the present has been British tradition, namely, to play up and play the game, and play it squarely. This, in my judgment, is the Imperial significance of the embargo question."

R.I.C. FOR ONTARIO.

Mr. William C. Noxon, Agent-General for Ontario, in a letter to *The Times*, says that, as a result of representations to the Government of the Province of Ontario, arrangements have been made to guarantee employment on Ontario farms to a certain number of single ex-R.I.C. men who have had farm experience. Under this plan, a number are proceeding to Ontario at the end of this month, and he will continue to consider applications from those who have had farming experience and who are desirous of taking up farm work in Ontario.

"There is," says Mr. Noxon, "every reason for hoping that, after they have obtained a practical knowledge of Ontario farm methods, they will, with the help of their capital and their pensions, be able to obtain farms of their own, and thus contribute in the future to the upbuilding of the British Empire."



**For Motoring,
Picnics, etc.**

REGENT Plate
mounted glass
flask with four
Regent Plate
Beakers, contained
in a solid leather
case.

£5.5.0

Illustrations and particulars of
lunchon and tea baskets, motor
cases, etc., sent free upon request.

**The
Goldsmiths & Silversmiths
Company Ltd**

ONLY ONE ADDRESS. NO BRANCHES.

**112 Regent Street,
LONDON, W.1.**

GOLD & SILVER IN
ONTARIO.

Gold mining is developing rapidly in the Province of Ontario, Canada. In 1921 the gold output was \$14,702,208. In 1922 it will probably be 18 or 20 million dollars.

The two chief camps are Porcupine and Kirkland Lake. Hollinger Consolidated, at Porcupine, is one of the great gold mines of the world; at present its production is about \$1,000,000 per month. Among other mines of this group are McIntyre and Dome, each with an output of more than two millions yearly.

At Kirkland Lake, the Lake Shore, Wright-Hargreaves, Teck-Hughes, and Kirkland Lake mines are the present producers.

Matatchewan, Larder Lake, West Shining Tree, Goudreau, Schreiber, are other localities where gold has been discovered, and mines are being developed.

The silver mines of the Cobalt area are world-famous. Discovered in 1903, their yield up to the end of 1920 was 323 million ounces. Nipissing Mine in 1921 yielded 3,012,614 ounces, O'Brien 1,408,890 ounces, Coniagus 1,301,800 ounces.

The pre-Cambrian rocks, in which the gold and silver, and other minerals, are found, extend over most of Northern Ontario, comprising many thousands of square miles. The greater part of this territory is unprospected.

The climate is invigorating, there is plenty of wood, water, and labour. There are no mountains, and the prospector can go almost anywhere in his canoe. The mining laws are liberal. Ontario mining taxes are on net profits only, the rate being three per cent.

Magnificent specimens of gold and silver ores are now on view at the office of Mr. Wm. C. Noxon, Agent-General for Ontario, 163 Strand, London, W.C.2, where descriptive booklets, maps, and other information may be had.

The Hon. H. MILLS,
Minister of Mines,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

THOS. W. GIBSON,
Deputy Minister
of Mines.

NEW OPTIMISM IN THE WEST.

Prairie Farmers' More Hopeful View of the Future.

NORMAL weather and the satisfactory condition of the soil have enabled more seeding to be completed than has been usual on this date in recent years (says the monthly Commercial Letter issued by the Canadian Bank of Commerce). Farmers are encouraged in their arduous spring labours by the higher prices prevailing for wheat, which are inducing heavy deliveries at country points. The probability now is that the recorded receipts of wheat produced last year will exceed the official estimates of production. The attitude of the farmers as well as of the commercial public in Western Canada, is decidedly more hopeful at present than it has been for some months.

During the past few weeks a steadily increasing number of reports from industrial centres indicate that orders are satisfactory, necessitating operations on a larger scale. At the same time in all the Provinces there has been a revival of retail trade. This improvement is seasonal to a large extent, but it is accompanied by a degree of optimism and confidence that has not been in evidence for some time.

In many districts of Western Canada farmers are returning to the farms which they had abandoned in discouragement at the heavy fall in the prices of farm products and the exceptionally unfavourable weather conditions. Difficult as was the position of the farmer towards the end of last year, it was not more difficult than the position of those engaged in many other

lines of business. It would appear from the evident determination to maintain the acreage under crop and herds of live stock at the level of past years, and to cultivate the minor sources of farm revenues, that altogether a more hopeful view of the future is now held. An official statement indicates that the acreage prepared for this season's crop in Manitoba has actually increased, and unofficial reports indicate that there has been no decrease in other Western Provinces. It is noteworthy, however, that purchases are, as a rule, still confined to necessities, and that the volume of the latter, and of the credit required to provide for them, contract enormously during periods of adversity.

Although commercial payments throughout Canada, and particularly in the Prairie Provinces, are still far from being satisfactory, the demand on the part of farmers for short-term credit and mortgage loans is not as insistent as at the close of last year, and the requests for seed-grain loans from the Government or the municipalities are much less numerous than anticipated. The improvement is due to the rise in prices of farm products; for instance, No. 1 Northern Wheat (Fort William basis) sold on April 15 at \$1.45½ per bushel, as compared with \$1.07½ in January last. The advance is substantial, and the expectation of lower freight rates, lower prices for the articles the farmer must buy in order to carry on his operations, and lower farm wages, forms the basis of the new optimism in the West.

"A Better Business Tone."

Mr. L. B. Beale, H.M. Trade Commissioner at Winnipeg, in a report on conditions in Western Canada, says:—

A better business tone is in evidence throughout Western Canada, due largely to the recent substantial advance in prices for grain. If present prices of wheat are secured for the exportable balance remaining on hand, several million dollars will be realised in Western Canada in excess of the amount estimated at December 31 last.

Reliable reports indicate that many new settlers from the United States of America are expected to arrive during the approaching spring. Railway companies for the first time in several years have re-established special low fares for homeseekers from U.S.A. points. New settlers from the United Kingdom have already commenced to arrive in moderate numbers.

Western Canada has passed through the difficult period covered by the past five months without much disturbance to the industrial and commercial fabric. The volume of busi-

ness generally has not been less than was expected. Steel and merchandise have been in demand in volume, and, with an improvement in conditions, buying by the trade will be in evidence. The foundation of all trade in Western Canada is the grain crop, and prosperity in the market is dependent almost entirely on the purchasing power of the grain producer. The 1921 crop was large in volume, but much of it was sold at little or no profit. High costs of grain production, followed by declining prices in the world's markets, depressed general business temporarily during the winter months.

The Western farmer today is in some cases a reluctant purchaser of merchandise or equipment because he feels that other commodities have not declined to the extent of his grain, and in other cases he has not the wherewithal to purchase even if he would. The present position of the farmer is easily traceable through retailer and wholesaler to the manufacturer, and accounts for much of the country-wide depression. It is reflected in saw mills in British Columbia on half-time, light passenger traffic on railroads, and in a dozen other ways, including heavily decreased sales by farm implement dealers.

A recent trip by the writer from Winnipeg to Vancouver, B.C., reveals a healthy optimism and great confidence that this part of the Dominion is weathering the deflation storm without the expected number of failures. New bond issues by Western Governments have been quickly absorbed by the



A WESTERN FARMER'S HOMESTEAD AND HORSES.

markets at better prices than for some time. Although the present volume of business is below normal, there are signs that the worst is over, and a slow but steady improvement has already started. This is particularly noticeable in areas where mixed farming is practised. Prices of grains and live stock have stiffened to some extent since the first of the year. The advance in the price of wheat from the low rate of \$1.06 per bushel to its present level of \$1.35 has, however, come too late substantially to benefit many of the producers of the 1921 grain crop. The Western farmers have some 25,000,000 bushels of wheat left to sell from the 260,000,000 bushel crop of 1921.

CANADIANS AS "FOREIGNERS."

At the last meeting of the Council of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, Mr. H. Ridpath, vice-chairman of the Trade and Commerce Committee, called attention to the fact that officially in the United Kingdom Canadians are "foreigners," and suggested that the Chamber should take some action with a view to having this rectified.

In support of his statement many instances were given showing that this ruling was unjust and prejudicial to Canadian interests, particularly when it came to dealing with Government Departments. If, Mr. Ridpath pointed out, a Canadian company wishes to establish its own branch in this country, it must register under Section 274 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, thereby accepting classification as a foreign company, which effectually bars it from competing for Government contracts. If, instead of establishing its own branch, it appoints a resident agent, this agent can, as a citizen of the United Kingdom, enter a tender for this class of business. In the interests of the spending Departments, he held, it tends to encourage waste, because a resident agent cannot possibly be in a position to quote as favourable prices as a branch of the factory could do.

Mr. Ridpath further referred to the hop embargo and the cattle embargo, in both of which cases Canadians came under the class of "foreigners."

The Chamber now proposes to take action, with a view to having some alteration made in this matter.

Mr. Shearman Ransom (82) and his wife (78) were among the passengers by the White Star-Dominion liner *Canada*, which left Liverpool on Saturday. They are leaving for British Columbia, where they purpose to start a poultry farm.

A Comprehensive Banking Service

Our 350 Branches give us direct representation in every Province in the Dominion and place us in a position to offer merchants, manufacturers and individuals every possible banking accommodation. We also have Agents in all the principal Cities in America.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1865. HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.

LONDON OFFICES: 6 PRINCES STREET, E.C.2, 26 HAYMARKET, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November, 1921) \$162,625,386.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 92; 4 p.c., 1938, 92½; 4 p.c., 1922, 106½.
Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 86½; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 80½; C.I.R., 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 79½; 4 p.c. Stock, 1940-60, 89; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 99½.
New Brunswick.—4 p.c. Reg., 1949, 84½.
Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Ins., 1935, 89½; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1905, 79½; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1910, 78; 3½ p.c., 1941-78, 76½.
Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c. Red., 1954, 73.
Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 101½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1945-65, 99½.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1888, 95½.
Saskatchewan.—4 p.c., 1923, 107½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 96½; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 99½.
Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 94; 4½ p.c., 1930-51, 86½; 4½ p.c., 1932-52, 83; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 98½; 5 p.c., 1953, 91.
Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 61½; 4 p.c., 1932, 80½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 79; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 88½; Maisonneuve 5 p.c., 1952-3, 99½.
Nth. Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 1932-64, 76½; 5 p.c., 1963, 84.
Point Grey.—4½ p.c., 1960-61, 74.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 99½; 4 p.c., 1958, 77; 3½ p.c. Reg. Stk., 72½; 4½ p.c., 1963, 91½.
Regina.—5 p.c., 1923-38, 97.
Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1938, 90½; 5 p.c., 1941-61, 91½.
S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1962, 81½.
Toronto.—3½ p.c., 1929, 91½; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 81½; 4½ p.c., 1948, 90.
Vancouver and Dist. Jt. Sewage.—4½ p.c., 1954, 99½; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 70½; 4 p.c., 1950-2, 80½; 4½ p.c., 1953, 81½.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940-60, 83; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 91½.

Railways.

Alberta and Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c. Bds., 95½.
Algoma Cent.—Terms.—Stamped, 15½.
Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c., 22.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 94.
Buffalo and Lake Huron.—1st Mort., 102; 2nd Mort., 101½.
Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 77½.
Can. Northern.—4 p.c., 1930, 95; 4 p.c. Perp., 72½; 3 p.c., 1953, 63½; 4 p.c. Alta., 1939, 81½; 4 p.c. Sask., 1930, 81½; 3½ p.c., 1958, 78; 4 p.c., 1934, 93½; 5 p.c. Inc. Charge, 41½; 5 p.c. Land, 98½; Ont., 4 p.c. Perp., 72½; 3½ p.c. Dom., 78½; Pac., 4 p.c., 1950, 85; 4½ p.c., 1950, 92½; Western, 4½ p.c. Alta., 1942, 92½.
Can. Pacific.—16½ p.c. Non. Cum. Pref., 79½; 4 p.c. Perp. Debs., 83½; Algoma 5 p.c., 92½; Spe. Inv. 6 p.c. Notes, 114½.
Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1939, 77½.
Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 1942, 82.
Grand Trunk.—30½ p.c. Guar., 77½; 1st Pref., 19½; 2nd Pref., 73; 3rd Pref., 42; 4th Pref., 35; 5th Pref., 30; 6th Pref., 25; 7th Pref., 20; 8th Pref., 15; 9th Pref., 10; 10th Pref., 5; 11th Pref., 5; 12th Pref., 5; 13th Pref., 5; 14th Pref., 5; 15th Pref., 5; 16th Pref., 5; 17th Pref., 5; 18th Pref., 5; 19th Pref., 5; 20th Pref., 5; 21st Pref., 5; 22nd Pref., 5; 23rd Pref., 5; 24th Pref., 5; 25th Pref., 5; 26th Pref., 5; 27th Pref., 5; 28th Pref., 5; 29th Pref., 5; 30th Pref., 5; 31st Pref., 5; 32nd Pref., 5; 33rd Pref., 5; 34th Pref., 5; 35th Pref., 5; 36th Pref., 5; 37th Pref., 5; 38th Pref., 5; 39th Pref., 5; 40th Pref., 5; 41st Pref., 5; 42nd Pref., 5; 43rd Pref., 5; 44th Pref., 5; 45th Pref., 5; 46th Pref., 5; 47th Pref., 5; 48th Pref., 5; 49th Pref., 5; 50th Pref., 5; 51st Pref., 5; 52nd Pref., 5; 53rd Pref., 5; 54th Pref., 5; 55th Pref., 5; 56th Pref., 5; 57th Pref., 5; 58th Pref., 5; 59th Pref., 5; 60th Pref., 5; 61st Pref., 5; 62nd Pref., 5; 63rd Pref., 5; 64th Pref., 5; 65th Pref., 5; 66th Pref., 5; 67th Pref., 5; 68th Pref., 5; 69th Pref., 5; 70th Pref., 5; 71st Pref., 5; 72nd Pref., 5; 73rd Pref., 5; 74th Pref., 5; 75th Pref., 5; 76th Pref., 5; 77th Pref., 5; 78th Pref., 5; 79th Pref., 5; 80th Pref., 5; 81st Pref., 5; 82nd Pref., 5; 83rd Pref., 5; 84th Pref., 5; 85th Pref., 5; 86th Pref., 5; 87th Pref., 5; 88th Pref., 5; 89th Pref., 5; 90th Pref., 5; 91st Pref., 5; 92nd Pref., 5; 93rd Pref., 5; 94th Pref., 5; 95th Pref., 5; 96th Pref., 5; 97th Pref., 5; 98th Pref., 5; 99th Pref., 5; 100th Pref., 5; 101st Pref., 5; 102nd Pref., 5; 103rd Pref., 5; 104th Pref., 5; 105th Pref., 5; 106th Pref., 5; 107th Pref., 5; 108th Pref., 5; 109th Pref., 5; 110th Pref., 5; 111th Pref., 5; 112th Pref., 5; 113th Pref., 5; 114th Pref., 5; 115th Pref., 5; 116th Pref., 5; 117th Pref., 5; 118th Pref., 5; 119th Pref., 5; 120th Pref., 5; 121st Pref., 5; 122nd Pref., 5; 123rd Pref., 5; 124th Pref., 5; 125th Pref., 5; 126th Pref., 5; 127th Pref., 5; 128th Pref., 5; 129th Pref., 5; 130th Pref., 5; 131st Pref., 5; 132nd Pref., 5; 133rd Pref., 5; 134th Pref., 5; 135th Pref., 5; 136th Pref., 5; 137th Pref., 5; 138th Pref., 5; 139th Pref., 5; 140th Pref., 5; 141st Pref., 5; 142nd Pref., 5; 143rd Pref., 5; 144th Pref., 5; 145th Pref., 5; 146th Pref., 5; 147th Pref., 5; 148th Pref., 5; 149th Pref., 5; 150th Pref., 5; 151st Pref., 5; 152nd Pref., 5; 153rd Pref., 5; 154th Pref., 5; 155th Pref., 5; 156th Pref., 5; 157th Pref., 5; 158th Pref., 5; 159th Pref., 5; 160th Pref., 5; 161st Pref., 5; 162nd Pref., 5; 163rd Pref., 5; 164th Pref., 5; 165th Pref., 5; 166th Pref., 5; 167th Pref., 5; 168th Pref., 5; 169th Pref., 5; 170th Pref., 5; 171st Pref., 5; 172nd Pref., 5; 173rd Pref., 5; 174th Pref., 5; 175th Pref., 5; 176th Pref., 5; 177th Pref., 5; 178th Pref., 5; 179th Pref., 5; 180th Pref., 5; 181st Pref., 5; 182nd Pref., 5; 183rd Pref., 5; 184th Pref., 5; 185th Pref., 5; 186th Pref., 5; 187th Pref., 5; 188th Pref., 5; 189th Pref., 5; 190th Pref., 5; 191st Pref., 5; 192nd Pref., 5; 193rd Pref., 5; 194th Pref., 5; 195th Pref., 5; 196th Pref., 5; 197th Pref., 5; 198th Pref., 5; 199th Pref., 5; 200th Pref., 5; 201st Pref., 5; 202nd Pref., 5; 203rd Pref., 5; 204th Pref., 5; 205th Pref., 5; 206th Pref., 5; 207th Pref., 5; 208th Pref., 5; 209th Pref., 5; 210th Pref., 5; 211th Pref., 5; 212th Pref., 5; 213th Pref., 5; 214th Pref., 5; 215th Pref., 5; 216th Pref., 5; 217th Pref., 5; 218th Pref., 5; 219th Pref., 5; 220th Pref., 5; 221st Pref., 5; 222nd Pref., 5; 223rd Pref., 5; 224th Pref., 5; 225th Pref., 5; 226th Pref., 5; 227th Pref., 5; 228th Pref., 5; 229th Pref., 5; 230th Pref., 5; 231st Pref., 5; 232nd Pref., 5; 233rd Pref., 5; 234th Pref., 5; 235th Pref., 5; 236th Pref., 5; 237th Pref., 5; 238th Pref., 5; 239th Pref., 5; 240th Pref., 5; 241st Pref., 5; 242nd Pref., 5; 243rd Pref., 5; 244th Pref., 5; 245th Pref., 5; 246th Pref., 5; 247th Pref., 5; 248th Pref., 5; 249th Pref., 5; 250th Pref., 5; 251st Pref., 5; 252nd Pref., 5; 253rd Pref., 5; 254th Pref., 5; 255th Pref., 5; 256th Pref., 5; 257th Pref., 5; 258th Pref., 5; 259th Pref., 5; 260th Pref., 5; 261st Pref., 5; 262nd Pref., 5; 263rd Pref., 5; 264th Pref., 5; 265th Pref., 5; 266th Pref., 5; 267th Pref., 5; 268th Pref., 5; 269th Pref., 5; 270th Pref., 5; 271st Pref., 5; 272nd Pref., 5; 273rd Pref., 5; 274th Pref., 5; 275th Pref., 5; 276th Pref., 5; 277th Pref., 5; 278th Pref., 5; 279th Pref., 5; 280th Pref., 5; 281st Pref., 5; 282nd Pref., 5; 283rd Pref., 5; 284th Pref., 5; 285th Pref., 5; 286th Pref., 5; 287th Pref., 5; 288th Pref., 5; 289th Pref., 5; 290th Pref., 5; 291st Pref., 5; 292nd Pref., 5; 293rd Pref., 5; 294th Pref., 5; 295th Pref., 5; 296th Pref., 5; 297th Pref., 5; 298th Pref., 5; 299th Pref., 5; 300th Pref., 5; 301st Pref., 5; 302nd Pref., 5; 303rd Pref., 5; 304th Pref., 5; 305th Pref., 5; 306th Pref., 5; 307th Pref., 5; 308th Pref., 5; 309th Pref., 5; 310th Pref., 5; 311th Pref., 5; 312th Pref., 5; 313th Pref., 5; 314th Pref., 5; 315th Pref., 5; 316th Pref., 5; 317th Pref., 5; 318th Pref., 5; 319th Pref., 5; 320th Pref., 5; 321st Pref., 5; 322nd Pref., 5; 323rd Pref., 5; 324th Pref., 5; 325th Pref., 5; 326th Pref., 5; 327th Pref., 5; 328th Pref., 5; 329th Pref., 5; 330th Pref., 5; 331st Pref., 5; 332nd Pref., 5; 333rd Pref., 5; 334th Pref., 5; 335th Pref., 5; 336th Pref., 5; 337th Pref., 5; 338th Pref., 5; 339th Pref., 5; 340th Pref., 5; 341st Pref., 5; 342nd Pref., 5; 343rd Pref., 5; 344th Pref., 5; 345th Pref., 5; 346th Pref., 5; 347th Pref., 5; 348th Pref., 5; 349th Pref., 5; 350th Pref., 5; 351st Pref., 5; 352nd Pref., 5; 353rd Pref., 5; 354th Pref., 5; 355th Pref., 5; 356th Pref., 5; 357th Pref., 5; 358th Pref., 5; 359th Pref., 5; 360th Pref., 5; 361st Pref., 5; 362nd Pref., 5; 363rd Pref., 5; 364th Pref., 5; 365th Pref., 5; 366th Pref., 5; 367th Pref., 5; 368th Pref., 5; 369th Pref., 5; 370th Pref., 5; 371st Pref., 5; 372nd Pref., 5; 373rd Pref., 5; 374th Pref., 5; 375th Pref., 5; 376th Pref., 5; 377th Pref., 5; 378th Pref., 5; 379th Pref., 5; 380th Pref., 5; 381st Pref., 5; 382nd Pref., 5; 383rd Pref., 5; 384th Pref., 5; 385th Pref., 5; 386th Pref., 5; 387th Pref., 5; 388th Pref., 5; 389th Pref., 5; 390th Pref., 5; 391st Pref., 5; 392nd Pref., 5; 393rd Pref., 5; 394th Pref., 5; 395th Pref., 5; 396th Pref., 5; 397th Pref., 5; 398th Pref., 5; 399th Pref., 5; 400th Pref., 5; 401st Pref., 5; 402nd Pref., 5; 403rd Pref., 5; 404th Pref., 5; 405th Pref., 5; 406th Pref., 5; 407th Pref., 5; 408th Pref., 5; 409th Pref., 5; 410th Pref., 5; 411th Pref., 5; 412th Pref., 5; 413th Pref., 5; 414th Pref., 5; 415th Pref., 5; 416th Pref., 5; 417th Pref., 5; 418th Pref., 5; 419th Pref., 5; 420th Pref., 5; 421st Pref., 5; 422nd Pref., 5; 423rd Pref., 5; 424th Pref., 5; 425th Pref., 5; 426th Pref., 5; 427th Pref., 5; 428th Pref., 5; 429th Pref., 5; 430th Pref., 5; 431st Pref., 5; 432nd Pref., 5; 433rd Pref., 5; 434th Pref., 5; 435th Pref., 5; 436th Pref., 5; 437th Pref., 5; 438th Pref., 5; 439th Pref., 5; 440th Pref., 5; 441st Pref., 5; 442nd Pref., 5; 443rd Pref., 5; 444th Pref., 5; 445th Pref., 5; 446th Pref., 5; 447th Pref., 5; 448th Pref., 5; 449th Pref., 5; 450th Pref., 5; 451st Pref., 5; 452nd Pref., 5; 453rd Pref., 5; 454th Pref., 5; 455th Pref., 5; 456th Pref., 5; 457th Pref., 5; 458th Pref., 5; 459th Pref., 5; 460th Pref., 5; 461st Pref., 5; 462nd Pref., 5; 463rd Pref., 5; 464th Pref., 5; 465th Pref., 5; 466th Pref., 5; 467th Pref., 5; 468th Pref., 5; 469th Pref., 5; 470th Pref., 5; 471st Pref., 5; 472nd Pref., 5; 473rd Pref., 5; 474th Pref., 5; 475th Pref., 5; 476th Pref., 5; 477th Pref., 5; 478th Pref., 5; 479th Pref., 5; 480th Pref., 5; 481st Pref., 5; 482nd Pref., 5; 483rd Pref., 5; 484th Pref., 5; 485th Pref., 5; 486th Pref., 5; 487th Pref., 5; 488th Pref., 5; 489th Pref., 5; 490th Pref., 5; 491st Pref., 5; 492nd Pref., 5; 493rd Pref., 5; 494th Pref., 5; 495th Pref., 5; 496th Pref., 5; 497th Pref., 5; 498th Pref., 5; 499th Pref., 5; 500th Pref., 5; 501st Pref., 5; 502nd Pref., 5; 503rd Pref., 5; 504th Pref., 5; 505th Pref., 5; 506th Pref., 5; 507th Pref., 5; 508th Pref., 5; 509th Pref., 5; 510th Pref., 5; 511th Pref., 5; 512th Pref., 5; 513th Pref., 5; 514th Pref., 5; 515th Pref., 5; 516th Pref., 5; 517th Pref., 5; 518th Pref., 5; 519th Pref., 5; 520th Pref., 5; 521st Pref., 5; 522nd Pref., 5; 523rd Pref., 5; 524th Pref., 5; 525th Pref., 5; 526th Pref., 5; 527th Pref., 5; 528th Pref., 5; 529th Pref., 5; 530th Pref., 5; 531st Pref., 5; 532nd Pref., 5; 533rd Pref., 5; 534th Pref., 5; 535th Pref., 5; 536th Pref., 5; 537th Pref., 5; 538th Pref., 5; 539th Pref., 5; 540th Pref., 5; 541st Pref., 5; 542nd Pref., 5; 543rd Pref., 5; 544th Pref., 5; 545th Pref., 5; 546th Pref., 5; 547th Pref., 5; 548th Pref., 5; 549th Pref., 5; 550th Pref., 5; 551st Pref., 5; 552nd Pref., 5; 553rd Pref., 5; 554th Pref., 5; 555th Pref., 5; 556th Pref., 5; 557th Pref., 5; 558th Pref., 5; 559th Pref., 5; 560th Pref., 5; 561st Pref., 5; 562nd Pref., 5; 563rd Pref., 5; 564th Pref., 5; 565th Pref., 5; 566th Pref., 5; 567th Pref., 5; 568th Pref., 5; 569th Pref., 5; 570th Pref., 5; 571st Pref., 5; 572nd Pref., 5; 573rd Pref., 5; 574th Pref., 5; 575th Pref., 5; 576th Pref., 5; 577th Pref., 5; 578th Pref., 5; 579th Pref., 5; 580th Pref., 5; 581st Pref., 5; 582nd Pref., 5; 583rd Pref., 5; 584th Pref., 5; 585th Pref., 5; 586th Pref., 5; 587th Pref., 5; 588th Pref., 5; 589th Pref., 5; 590th Pref., 5; 591st Pref., 5; 592nd Pref., 5; 593rd Pref., 5; 594th Pref., 5; 595th Pref., 5; 596th Pref., 5; 597th Pref., 5; 598th Pref., 5; 599th Pref., 5; 600th Pref., 5; 601st Pref., 5; 602nd Pref., 5; 603rd Pref., 5; 604th Pref., 5; 605th Pref., 5; 606th Pref., 5; 607th Pref., 5; 608th Pref., 5; 609th Pref., 5; 610th Pref., 5; 611th Pref., 5; 612th Pref., 5; 613th Pref., 5; 614th Pref., 5; 615th Pref., 5; 616th Pref., 5; 617th Pref., 5; 618th Pref., 5; 619th Pref., 5; 620th Pref., 5; 621st Pref., 5; 622nd Pref., 5; 623rd Pref., 5; 624th Pref., 5; 625th Pref., 5; 626th Pref., 5; 627th Pref., 5; 628th Pref., 5; 629th Pref., 5; 630th Pref., 5; 631st Pref., 5; 632nd Pref., 5; 633rd Pref., 5; 634th Pref., 5; 635th Pref., 5; 636th Pref., 5; 637th Pref., 5; 638th Pref., 5; 639th Pref., 5; 640th Pref., 5; 641st Pref., 5; 642nd Pref., 5; 643rd Pref., 5; 644th Pref., 5; 645th Pref., 5; 646th Pref., 5; 647th Pref., 5; 648th Pref., 5; 649th Pref., 5; 650th Pref., 5; 651st Pref., 5; 652nd Pref., 5; 653rd Pref., 5; 654th Pref., 5; 655th Pref., 5; 656th Pref., 5; 657th Pref., 5; 658th Pref., 5; 659th Pref., 5; 660th Pref., 5; 661st Pref., 5; 662nd Pref., 5; 663rd Pref., 5; 664th Pref., 5; 665th Pref., 5; 666th Pref., 5; 667th Pref., 5; 668th Pref., 5; 669th Pref., 5; 670th Pref., 5; 671st Pref., 5; 672nd Pref., 5; 673rd Pref., 5; 674th Pref., 5; 675th Pref., 5; 676th Pref., 5; 677th Pref., 5; 678th Pref., 5; 679th Pref., 5; 680th Pref., 5; 681st Pref., 5; 682nd Pref., 5; 683rd Pref., 5; 684th Pref., 5; 685th Pref., 5; 686th Pref., 5; 687th Pref., 5; 688th Pref., 5; 689th Pref., 5; 690th Pref., 5; 691st Pref., 5; 692nd Pref., 5; 693rd Pref., 5; 694th Pref., 5; 695th Pref., 5; 696th Pref., 5; 697th Pref., 5; 698th Pref., 5; 699th Pref., 5; 700th Pref., 5; 701st Pref., 5; 702nd Pref., 5; 703rd Pref., 5; 704th Pref., 5; 705th Pref., 5; 706th Pref., 5; 707th Pref., 5; 708th Pref., 5; 709th Pref., 5; 710th Pref., 5; 711th Pref., 5; 712th Pref., 5; 713th Pref., 5; 714th Pref., 5; 715th Pref., 5; 716th Pref., 5; 717th Pref., 5; 718th Pref., 5; 719th Pref., 5; 720th Pref., 5; 721st Pref., 5; 722nd Pref., 5; 723rd Pref., 5; 724th Pref., 5; 725th Pref., 5; 726th Pref., 5; 727th Pref., 5; 728th Pref., 5; 729th Pref., 5; 730th Pref., 5; 731st Pref., 5; 732nd Pref., 5; 733rd Pref., 5; 734th Pref., 5; 735th Pref., 5; 736th Pref., 5; 737th Pref., 5; 738th Pref., 5; 739th Pref., 5; 740th Pref., 5; 741st Pref., 5; 742nd Pref., 5; 743rd Pref., 5; 744th Pref., 5; 745th Pref., 5; 746th Pref., 5; 747th Pref., 5; 748th Pref., 5; 749th Pref., 5; 750th Pref., 5; 751st Pref., 5; 752nd Pref., 5; 753rd Pref., 5; 754th Pref., 5; 755th Pref., 5; 756th Pref., 5; 757th Pref., 5; 758th Pref., 5; 759th Pref., 5; 760th Pref., 5; 761st Pref., 5; 762nd Pref., 5; 763rd Pref., 5; 764th Pref., 5; 765th Pref., 5; 766th Pref., 5; 767th Pref., 5; 768th Pref., 5; 769th Pref., 5; 770th Pref., 5; 771st Pref., 5; 772nd Pref., 5; 773rd Pref., 5; 774th Pref., 5; 775th Pref., 5; 776th Pref., 5; 777th Pref., 5; 778th Pref., 5; 779th Pref., 5; 780th Pref., 5; 781st Pref., 5; 782nd Pref., 5; 783rd Pref., 5; 784th Pref., 5; 785th Pref., 5; 786th Pref., 5; 787th Pref., 5; 788th Pref., 5; 789th Pref., 5; 790th Pref., 5; 791st Pref., 5; 792nd Pref., 5; 793rd Pref., 5; 794th Pref., 5; 795th Pref., 5; 796th Pref., 5; 797th Pref., 5; 798th Pref., 5; 799th Pref., 5; 800th Pref., 5; 801st Pref., 5; 802nd Pref., 5; 803rd Pref., 5; 804th Pref., 5; 805th Pref., 5; 806th Pref., 5; 807th Pref., 5; 808th Pref., 5; 809th Pref., 5; 810th Pref., 5; 811th Pref., 5; 812th Pref., 5; 813th Pref., 5; 814th Pref., 5; 815th Pref., 5; 816th Pref., 5; 817th Pref., 5; 818th Pref., 5; 819th Pref., 5; 820th Pref., 5; 821st Pref., 5; 822nd Pref., 5; 823rd Pref., 5; 824th Pref., 5; 825th Pref., 5; 826th Pref., 5; 827th Pref., 5; 828th Pref., 5; 829th Pref., 5; 830th Pref., 5; 831st Pref., 5; 832nd Pref., 5; 833rd Pref., 5; 834th Pref., 5; 835th Pref., 5; 836th Pref., 5; 837th Pref., 5; 838th Pref., 5; 839th Pref., 5; 840th Pref., 5; 841st Pref., 5; 842nd Pref., 5; 843rd Pref., 5; 844th Pref., 5; 845th Pref., 5; 846th Pref., 5; 847th Pref., 5; 848th Pref., 5; 849th Pref., 5; 850th Pref., 5; 851st Pref., 5; 852nd Pref., 5; 853rd Pref., 5; 854th Pref., 5; 855th Pref., 5; 856th Pref., 5; 857th Pref., 5; 858th Pref., 5; 859th Pref., 5; 860th Pref., 5; 861st Pref., 5; 862nd Pref., 5; 863rd Pref., 5; 864th Pref., 5; 865th Pref., 5; 866th Pref., 5; 867th Pref., 5; 868th Pref., 5; 869th Pref., 5; 870th Pref., 5; 871st Pref., 5; 872nd Pref., 5; 873rd Pref., 5; 874th Pref., 5; 875th Pref., 5; 876th Pref., 5; 877th Pref., 5; 878th Pref., 5; 879th Pref., 5; 880th Pref., 5; 881st Pref., 5; 882nd Pref., 5; 883rd Pref., 5; 884th Pref., 5; 885th Pref., 5; 886th Pref., 5; 887th Pref., 5; 888th Pref., 5; 889th Pref., 5; 890th Pref., 5; 891st Pref., 5; 892nd Pref., 5; 893rd Pref., 5; 894th Pref., 5; 895th Pref., 5; 896th Pref., 5; 897th Pref., 5; 898th Pref., 5; 899th Pref., 5; 900th Pref., 5; 901st Pref., 5; 902nd Pref., 5; 903rd Pref., 5; 904th Pref., 5; 905th Pref., 5; 906th Pref., 5; 907th Pref., 5; 908th Pref., 5; 909th Pref., 5; 910th Pref., 5; 911th Pref., 5; 912th Pref., 5; 913th Pref., 5; 914th Pref., 5; 915th Pref., 5; 916th Pref., 5; 917th Pref., 5; 918th Pref., 5; 919th Pref., 5; 920th Pref., 5; 921st Pref., 5; 922nd Pref., 5; 923rd Pref., 5; 924th Pref., 5; 925th Pref., 5; 926th Pref., 5; 927th Pref., 5; 928th Pref., 5; 929th Pref., 5; 930th Pref., 5; 931st Pref., 5; 932nd Pref., 5; 933rd Pref., 5; 934th Pref., 5; 935th Pref., 5; 936th Pref., 5; 937th Pref., 5; 938th Pref., 5; 939th Pref., 5; 940th Pref., 5; 941st Pref., 5; 942nd Pref., 5; 943rd Pref., 5; 944th Pref., 5; 945th Pref., 5; 946th Pref., 5; 947th Pref., 5; 948th Pref., 5; 949th Pref., 5; 950th Pref., 5; 951st Pref., 5; 952nd Pref., 5; 953rd Pref., 5; 954th Pref., 5; 955th Pref., 5; 956th Pref., 5; 957th Pref., 5; 958th Pref., 5; 959th Pref., 5; 960th Pref., 5; 961st Pref., 5; 962nd Pref., 5; 963rd Pref., 5; 964th Pref., 5; 965th Pref., 5; 966th Pref., 5; 967th Pref., 5; 968th Pref., 5; 969th Pref., 5; 970th Pref., 5; 971st Pref., 5; 972nd Pref., 5; 973rd Pref., 5; 974th Pref., 5; 975th Pref., 5; 976th Pref., 5; 977th Pref., 5; 978th Pref., 5; 979th Pref., 5; 980th Pref., 5; 981st Pref., 5; 982nd Pref., 5; 983rd Pref., 5; 984th Pref., 5; 985th Pref., 5; 986th Pref., 5; 987th Pref., 5; 988th Pref., 5; 989th Pref., 5; 990th Pref., 5; 991st Pref., 5; 992nd Pref., 5; 993rd Pref., 5; 994th Pref., 5; 995th Pref., 5; 996th Pref., 5; 997th Pref., 5; 998th Pref., 5; 999th Pref., 5; 1000th Pref., 5; 1001st Pref., 5; 1002nd Pref., 5; 1003rd Pref., 5; 1004th Pref., 5; 1005th Pref., 5; 1006th Pref., 5; 1007th Pref., 5; 1008th Pref., 5; 1009th Pref., 5; 1010th Pref., 5; 1011th Pref., 5; 1012th Pref., 5; 1013th Pref., 5; 1014th Pref., 5; 1015th Pref., 5; 1016th Pref., 5; 1017th Pref., 5; 1018th Pref., 5; 1019th Pref., 5; 1020th Pref., 5

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

THROCKMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

Cons. & Navigation Corp., Wed., June 2.

London City, Fri., June 2.

There has been a moderate volume of business on the Stock Exchange during the past week, but sustained vigour has not been in evidence. The resumption of dealings for forward account has taken place without any noisy demonstrations, and the extension of the daily sessions from three to four o'clock has also been without incident.

Gilt-edged issues have ruled irregular; but, on the whole, prices have worked forward. Home Rails remain spottily buoyant, North Easterns being specially strong. Among mines, Kafirs remain confident and healthy on the conclusion of arrangements relative to ex-cenemy shareholdings. Oil shares fluctuate narrowly, but have a confident undertone. Rubbers are slow, and industrials cheerful.

Canadian securities, as a whole, have been steady but slow. Among the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion there is hardly any change to note. The 4½ per cent. hold at 100 and the 3½ per cent. at 70½. The Fours exceptionally are a point up at 89½. Municipal issues have marked time.

In the railroad group Canadian Pacifics have risen 2 to 100 in sympathy with Wall Street. Grand Trunks have been off colour, and show many falls of 4 to 4.

There has been fair support for Hudson's Bays, in the land group, around 6½. Lower-priced shares have been steady.

As regards industrials, Dominion, Steels have risen a point to 33½. Lake Superior issues have held their ground. Canadian Cars hold at 6½. Canada Cements at 70½ are 3 up, and Canadian General Electrics have risen another point to 104. Shawinigan Water is steady without change at 118½ and Spanish River Pulp Pref. at 104½.

There has been another sharp jump of 6 points to 55 in Brazilian Tractions. Mexican traction issues are steady without change.

There has only been a light business among Canadian mining shares.

—* * *

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, May 12.

In contrast with last week, when a renewed upward movement was strongly in progress, markets this week have been quiet and a considerably easier tone has been apparent. The stocks showing losses on each day's trading have several times outnumbered those which have gained, but the individual losses have, as a rule, been smaller than the gains, and the condition seems rather to be one of pause than of retrogression, as, while buying is slack, there is no evidence of holders being in a hurry to sell. Amid the generally easier tendency there have been strong spots each day. Thus, on Tuesday, Lyall jumped up 5 points, and followed this up by a further small gain on Wednesday. In connection with this strength in the shares, it is suggested that the company may be going to strengthen its working capital by selling its holding of first mortgage bonds in the Transportation Building, which amounts to about \$1,000,000. Colour is given to this theory by the fact that a meeting of the shareholders of the Transportation Building Company has been called to consider changes in the trust deed following proposals made by the Lyall Company. The company has secured a \$250,000 contract for improvements to the Windsor Hotel. On Wednesday Montreal Trams made the startling advance of 10 points, continuing by gaining 5 more yesterday. Riordon Pref. has been advancing, gaining 2 on Tuesday and 4 more on Wednesday, and Cement Pref. has also made several daily gains. Another outstanding advance was one of 44 points by Hillcrest Collieries on Wednesday, when Penmans Pref. also advanced 2, and among

united June, Winnipeg Railway Pref. were strong. Yesterday the textile shares were notable, Canadian Cottons Common and Wabasso Pref. reaching new high prices with gains respectively of 1 and 2 points. Brazilian Traction has on more than one occasion been the leader in point of activity although easier in tone, and the paper stocks in general, though fairly active, have also been easier.

Among prices current at the close of business yesterday, Abitibi was 5½; Annes Holden Pref., 10; Asbestos 55; Pref. 75; Atlantic Sugar, 10; B.E. Steel 1st Pref. 75, 2nd Pref. 20½; Brompton, 20½; Can. Car. Pref., 50½; Can. Cement 62; Pref. 94 x½; Can. Cottons Pref., 81; Can. Gen. Electric, 91; Can. S.S. Lines 20½; Pref. 52; Cons. Smelting 23; Dom. Bridge, 71 x½; Dom. Cannery, 32; Hillcrest, 60; Laurendie, 86½; Mont. Power, 904 x½; Mont. Tramways, 105; Ottawa Power, 86; Penmans 100 x½; Pref. 91; Price Bros., 43; Quebec Rly., 20½; Riordon, 9; Shawinigan, 104½; Span. River, 87½; Pref. 95; St. Law. Flour, 80½; Steel of Can., 60; Pref. 90½; Toronto Rly., 65½; Wabasso, 67; Winnipeg Rly., 41; Woods Mfg., 60.

Messrs. Nesbitt, Thomson and Co. are now offering for public subscription the \$1,500,000 balance of the \$6,000,000 issue of Canadian Steamship Lines 20-yr. First Mortgage Collateral Sinking Fund 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, of which \$4,500,000 was subscribed in New York last week. The price at which the bonds are offered is 97.50 and interest.

In an interview published at the end of last week, Mr. Dymont, president of the Canadian General Electric Co., absolutely contradicted the suggestion made in the recent rumours that the company is profiting largely by the manufacture of private radio sets. The company, he said, is preparing to make small amateur sets, but is not yet ready to undertake extensive manufacture. He said that the strong advance last week of the company's stock was wholly unwarranted by the company's present position. Asked as to the maintenance of the 8 per cent. per annum dividends on the common stock, Mr. Dymont is reported to have said that with business in its present state of depression he would not care to commit himself on this matter.

Bidding was keen for the new issue of \$2,300,000 of Province of New Brunswick Debentures. Of these \$1,500,000 are 5½ per cent. 17-year Debs. and \$800,000 are serial bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. The highest bids for the two portions of the issue were made by a syndicate comprising the Dominion Securities Corp. and Dillon Read and Co., whose bid for the \$800,000 portion was 99.25½ per cent. Canadian funds and for the \$1,500,000 portion 102.11 New York funds. Altogether fifteen tenders were received.

—* * *

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES.

At the annual general meeting of the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., held in Montreal on the 16th inst., the following Board of Directors was elected: Messrs Norcross, Casgrain, Smith, MacDonald, Hanna, Coverdale, Hobson, Molson, White, Brown, K.C., Smithers, Humphrey, Fortier, Caverhill, and Taschereau.

Mr. W. H. Coverdale was elected President of the company; Mr. J. W. Norcross Vice-President and managing director; and Mr. Robert Hobson was also elected a Vice-President.

The London Advisory Board of the company was reconstituted as follows: Sir Arthur Trevor Dawson, Bart., the Right Hon. Viscount Long of Wraxall, and Sir Vincent Caillard, Bart., with three others to be nominated later.

It is understood that the company has successfully completed its financial arrangements.

The South Wales tinplate trade is now getting back the Canadian market, which it had lost to the Americans previous to the war.

MINING NOTES.

The Ontario Iron Ore Act is to be amended so as to permit holders of mining claims to lay out a town on the surface of a lot. A third business case has been submitted for reconsideration, and will be heard by the court on June 1st. The Government has decided to purchase the fourth lot, including the mineral rights. The new amendment, which came into force on July 1, will not include the mineral rights.

Preliminary reports estimate the output of gold from the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake gold areas during April at \$1,000,000, a record figure so far. The three mines in the Porcupine field contributing to the total, the Hollinger, Dome, and McIntyre-Preston mine, produced about \$1,000,000 during the month, and in the Kirkland Lake field the Wright-Hargreaves, Lake Shore, Teck-Hughes, Kirkland Lake, and Kirkland Lake Proprietary contributed about \$200,000 to the total. It is expected that production will be at the rate of \$2,000,000 a month before the end of this year.

In April the Teck-Hughes mill operated for 26 days, and treated an average of 162 tons of ore daily. The average grade of ore is unofficially estimated at \$10 per ton, and thus an output of between \$40,000 and \$50,000 per month is indicated. The new vein recently discovered at the 730-ft. level is now stated to have a width of from 6 to 8 feet, two feet of which is high-grade ore.

At the Wright-Hargreaves mine the shaft was expected to reach the 700-ft. level in the third week in May. What appears to be an entirely new ore body has been discovered during the sinking of the shaft, and this is said to be similar to the bonanza ore on the Lake Shore property. The Wright-Hargreaves mill treated 5,730 tons of ore during April, resulting in a recovery of about \$70,000 for the month.

The Porcupine Crown is reported to have cut a vein which extends through the Hollinger.

It is reported that diamond drilling on the Davidson Consolidated Gold Mines has penetrated an ore body at the 1,050-ft. level, the average assay of which over 25 feet is \$8.

Arrangements are reported to have been completed with a view to commencing mining operations on the Preston-East Dome mine. The property lies adjacent to the Dome Mines on the south, and is regarded as having encouraging possibilities. Early exploration work showed the presence of gold in encouraging quantities, but conditions brought about by the war prevented development work hitherto. It is reported that the Martin claim is likely to be consolidated with the Preston-East Dome.

The shaft in the Sylvanite mine at Kirkland Lake is reported to have reached the 500 ft. level. The 520 ft. level would be reached within a week and a working station will then be cut. The main ore body, cut at the 390 ft. level showed a good stopping width. The mill at the adjacent Tough-Oakes property has been in satisfactory operation since the end of April.

Interest is being directed to the gold-producing possibilities of the Lightning River section of the Larder Lake Division of Temiskaming, by means of a company called the Lightning River Gold Mines, Ltd. This company, which is capitalised at \$3,000,000 in shares of \$1 par value, owns four groups of properties and a water power site capable of a development of 750 h.p. The area is claimed to be one of the richest fields in Northern Ontario, and development work on the company's claims so far, is said to have shown exceptionally high-grade ore. A representative of the Mining Corporation of Canada has also been engaged in locating claims in the Lightning River gold area.

In the report of the Mining Corporation of Canada the consulting engineer states that no mining work was done on the Flin Flon mine in Manitoba in 1921, but important negotiations were carried on with the Dominion Government in regard to water-power rights, etc. When the metal markets improve it will be possible to proceed with the work of developing and equipping this property. The assured ore on the Flin Flon properties is stated to amount to nearly 10,000,000 tons, averaging 1.8 per cent. copper, 1.2 ozs. silver and \$1.60 gold per ton.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

Government Ownership Criticised.

During the debate in the House of Commons on the estimate of \$42,800,000 for the Canadian Northern Railway for the current fiscal year, Mr. Walter Mitchell, member of the St. Antoine Division of Montreal, adversely criticised the policy of Government ownership of railways (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent). As Minister of Municipal Affairs in Quebec Province, his investigations, he said, had forced him to the conclusion that public ownership had resulted in a greater ultimate cost to the taxpayer. It was admitted that the total yearly deficit on Canada's National Railway system amounted to \$72,000,000, and he believed it was nearer \$100,000,000 annually, which constituted an intolerable burden on a country having a National Debt of \$2,340,000,000. Continuing, Mr. Mitchell said the Government's proposal to give public ownership a fair trial could only be carried out by getting a fair start, an essential preliminary to which was an investigation into the accounting and operating methods of the Canadian Northern Railway and other lines of the Government railway system by the best experts available in Canada, the United States, and Europe.

The Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the Progressives, defended the acquisition of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway by the last Government as the only course then possible, and he believed that the National Railway system could be made a valuable national asset eventually; but he advocated the abandonment of several thousand miles of unproductive track between Ontario and Manitoba, and also in the West, and the revaluation of the entire remaining system on a business basis, the amount which would then have to be written off being added directly to the public debt.

Mr. Meighen called attention to the clear statement laid before the House by the Minister for Railways showing the financial position of the Grand Trunk Railway, and suggested that it should be given publicity in England, where it would disabuse the minds of those who thought they had been dishonestly treated by the arbitrator's decision.

Mr. Mackenzie King agreed to act on the suggestion (says the Central News correspondent).

Sir William Mackenzie's Plan.

Sir William Mackenzie, on arrival in Toronto from England, said to a Canadian Press representative, with regard to the Government railways: "Let the people back them up. Their ultimate cost is not going to count in 15 to 20 years."

Speaking from his experience and the condition of things at the present time, Sir William said that he would make the Government roads finance themselves. "Don't go to the Parliament to meet the deficits," he said.

"I would finance them by selling securities. All the Government had to do," he said, "was to finance them by a first and refunding bond mortgage that would take care of all the maturities, of all the other securities. They would drop under the first mortgage. Each of the subsequent issues when passed by the Legislature would become automatically guaranteed by the Government."

"Surely the Government of Canada is in a position," he declared, "to back up its own property. There would then be no need to go to the Legislature every little while for millions for deficits. They needn't pay, if the railways were financed as I have said, for 50 years. Make it a contingent liability! Don't be digging down into Parliament! Finance the whole thing on its own basis! Make it a continuation liability till the railways pay for themselves."

NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY DEADLOCK.

Sir R. A. Squires, the Prime Minister of Newfoundland, made a statement in the House of Assembly on May 20 on the railway question (says Reuter's St. John's correspondent).

He said that the Reid Company were willing to continue the operation of the railway system, but they were prepared to sell all their interests in the undertaking to the Government for two and a half million dollars. If this offer were not accepted, the company stated that they would demand arbitration, under the terms of the contract for the working of the line, on claims which they had against the Colony, totalling several million dollars.

The Prime Minister added that negotiations were proceeding, and that he would report to the House again next week. In the meantime the suspension of the railway service continues.

The new number of the "Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire" (Empire Parliamentary Association, U.K. Branch, Westminster Hall, S.W.) is noteworthy for the number of subjects of international importance concerning which pronouncements have been made or discussions have taken place in the different Parliaments of the Empire. A variety of topics are covered in the section dealing with Canada, and the Governor's speech at the opening of the Newfoundland Legislature is given.

BRITISH TEACHERS FOR WESTERN CANADA.

Work of the Fellowship of the Maple Leaf.

At the annual meeting of the Fellowship of the Maple Leaf for the Supply of British Teachers for Western Canada, held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Friday of last week, Mr. L. S. Amery, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty and chairman of the Overseas Settlement Committee, was the principal speaker.

The Bishop of Norwich, who presided, said it would be the greatest mistake to imagine that we wished to ship our surplus, useless population to Canada. The aim of emigration to Canada at the present time was to send to the Dominion those who were prepared to build up wholesome, happy homes there, and the work to this end was one of co-operation between England and Canada. If it were done well it would cement more closely than ever the ties which were consecrated for all time upon the battlefields.

The Rev. P. J. Andrews, the secretary of the fellowship, in his report, said Viscount Northcliffe's speech at the Empire Press Union was by no means an over-statement of the perilous position in Alberta and Saskatchewan. In the work that lay before them, the fellowship would need funds. One unknown donor had munificently responded with a gift of £1,000, £400 of which was to be devoted to sending teachers to Canada, and £600 to making the work of the society better known.

Mr. Amery moved a resolution in support of the work of the fellowship, and asked that sympathy and practical support should be given to the great moral and Imperial work which the society was doing in Canada, more particularly in the Prairie Provinces. Having paid a warm tribute to the work of Dr. Lloyd in Saskatchewan, he said he had seen something of how that great country of Western Canada was being gradually settled, and knew what tremendous problems, moral and political, had to be faced. People of every race, language, and religion made up the communities of settlers. "We believe," he said, "that the British and Canadian moral and religious tradition is the finest around which that great collection of human beings can crystallise. I believe that it is essential for that purpose that the British and Canadian element should be a strong one, and for that reason, even if there were no other, I am a great believer in emigration." The influence of the teachers in that new country, Mr. Amery continued, could not be exaggerated. Again, as to the political problems which arose through the mixing of races, it was essential that those communities of settlers should be given the strong tradition of Canadian national spirit and British Imperial patriotism—merely different aspects of the same great tradition—round which they could crystallise. The teachers who went from this country—and there were no teachers except those of Canada herself better qualified for this task—would lead the people towards the ideal of Canada as a single nation and as such an integral—perhaps some day a dominant—part in that great Commonwealth of free nations which was known as the British Empire.

Prebendary A. W. Gough, in the unavoidable absence of the Hon. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner for Canada, seconded the resolution, which was carried. He said there must be an enormous displacement of population in the near future, and the sooner we began this after the fashion of people who knew what they were doing, the better it would be for the Empire and for humanity. In sending out teachers the Fellowship of the Maple Leaf was doing the best possible work for the Empire and the cause of humanity.

—*—

OBITUARY.

At St. John, N.B.—Mr. Gabriel H. Flewelling (80), a former member of the Legislature.

At Parsboro', N.S.—Capt. Joseph Spicer (72).

At Montreal.—Mr. James Wilson (83), a native of Belfast, and a resident for 50 years; Dr. Edward O'Connor (51). At Sherbrooke.—Mr. William H. Wiggett (75). At Lachute.—Rev. George W. Sherman (64), a native of Perthshire.

At Brockville.—Mr. William Spence (50); Mr. William A. Reid (77). At Owen Sound.—Mr. William P. Telford (87), formerly M.P. for North Grey.

At Winnipeg.—Mr. C. M. Teasdale (46), Dominion Land Surveyor, of Toronto. At Brandon.—Mr. William Nichol (66), a well-known stockbroker.

—*—

After her arrival at Montreal on her maiden trip, the White Star-Dominion liner *Regina* was presented with a shield bearing the coat-of-arms of Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan. The presentation was made by Mr. James Grassick, Mayor of that city.

Mr. Arthur W. Gill (lecturer to the Royal Institution of Cornwall and the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society) gave a lecture at the Hotel Belgravia on Tuesday, on "The Mystic Wonderland of North Africa," describing his impressions gathered during his tour in North Africa with Miss Bishop's party in November of last year. The address was illustrated by 120 lantern slides (many of them coloured) taken by Mr. Gill, and was highly appreciated.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL
\$15,000,000 (£3,082,192)

Head Office: TORONTO.

RESERVE FUND
\$15,000,000 (£3,082,192)

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President.
RT. HON. SIR THOMAS WHITE, K.C.M.G., | SIR JOHN AIRD,
Vice-President. | Vice-President and General Manager.
H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

Over 500 Branches throughout CANADA and NEWFOUNDLAND.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

BARBADOS.....Bridgetown. CUBA ...Havana. JAMAICA.....Kingston.
MEXICO.....Mexico City. ST. PIERRE et MIQUELON.....St. Pierre.
BRAZIL.....Rio de Janeiro. TRINIDAD.....Port of Spain.
UNITED STATES.....New York, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), and Seattle.

Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

LONDON OFFICE - - - 2 LOMBARD STREET, E.C.3.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager.

A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office:
TORONTO.

Capital and Reserves - \$14,000,000

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER,
President.

CLARENCE A. BOGERT,
General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73 CORNHILL, E.C.3.

S. L. JONES, Manager.

A Foreign Exchange Department is conducted at which all enquiries as to Canadian, United States, and other Exchanges will be courteously answered. Cable or Mail Transfers effected to, and Accounts Opened at any of the Bank's complete system of Canadian branches. Deposits Received at interest. Travellers' Credits Issued. Orders Executed on the London, Canadian, and New York Stock Exchanges.

New York Agency - 51 Broadway.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

LEGAL LIABILITY OF STATE-OWNED SHIPPING.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—Apropos the numerous statements which have been published recently regarding the immunity of State-owned shipping from liability to legal action for the recovery of claims for salvage, damage to cargo or to other vessels, or claims of any other nature, might we ask you, in fairness to the Canadian and Australian Government-owned lines, to publish the fact that both these organisations do voluntarily and unreservedly submit to the ordinary jurisdiction of any court, and agree to be held subject to the ordinary system of writ and arrest in precisely the same manner as any private owner. This has been the definitely-stated policy of these lines since their inception.—Yours, etc.,

H. LARKIN.

General Manager, Commonwealth Government Line of Steamers, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.

WM. PHILLIPS,

European Manager, Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.
London, May 18, 1922.

WEEKLY CONDUCTED PARTIES TO CANADA

The Salvation Army Parties provide exceptional facilities for men, women and children travellers by sea and land.
LOWEST RATES. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd CLASS.
Expert disinterested up-to-date advice about conditions in all countries. Splendid opportunities for women settlers. Assisted passages in approved cases.

Apply — COMMISSIONER BULLARD, Migration House, 3 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4.
12 Pembroke Place, 137 Sauchiehall Street, 54 St. Nicholas Street.
Liverpool. Glasgow. Aberdeen.

C.P.R. FREIGHT RATES.

Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, told the Parliamentary Railway Committee last week that if the Crow's Nest Pass rates schedules were resumed and further reductions were made in rates generally, the results would be "too serious to be contemplated."

The Crow's Nest Pass agreement, which was entered into in 1897, and fixed maximum rates for specific commodities, was suspended by the Government in 1918 for a period of three years, to enable the railway to tide over the period of depression (says the Ottawa correspondent of *The Times*). The Progressives are now demanding that the agreement be resumed.

The day's sale of Lord Mount Stephen's pictures in London last week brought £9,148.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817

Paid up Capital \$22,000,000. Rest \$22,000,000. Undivided Profits \$1,501,646. Total Assets (October 31, 1921) \$517,403,182.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Sir VINCENT MEREDITH, BART., *President*.
 R. B. ANGUS, Esq.
 H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq.
 Lt.-Col. HERBERT MOLSON, C.M.G., M.C.
 G. B. FRASER, Esq.
 E. W. BEATTY, Esq., K.C.

LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
 D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.
 HAROLD KENNEDY, Esq.
 HIS HONOUR HENRY COCKSHUTT,
 SIR LOMER GOULD, K.C.M.G.

Sir CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., *Vice-President*.

C. R. HOSMER, Esq.
 WM. McMASTER, Esq.
 H. W. BEAUCLEIRK, Esq.
 J. H. ASHDOWN, Esq.

GEN. SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Branches & Agencies throughout Canada & Newfoundland; also at New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Spokane in the United States, and at Mexico City.

LONDON OFFICES.

London Committee—Sir THOMAS SKINNER, BART.,

PARIS AGENCY: Bank of Montreal (France), 6 Place Vendôme, Paris.

Paris Comité Consultatif—M. Le Sénateur Gaston Menier.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

W. F. BENSON, *Manager*.

The Bank has reciprocal arrangements with leading banks covering all countries, and is, therefore, in a position to offer favourable competitive rates for business in all parts of the world. With its numerous Branches it offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a General Banking Business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Mexico and France.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Established 1832.

GENERAL OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.

CAPITAL	...	...	...	...	\$9,700,000
RESERVE FUND	...	...	...	...	\$19,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS over	...	...	...	...	\$225,000,000

Special facilities are available to the public through the branches of this Bank for the transaction of business with Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and the United States at Boston, Chicago, and New York.

329 BRANCHES IN ALL.

LONDON BRANCH, 55 OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2.

E. C. MACLEOD, *Manager*.

QUEBEC

CANADA.

THE PROVINCE OF PROSPERITY.

Vast natural resources and an industrious, thrifty, and enterprising population have brought unexampled prosperity to this Province.

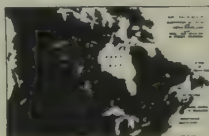
No province of the Dominion offers more startling opportunities for the investor. Immense water powers, now running to waste, will produce electricity for industrial purposes in unlimited volume; vast forests will supply an enormous cut of timber and wood pulp; rich mineral deposits hold out alluring opportunities to the prospector; extensive tracts of fertile land suitable for general farming and dairying await settlement. Next to its lands and forests, the Fish and Game of the Province are among its most valuable assets, providing splendid commercial opportunities and incomparable sport. Quebec is the Sportsman's Paradise, the Holiday-maker's Elysium, and a land of opportunity for all.

For further particulars apply to—

Lt.-Col. P. PELLETIER,

Agent-General for Quebec,

38 KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.



WHEN IN CANADA

You will find the
Managers and

Staffs of our Branches willing and ready to help you in your banking transactions. They will be pleased to have you call on them.

We have over 600 Branches covering Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and there is a Savings Department at every Branch.



THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

DEPOSITS: 380 MILLION DOLLARS.

London Office: PRINCES STREET, E.C.

Calgary and Edmonton Land.—For the year 1921 land sales totalled 483 acres; amount realised, \$6,129; average price \$12.68 per acre. Of townsites, seven lots realised \$330; average price, \$47.14 per lot. Coal leases: 160 acres; period, 10 years, at annual rent of \$1 per acre, plus 20 cents per ton royalty. These compared with the following for 1920: Townsites, 3,652 acres, for \$25,853; average price, \$12.86 per acre; and mineral sale, 20 acres, for \$800; average price, \$40 per acre. During the year seven land agreements were cancelled, payments amounting to \$2,688 being received. The cancellations were: 1,414 acres were also cancelled, reducing area now under lease to 3,831 acres. Messrs. Osler, Hammond and Nanton, the company's agents in Winnipeg, during the year submitted £5,000 in cash to this side, against £12,000 in 1920. The directors dur-

ing the year paid a dividend of 9d. per share, less tax. The profit and loss account shows a loss on the year's operations of £1,226, against a profit of £8,250 for 1920. During the year the company paid farmland taxes amounting to \$14,523, against \$73,345 in 1920.

Mining Corporation of Canada.—The report for 1921 states that the total production amounted to 1,226,716 oz., the ore reserves being estimated at 1,935,745 oz. (against 2,181,000 oz.). The company has written off a considerable amount of the land in connection with properties and options, the accounts being debited with a loss of \$22,414 on that account, leaving a credit to profit and loss of \$2,740,194 (against \$1,268,628). No mining work was done in the Flin Flin mine in 1921, but the directors state that when the

metal markets improve it will be possible to proceed with the work of developing and equipping this property. It is stated that the assured ore on the Flin Flin properties amounts to nearly 16,000,000 tons, averaging 1.8 per cent. copper, 1.2 oz. silver, and \$1.60 gold per ton.

Dominion Bank (Canada).—The London office are advised by the head office at Toronto that the usual quarterly dividend at the rate of 12% p.a. has been declared payable on July 1 next.

Province of Saskatchewan.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce gives notice that the transfer books of 4 Per Cent. Registered Stock, 1921, and 4 1/2 Per Cent. Registered Stock, 1921, will be closed from June 10 to 30, both days inclusive, for preparation of dividend warrants, payable July 1 next.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The eighth annual report of the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., shows that the heavy writing down, which has been anticipated, has been accomplished. The balance-sheet shows total assets at \$42,525,103, which compares with \$48,801,391 at the end of the previous year. Of this decrease nearly \$4,000,000 is represented by a reduction in property valuation, which is shown at \$23,255,393. Accounts receivable are over \$2,400,000 less than at the end of 1920, but cash has increased by over \$350,000, and investments, which total \$2,423,404, have increased by \$1,477,474. Among the liabilities, funded debt is increased by \$1,300,407, and is shown at \$7,801,800; bank loans, at \$1,944,318, show a decrease of about \$220,000, accounts payable show a decrease of \$822,187, and advances to associated companies a decrease of about \$300,000. Reserves, at \$240,158, show an increase of about \$70,000. The big item of \$1,350,000, which was shown in the 1920 balance-sheet as representing the balance payable in connection with the purchase of the Montreal Transportation Company, has been wiped out during last year. The accumulated surplus, which at the end of 1920 stood at \$8,011,147, has been reduced by about \$5,000,000, and is now shown at \$3,010,719.

* * *

The total earnings of the company from its operations during 1921 were \$12,780,079, or about \$7,492,000 less than for the previous year, and doubtless this reflects the depression in ocean shipping. Operating expenses, however, were heavily reduced, and the net earnings were \$2,352,570, which compares with \$4,028,274 for 1920. After allowing for interest, depreciation, Government taxes, etc., the net profits were \$772,850, which was increased to \$998,167 by profit on sales. Thus the preferred dividends were earned and a balance of \$123,167 remained to add to the previous surplus, bringing it up to \$8,734,314. From this, however, \$3,873,595 was written off values of ocean vessels, and \$1,250,000 was transferred to reserve for depreciation of investments, leaving the surplus carried to the balance-sheet, \$3,010,719, as stated above. In his report to the shareholders, the new president of the company, Mr. W. H. Coverdale, states that the company's properties are in good condition, and the general efficiency has been well maintained.

* * *

Figures issued in connection with the company's new issue of \$6,000,000 of bonds show the company's position as at the end of last February after giving effect to this new financing. These show that after depreciation reserve of \$6,595,461, and a special reserve of \$3,873,595 against ocean shipping, fixed assets amount to \$27,056,262, this being considerably less than the values fixed by the Canadian Appraisal Company in June, 1921. In addition, net quick assets are shown at \$2,429,883, making total net assets \$30,086,145, against total 5 per cent. Debenture stock (interchangeable with First Mortgage Bonds) and First Mort. Coll. Bonds outstanding in amount of \$11,275,466.

* * *

In connection with the prospects of the Common stock of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, the figures of the company's income account for 1921 are interesting. Gross income was \$2,020,050, which compares with \$1,881,503 for 1920. After allowing for interest, city's percentage, taxes and other income deductions, and making the same deduction for depreciation, \$201,050, as in 1920 the net income transferred to surplus was \$727,914, which compares with \$595,525 at end of 1920. Dividends on the \$3,000,000 of 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference stock only require \$210,000, so that the preference dividend was earned nearly three times over. After paying dividends on the Preferred stock outstanding, allowing \$122,605 for additional depreciation, and \$57,420 for sinking fund, the surplus from the year's earnings represented about 3.3 on the Common stock.

* * *

A meeting of the holders of the 6 per cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Steel and Radiation Company will be held at Toronto on June 2 for the purpose of considering resolutions approving a plan for reorganising the company. Holders of bonds to bearer must either produce their bonds at the meeting or deposit their bonds with any bank or trust company which may issue a certificate entitling them to attend either personally or give a proxy for the meeting. Registered bondholders may attend the meeting personally or give a proxy without production of their bonds. Forms of certificates and proxy can be obtained at the office of the Montreal Trust Company in Toronto and Montreal, and at 2, Bank Buildings, Princes Street, London, E.C.2.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BANKING AND FINANCE.

An Interesting
Financial
Experiment.

While it may seem presumptuous to criticise the judgment of those responsible for the Straits Settlement 4½ per cent. Loan at 95, there may be pardoned who express surprise that the persons for this loan should so unhesitatingly offer precisely similar terms to those offered recently with such ill-success in the case of the New South Wales 4½ per cent. Loan at 95 per cent., of which it will be remembered not less than 94 per cent. was left on the hands of the underwriters. While a Crown Colony is no doubt entitled to rank higher than an Australian Government, in view of the heavy discount still current for the New South Wales 4½ per cent. Stock, and the fact that the recent New Zealand 5 per cent. Loan is still no better than par, the result of the Straits Settlements offer will be watched with keen interest in financial circles. Such an operation is a useful index of the confidence of *la haute finance* in the continuance of the downward trend in the value of money and the corresponding decline in the yields on gilt-edged securities generally. History has a habit of repeating itself in the financial world, and close students, remembering the fate of similar issues offered a year or so ago on what now would be regarded as superlatively attractive terms, and for a time quoted at substantial discounts, hold the view that the New South Wales and New Zealand issues will at no distant date be readily absorbed at substantial premiums on their issue prices.

* * *

The Rise
in the
Canadian
Dollar.

In its May Commercial letter the Royal Bank of Canada makes interesting and illuminative reference to the improvement in Canadian exchange which began to be noticeable early in December, which has brought the Canadian dollar nearer to par than has been the case since the autumn of 1918. It is pointed out that this movement began during the crop shipping season, and was probably assisted by some Canadian financing in New York. The reaction predicted in some quarters as likely to follow the subsidence of these factors did not materialise; instead, with occasional fluctuations, the premium on American funds in Canada gradually decreased through the first three months of the current year. In alluding to current factors affecting the Canadian dollar, the writer of these notes points out that a prominent one is the influence of the pound sterling, the recent phenomenal rise in which cannot but have a good effect on the situation. The writer adds: "Another factor, which undoubtedly has weight in the same direction, is the expectation of considerable financing on the part of the Dominion Government in the near future. That portion of the funded debt which matures this year amounts to \$18,400,000, and, in addition, other funds have to be secured. This financing will have a favourable influence on the exchanges whether the flotation is made at home, or in New York, or in London. . . . One must, of course, consider also the gradual improvement in the Canadian trade balance. During the eleven months ending February, 1921, Canada had an unfavourable balance of over \$7,000,000. The eleven months ending February, 1922, however, showed a favourable balance of \$24,000,000."

It is announced that in regard to the bonded indebtedness of Swift Current, Sask., an agreement has been reached between representatives of the city, banks, and bondholders which is likely to be confirmed by all parties concerned. Under this agreement the city, for a period of five years, will pay interest on its indebtedness at only 3 per cent. per annum, any interest up to 3 per cent. in any year which is not collected to be paid in subsequent years, or capitalised at the end of the five-year period. Sinking fund and principal payments falling due during the five-year period are to be deferred until the end of the term, and all interest owing on debentures or to banks, over and above the 3 per cent. during the five-year period, is to be written off. At the end of the five years a re-survey of the city's financial position will be made and a fresh agreement entered into such as is warranted by the circumstances and conditions which then exist. Meanwhile, provision is made for the control of the city's finances by a supervisory committee of five, two to be appointed by the creditors, two by the city, and the fifth by these four, or, in case of disagreement, by the Local Government Board.

—* *—

A Canadian National freight train of 302 cars, claimed to be the largest on record, arrived in Winnipeg from the West en route to Port Arthur. This train, of which 60 cars were loaded with wheat, was drawn by a single engine, and made fast time. The length of the train was approximately 4,000 ft. and tonnage more than 5,000.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

M. M.—You will find the latest census figures on another page of this issue.

W. L. C.—You will find the information you require in the current issue of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*.

G. M.—We understand that while the showing so far is regarded as encouraging, work has not proceeded far enough to warrant confidence in the proposition.

J. H. C.—Any of the Canadian banks which have offices in London—you will find their addresses in any issue of *Canada*—would carry out the business for you quite safely. Address your letter to the Manager.

INTERESTED.—We certainly anticipate an eventual resumption of dividend payments with considerable confidence; but when this will take place, whether this year or later, depends upon factors which are not sufficiently clear at present to warrant a forecast in the absence of any recent official information.

C. P.—In the years 1918 to 1922, inclusive, 46,484 passenger automobiles, valued at \$45,749,115, were brought into Canada, paying a duty of \$15,960,122. In the same years 7,494 freight automobiles were imported, valued at \$12,497,714, and paying a total duty of \$4,253,438. Automobile parts imported in the same years were valued at \$47,979,170, and these paid duty to the amount of \$14,808,359.

D. R. C.—At the annual meeting in April the president indicated that there is a prospect of the dividend payments being resumed before the end of this year. This apparently depends upon two factors, viz., the successful accomplishment of the funding operation by means of the new issue, and the continuation of the satisfactory operating and marketing conditions that were then being experienced.

COLLECTOR.—We have seen it stated that a number of changes are being made in the colour of Canadian postage stamps in order to conform with the international regulations. A straw-coloured 1 cent stamp is being issued to replace the green; the red 2 cent is being replaced with a green; the 5 cent is of a violet shade, while the 10 cent is blue. It is added that, should a 6 cent stamp ever be issued, it will take the red colour hitherto distinguishing the 2 cent stamp.

R. L. M.—Hardly any information is available about this enterprise. The property seems to be regarded as of considerable potential value, though there is little or no demand for it at present. It is suggested that by holding on for an indefinite time—possibly several years, and certainly until general business conditions have improved and another constructive period is in progress—the owners may realise a considerable sum of money. Little is known, however, of the financial strength of the individual proprietors or of their ability or willingness to carry the property for as long as may be necessary.

CURIOUS.—The shares do not, of course, rank as a gilt-edged investment; we should rank them rather as a "business man's investment," attractive because of the income yield they now produce and the prospect of some capital appreciation in the course of a year or two if things go well, as seems likely. At recent quotations the yield is around 7½ per cent. per annum. Last year the dividend was earned several times over,

and the company's earnings are gradually increasing. The common shares are a much more speculative proposition at present, though they, too, have some attraction as a lock-up for, perhaps, two or three years.

— * * —

Canadian Western Lumber.—The report for 1921 states that the lumber sold amounted to 85,679,969 feet (as compared with 104,480,234 feet in 1920). As the result of the lower cost of production, and in spite of the reduced turnover and lower prices, the directors state that the interest on the 5 per cent. First Mortgage debentures for 1921 has been fully earned, and there remains a balance of \$230,152 towards the payment of the arrears of interest on that debenture stock. This will enable a payment toward these arrears of interest of 4 per cent. The payment will be added to the ordinary payment of 2½ per cent. to be made on June 1 next, and cash warrants for 6½ per cent. will be sent to holders of the stock on that date. This further payment of arrears will reduce the amount of arrears of interest outstanding on this stock to approximately 16.4 per cent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 3 per cent. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 31st May next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its branches on and after Thursday, 1st June, to Shareholders of record on 16th May, 1922. The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th to 31st May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager.
2 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
22nd April, 1922.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN FOUR PER CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1951, and

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1954.

The CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE gives notice that the TRANSFER BOOKS of these Stocks will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 30th June, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the Half-Yearly Interest Warrants payable 1st July, 1922.

C. CAMBIE, Manager.
2 Lombard Street, E.C.3. 17th May, 1922.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, so far as regards the Four per Cent. Guaranteed Stock, will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 3rd June, to Friday, the 30th June, 1922, both days inclusive, for the purpose of the PAYMENT of the DIVIDEND, guaranteed by the Canadian Government in accordance with the terms of the Agreement approved by the Proprietors on the 19th February, 1920.

Warrants for the dividend accrued to the 30th June, 1922, will be forwarded on that date to all proprietors of this Stock registered on the books of the Company on the 3rd June, 1922.

By Order,
H. W. HARDING, Local Secretary.
Orient House, 42-45 New Broad Street,
London, E.C. 19th May, 1922.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates.—Properties for sale or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

GUESTS RECEIVED.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—Sea View, near Ryde. Guests received in charming house, in lovely grounds. Tennis; electricity. From 5½ guineas.—Morris, Fairy Hill, Nettlestone, I.W.

HOUSE WANTED.

CAN any late member of the C.E.F. assist C.E.F. pensioner to find a small house or self-contained flat (unfurnished) in or near London?—Apply, Box 565, "Canada," 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FRUIT FARMS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Four Farms, beautifully situated in Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, comprising altogether about 1,000 acres, including 200 acres of apple orchards in best apple-growing region in Canada. Excellent shipping facilities by water and rail. Only 70 miles from Halifax. Farms will be sold together or separately. Owner's commodious and modern house in beautiful grounds, with garage and stabling available. Good fishing, hunting, and sea bathing in neighbourhood. Apply, Estate, Sir Frederick Borden, Canning, Nova Scotia.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jobball."
A. J. Brown, K.C. W. R. L. Shanks.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C. G. P. Vanier.
R. C. McMichael, K.C. G. A. Coughlin.
W. P. Chipman, K.C. F. B. Common.
R. O. McMurtry. L. H. Halliartne.
Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ouellet Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Simpson Manufacturing Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Limited, Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

CHAUVIN, MEAGHER, WALKER, STEWART & CUPPRAE, 22 St. James Street, Montreal. Que.
H. J. Chauvin, K.C. G. A. Stewart.
J. J. Meagher, K.C. H. Crepeau.
H. E. Walker, K.C.

OTTAWA—POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 48 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

TORONTO—PARKER & CRABTREE, Barristers and Solicitors, 103 Bay Street, Toronto. Cable address: "Equipar," Toronto. Codes: Western Union and Bantays. Maurice Crabtree. James Parker.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco," Toronto. Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

The experiment of sending frozen fish from Vancouver to New York, via the Panama Canal, was successful. A second ship has just been loaded with 350 tons of the same produce for the same market.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 855. May 27, 1922.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to—

Argentine Republic.

S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 40, Buenos Aires. Cable Address, Canadian.

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; Office, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. Cable Address, Canadian.

Belgium.

A. Sturt Bleskine, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. Cable Address, Canadian.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; Office, Rua Gonçalves Dias 50, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Cable Address, Canadian.

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. Cable Address, Canadian.

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanjing Road, Shanghai. Cable Address, Canadian.

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Teniente Rey 11, Havana, P.O. Box 1290. Cable Address, Canadian.

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. Cable Address, Canadian.

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 28, Rotterdam. Cable Address, Watermill.

India and Ceylon.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 Mission Row (P.O. Box 2003), Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2 Milan. Cable Address, Canadian.

Jamaica.

G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. Cable Address, Canadian.

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; Office, 61-B Main Street, Yokohama. Cable Address, Canadian.

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. Cable Address, Canadian.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. Cable Address, Canadian.

Straits Settlements.

P. W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. Cable Address, Canadian.

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Phone—Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. Cable Address, Sleight, London.

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. Cable Address, Canadian.

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. Cable Address, Canadian.

A. B. Muirhead, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. Cable Address, Canadian.

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. Cable Address, Canadian.

United States.

F. Hurd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City. Cable Address, Canadian.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

E. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

T. Geddes Grant, 9-11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbeid, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. Cable Address, Sontum.

THE WHEAT CROP.

"Manitoba Free Press" Forecast.

Wm. F. Long, Head, of the *Manitoba Free Press*, who was present in London, has received the following telegram from Winnipeg in regard to the first crop report of the season, which the paper has secured from its 275 correspondents scattered throughout the Prairie Provinces:

"Although seeding has been somewhat delayed by heavy rains, prospects over the West are very bright, as the three Prairie Provinces are thoroughly soaked and have an abundant supply of moisture to start the crop. Manitoba has 95 per cent. of her wheat seeded; Saskatchewan 52 per cent.; and Alberta 80 per cent. There is a decrease of 5 per cent. in wheat acreage for Manitoba, and 15 per cent. in Saskatchewan, while Alberta has increased her wheat acreage 5 per cent."

"The Dominion Government of Canada Statistical Branch, in December last, announced that the wheat acreage for the three Prairie Provinces of Canada for the year 1921 has been 22,181,329; this was an increase of some 4,000,000 acres over the estimate made at seeding time, and was based on the census returns of 1921. On this basis the acreage in wheat for 1922, allowing for the decreases and increases, will be 20,570,057. While there has been delay in seeding the season is not really late, except in some portions of Saskatchewan, as while farmers on the prairies prefer to have the bulk of their wheat seeding complete by May 15, with an abundance of moisture to start germination, wheat seeded up to May 20 will be as far advanced by harvest time as earlier seedings in a year when moisture is scarce."

"The actual acreages by Provinces are: Manitoba, 3,676,277; Saskatchewan, 11,523,202; and Alberta, 5,379,578."

CHARGES AGAINST CANADIAN IMPORTERS.

Action by Chamber in London.

The Bradford Chamber of Commerce has recently been giving considerable publicity to what it practically describes as the dishonesty of Canadian importers. It has presented to the Council of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London a memorandum showing many specific cases of where its members accepted apparently bona fide orders from Canadian importers, which were cancelled during the period of slump. It has also mentioned cases where goods were shipped to Canada and accepted by the consignee, to be later hypothecated by the banks, to whom the importer was already indebted. The Canadian Chamber is now investigating a very large number of specific cases of which the Bradford Chamber has made complaint. "In some," it is stated by the Council, "there is no doubt that there has been deliberate fraud, but in a very large number the facts indicate that if the Bradford firms have suffered loss it has been through their own negligence in failing to investigate properly the financial status of the Canadian firm placing the order. In a very large number of cases the importer is not a Canadian at all, but a foreigner—in most instances of Southern European extraction, trading under a high-sounding name, but with absolutely no financial standing among reputable Canadian houses. Where the Bradford exporter has suffered losses in cases of this kind we do not feel that he is even entitled to sympathy. Where really Canadian houses are concerned, this Chamber is doing its utmost to assist the Bradford Chamber in arriving at a satisfactory settlement."

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet, Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables. "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers. Engineering Purposes. Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire. England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes"

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Canadian Pacific

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Friday, May 26.—*Manitowick*.
Friday, June 2.—*Montrose*.
Friday, June 9.—*Empress of India*.
Friday, June 16.—*Manitowick*.
Friday, June 23.—*Manitowick*.
Friday, June 30.—*Manitowick*.

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal via Chatham.

Thursday, June 1.—*Empress of France*.
Thursday, June 8.—*Manitowick*.
Thursday, June 15.—*Empress of Scotland*.
Thursday, June 22.—*Manitowick*.
Thursday, June 29.—*Empress of France*.

Glasgow to Quebec or Montreal.

Friday, June 2.—*Titanic*, via Belfast.
Friday, June 9.—*Carson*.
Friday, June 16.—*Manitowick*.

Vancouver to China and Japan

June 15.—*Empress of Asia*.
June 29.—*Empress of Canada*.
July 13.—*Empress of Russia*.
July 27.—*Empress of Australia*.
* Three class steamer. † New steamer.
Passenger steamships for Australasia ports, leave Vancouver as follows: July 21.—*Vancouver*; August 18, *Makura*.

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.

Liverpool to Montreal.
Saturday, June 10.—*Canadian Pioneer*.
Swansea to Montreal.
Wednesday, May 31.—*Canadian Courier*.

Glasgow to Montreal.

Wednesday, May 31.—*Canadian Trader*.
Thursday, June 8.—*Canadian Trader*.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Tuesday, June 13.—*Tyrkenia* (from Glasgow).
Thursday, June 22.—*Asonia*.
Thursday, June 29.—*Albania*.
Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.
Thursday, June 1.—*Andania*.
Thursday, June 15.—*Andania*.
Thursday, June 15.—*Andania*.
* New steamer.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, May 27.—*Regina*.
Saturday, June 3.—*Megantic*.
Saturday, June 10.—*Canopic*.
Saturday, June 24.—*Regina*.
Saturday, July 1.—*Megantic*.

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, June 9.—*Poland*.
Friday, June 30.—*Edic*.
* New steamer.

† Three-class steamer.

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to Montreal and Quebec.
Thursday, June 1.—*Manchester Skipper*.
Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due by the direct mail steamers from Canadian ports as follows: *Megantic*, May 27; *Empress of Britain*, May 30; *Melita*, June 2. Letters only are due via New York by the *Majestic*, May 27; *America*, May 29; *Aquitania*, May 30; *Scythia*, June 2.

It is reported from Wainwright, Alberta, that on April 10 oil was struck at 1,780 ft. at the Imperial Oil Company's first test well in that district, six miles from the town, where drilling has been in progress for several months.

For the first time British Columbia lead and spelter were shipped last month from the port of Vancouver, via the Panama Canal, to Europe. Large quantities will now go forward to Belgium and to the United Kingdom.

The Commercial Cable Co. announce that—as from May 22—the charge for detested messages between Great Britain and Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario has been reduced to 4¢ per word. The Western Union Telegraph Co. make a similar announcement.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES
IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner.—HON. P. C. LUKIN, 19 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 3830.)
Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Mr. J. ORED SMITH, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—MR. F. C. WADE, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 67 Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 290.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—MR. W. C. NOXON, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 8427.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, 36 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—THE HON. SIR EDGAR R. BOWLING, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUND-
LANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A.

Aikins, Misses, Toronto.—Alexander Hotel, Hyde Park Corner.
Almon, W. B. and Mrs., Halifax.—c/o Bank of Montreal.

B.

Batcock, J. H. and Mrs., Toronto.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.
Barr, Miss C. I., Renfrew.—Imperial Hotel.
Buchanan, M.A. and Mrs., Toronto.—11 Gordon Street.
Birkett, B. M. Humble, Vancouver.—Stubbing Court, Chesterfield.
Brown, Oswald E., Brampton, Port William, N.S.—9 Fairfax Mansions, Hampstead.

C.

Cotton, Mrs. W. H. and the Misses, Montreal.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Cassidy, Robert, Vancouver.—123 Cromwell Road, S.W.
Charles, E. M. S. and Mrs.—36 Cranley Gardens, S.W.7.
Campbell-Duncan, Mrs. Gladys and H., Toronto.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

D.

Davidson, Henry, Montreal.—Bedford Head Hotel, Tottenham Court Road.
Desroches, H., Quebec.—1 Ranelagh Grove, Buckingham Gate.

PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS

Established 1900.

Gentlemen and Ladies. First class throughout.
MAY 28—ITALIAN & SWISS LAKES 3 weeks 49 gns.
JULY 11—OBERAMMERGAU PASSION
PLAY and through the DOLOMITES
by AUTO " " " " 4 wks. 79 gns.

Programmes for these and later tours at

MISS BISHOP, F.R.G.S.,

159 Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.19.

E.

Eaton, Mrs. Vernon and Helen.—69 Grosvenor Street.

F.

Freedman, Albert, Montreal. Carlton Hotel.
Fitz Randolph, Helen.—69 Grosvenor Street.

G.

Gordon, Ruth, North Bay, Ont. Imperial Hotel.

Goodwin, J. H., Calgary. Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street.

Gilmore, Mrs. W., Ottawa. c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

H.

Halkett, Mrs. Andrew, Ottawa.—446 Archway Road, N.6.

Hodgins, Mrs. Justice, Mrs., and Estelle, Toronto. Knight-bridge Hotel.

Hodgins, Dorothy and Lucile, Toronto.—Ludor Court Hotel, 60-66 Cromwell Road, S.W.1.

Hallisey, Mary and M., Vancouver.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Hodgson, Edward, Victoria.—Savoy Hotel, J.

Jones, Chas. Septimus.—63 Mount Park Road, Ealing.

Judge, Thos., Montreal.—3 Thames Street.

Jephcott, W. C. and Mrs., Toronto.—Leinster Court Hotel.

James, Mrs. E. Vane, 16 Garpur Street, Gainsborough.

ROBERTS & SHORT

NAVAL, MILITARY,
SPORTING AND CIVIL
TAILORS,

4 & 6 BURY STREET, ST. JAMES',
LONDON, S.W.1 (Opposite St. James' Theatre)

K.

Kershaw, Raymond and Mrs., Winnipeg.—2 St. James's Road, Hastings.

Kershaw, F. H., Winnipeg.—Strand Palace Hotel.

Mac Mc.

McCarthy, Mrs. J. G., Miss, and Edward M., Montreal.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

McKadden, Laura and Mary L., Renfrew.—Imperial Hotel.

McLay, C. W., London, Ont.—Royal Societies' Club.

McWhinney, Mrs. J. M. and Mary M., Toronto.—13 Gordon Street.

MacLachy, R. S., Halifax.—London Hospital College, Whitechapel.

M.

Mohr, Dr. and Mrs. F., Ottawa.—c/o Bank of Nova Scotia.

Mills, Mrs. R. and Miss F., Montreal.—Strand Palace Hotel.

Michaud, W., Montreal.—Grand Central Hotel.

LADIES' HAND BAGS in Great Variety.

GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.

Fancy Articles of Every Description.

T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and Cudory Specialists.
76 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

N.

Neill, George E., Toronto.—Regent Palace Hotel.

Nokash, A. G., Sherbrooke.—Imperial Hotel, W.C.

O.

O'Meara, T. R. and M. R., Toronto.—Ivanhoe Hotel.

P.

Poulin, F., Quebec.—1 Ranelagh Grove, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Pope, Geo. D. and Mrs., Ottawa.—c/o Canadian Emigration Office, 1 Regent Street.

Percival, Mrs., Vancouver.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Pelletier, Mrs. E. R., St. Ferdinand, P.Q.—Strand Palace Hotel.

Procter, Mrs. Beatrice, Victoria.—48 Guildford Street, W.C.

R.

Ritchot, Miss, Montreal.—Hotel Stafford.

Rosamond, Mrs. and Kathleen, Almonte.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

Roberts, Evelyn V., Halifax.—55 Oxford Road, Ealing.

S.

Smith, G. Harry, Toronto.—General Delivery, Charing Cross Post Office.

Shaw, J. W., Annapolis Royal.—c/o Agent-General for Nova Scotia.

T.

Tobin, Col. W. and Mrs., Halifax.—19A, Portman Street, W.

W.

Weir, Mr. Justice and Mrs., Montreal.—Ivanhoe Hotel.

PORTRAITS.

MACKLEM,

16 Brook St., New Bond St., W.1.

Photographers to
their Excellencies

The Lord and Lady Byng of Vimy.

Tel.: Mayfair 4980.

Warner, Miss A. K., Montreal.—Hotel Stafford.

Ware, Robert, Victoria.—Oak Lawn, Leatherhead.

Wilson, Rev. James, Toronto.—6 Bedford Place.

Woods, Lieut.-Col. James W. and Mrs., Ottawa.—Carlton Hotel.

Webster, Senator Lorne C. and Mrs., Montreal.—c/o Goodwin's, Ltd., 10-13 Newgate Street, E.C.

Wallace, Malcolm W. and Mrs., Toronto.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Withers, C. H., Montreal.—172 Amhurst Road, N.E.

BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR
MAY.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

The place of honour in the May *Connoisseur* is given to a profusely illustrated article by A. J. Rusconi, on the collection of art treasures in the Corsi Palace, bequeathed to the city of Florence by Mr. H. Horne. The editor tells of "The Evolution of Modern Mizzotint in Colour," as exemplified by the work of H. R. Macbeth-Raeburn; and Major Hartley Clark writes on "Central Asian Rugs" and their "unvarying designs and colour-schemes that are the unalienable property of the whole people, the expression of the æsthetic need of a nation rather than of individuals." Lady Maxwell-Lyte describes some of the exhibits of the Royal Amateur Art Society; and the "Current Art Notes" furnish much useful information.

With May *Great Thoughts* has reached its 2,000th number. To a large extent a considerable proportion of the issue is justifiably devoted to marking this fact. The story is told of some of the interviews and other articles appearing in the journal that have attracted attention. Well-deserved congratulations have been sent by a number of public men. The general articles include a sketch of Harold Begbie (by E. T. Raymond), "Mozart's Sonatas," "Ballads of London," "The Love Romance of the Brownings," and "Cambridge, the Aged Cradle" (by Sydney Walton).

In *United Empire* Sir Lawrence Wallace describes the arrangements that are being made this year for the observance of Empire Day. Among interesting articles are "The

TOURS BY PRIVATE MOTOR CAR
IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Private Visits to War Graves.

OVERSEAS BUREAU,
22 Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.2.
(Central 3225.)

Prince in India," by J. Saxon Mills; "Profit-Yielding Plants," by M. Grieve; and "The Pearl of the Pacific" (Samoa), by E. C. Adams. Reports are included of R.C.I. papers on "The Advance of Medical Science throughout the Empire," by Dr. A. Cowan Guthrie; and "The Heart of Australia," by the Hon. John McWhae.

The fact that truth is stranger than fiction continues to be strikingly demonstrated by the *Wide World Magazine*. The tales of adventure drawn from real life are in many cases of a most thrilling character, and generally the contents are full of interest. The territories drawn upon include the United States, China, East Africa, the Behring Sea, Dominica, and Mesopotamia; and the topics vary from fighting to capturing crooks.

COUNTY LINE
TO **CANADA**
Fortnightly Freight Steamers

from LONDON, LIVERPOOL and Havre.

INTERCONTINENTAL
TRANSPORT SERVICES, LIMITED.

Lowest Rates
in connection with
CANADA S.S. LINES, C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.R.
Japp, Hatch & Co., Ltd., London & Liverpool.
General European Agents.

Phone LONDON: Avenue 9070
LIVERPOOL: Bank 315.

Regular Sailings to St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S.; also Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, U.S.

MANCHESTER LINERS, LTD.

Direct ST. LAWRENCE Sailings, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Ss. "MANCHESTER SHIPPER," Thurs., June 1.

MANCHESTER to ST. JOHN, N.B.—Ss. MANCHESTER EXCHANGE, Thurs., June 8.

MANCHESTER to PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE and NORFOLK, Va. (via ST. JOHN, N.B.)—Ss. "MANCHESTER EXCHANGE," Thurs., June 8.

For further particulars of freights, insurance rates, sailing dates, etc., apply to Owners, 108 Deansgate, Manchester.

CUNARD to CANADA

Magnificent New Fleet of Oil-burning Liners.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

*Tyrrhenia	...	...	Tues., June 13
Ausonia	...	...	Thurs., June 22
Albania	...	...	Thurs., June 29
Tyrrhenia	...	...	Thurs., July 13

From Glasgow.

Southampton and Cherbourg to Quebec and Montreal.

Andania	...	...	Thurs., June 1
Antonia	...	...	Thurs., June 15
Andania	...	...	Thurs., July 6
Antonia	...	...	Thurs., July 20

For Rates of passage and further particulars apply Cunard Line.
Canard Building, Liverpool; 51 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; 26 & 27
Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

OFFICES AND AGENCIES EVERYWHERE.

WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE TO CANADA.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

REGINA	...	...	Sat., May 27
MEGANIC	...	...	Sat., June 3
CANOP C	...	...	Sat., June 10
CANADA	...	...	Sat., June 17
REGINA	...	...	Sat., June 24
MEGANIC	...	...	Sat., July 1

WHITE STAR LINE Bremen—Southampton Cherbourg to Quebec and Montreal.

	From Bremen.	From Southampton and Cherbourg
POLAND	June 7 July 19	June 9 July 21
VEDIC	June 28 Aug. 9	June 30 Aug. 11

For Rates of Passage, etc.,

Apply to **WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE**, No. 1 Colclough Street, S.W.1. and 38 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3, London; The American and Transport Agency, 9 Rue Scribe, Paris; West India House, Bristol; Union Chambers, 63 Temple Row, Birmingham; 39 James St., Liverpool.

ONTARIO

is one of the leading gold-producing countries in the world, possesses one of the richest silver-mining fields ever discovered, and is the main source of the British Empire's supply of nickel.

The following figures give the output of some of Ontario's principal minerals in 1921.

GOLD	...	...	709,509 ozs.
Silver	...	...	8,412,059 ozs.
Copper	...	...	5,070,719 lbs.
Nickel, Metallic	...	...	5,430,147 lbs.
Nickel, Oxide	...	...	1,400,019 lbs.
Lead, Pig	...	...	5,570,222 lbs.

Four Ontario Gold mines have already paid in dividends and bonuses to their shareholders, \$21,890,110.

Three Ontario Silver mines have similarly paid \$44,708,297 in dividends and bonuses—more than ten times the total of their issued capital stock.

For information and free booklets write:

Agent-General for Ontario, 163 Strand, London, W.C.2.

"CANADA" SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

INCLUDING POSTAGE AND QUARTERLY INDEXES.

	Per Annum.	6 Months.	3 Months.
The United Kingdom	35/6	20/3	10/3
Canada or Newfoundland	37/6 or 39	21/6 or 22/0	10/9 or 12/0
All Other Countries	39/6	22/6	11/3

Cheques and P.O. Orders payable to THE CANADA SOCIETY.

Is 'Canada' in your local library or reading room? If not why not?



Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways.

The World's Greatest Transport System.

Comprising over 50 per cent. of the railways in Canada, the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways, with the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, form the greatest and most far-reaching transport system in the British Empire, serving all the great ports and principal cities in the Dominion, and connecting the important industrial districts of the East with the ever-expanding agricultural sections of the Western Provinces.

"The National Way" from Coast to Coast.

"The CONTINENTAL LIMITED."

The Train de Luxe across Canada.

**MONTREAL — OTTAWA —
WINNIPEG — EDMONTON —
VANCOUVER — VICTORIA —
PRINCE RUPERT.**

**Atlantic to Pacific in 4 days
11½ hours.**

Leaving Montreal 9.0 p.m. daily.

**Leaving Vancouver 7.45 p.m.
daily.**



"The INTERNATIONAL LIMITED."

Known the American Continent over as "The train of superior service."

**MONTREAL — TORONTO —
DETROIT — CHICAGO.**

Leaving Montreal 10.0 a.m. daily.

**Most Modern Equipment.
Unexcelled Roadbed.**

7 hours 40 minutes to Toronto.

14 hours to Detroit.

23 hours to Chicago.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.

Quickest dispatch for merchandise, valuables, &c.,
to Canada and U.S.A. Money Orders issued
payable in dollars and cents.

RAIL TICKETS AND THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

issued to Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton,
Calgary, Vancouver, Chicago, Detroit, St. Paul and
all principal points in Canada and United States.

Write for full information and illustrated pamphlets to:—

CANADIAN NATIONAL-GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS:

LONDON, E.C.3 ... 44-46 Lendenhall Street.

LIVERPOOL ... 20 Water Street.

GLASGOW ... 75 Union Street.

MANCHESTER ... 7 Brazennose Street.

Wm. PHILLIPS, European Manager, 17-19 COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1.

PROGRESS OF CANADIAN CULTURE.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 856. Vol. LXVI. LONDON and MONTREAL.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1922.

Price 9d.
(20 CENTS.)

COMMERCE
MANUFACTURES
EXPORTS
MINING
FINANCE
EMIGRATION
AGRICULTURE
SOCIETY
POLITICS
LITERATURE
SPORT



Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TRANSPORT SYSTEM.

"THE CONTINENTAL LIMITED."

The Train de Luxe across Canada.

MONTREAL—OTTAWA—WINNIPEG—
EDMONTON—VANCOUVER—
VICTORIA—PRINCE RUPERT.

Atlantic to Pacific in 4 days 11 hours
Leaving Montreal 9.0 p.m. daily.
" Vancouver 7.45 p.m. "

"THE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED."

*Known the American Continent over us
"The train of superior service"*

MONTREAL—TORONTO—DETROIT—
CHICAGO.

Leaving Montreal 10.0 a.m. daily.
Most Modern Equipment. Unexcelled Roadbed.

7 hours 40 minutes to Toronto.
14 hours to Detroit.
23 hours to Chicago.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.

Quickest dispatch for Merchandise, valuables, &c., to Canada
and U.S.A. Money Orders issued payable in dollars and cents.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY:

CANADIAN NATIONAL-GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS.

17-19 Cockspur Street, LONDON, S.W.1. | 20 Water Street, LIVERPOOL.
44-46 Leadenhall Street, LONDON, E.C.3. | 75 Union Street, GLASGOW.
7 Brazennose Street, MANCHESTER.

WM. PHILLIPS, European Manager.

THE SALVATION ARMY WEEKLY CONDUCTED PARTIES TO CANADA

For particulars of the weekly parties conducted by the Salvation Army in Canada, and for the names of the agents, apply to the nearest office of the Salvation Army in the United Kingdom, or to the nearest office of the Salvation Army in Canada. The Salvation Army is a religious and social organization, and its objects are to save souls, to relieve the distressed, and to promote the moral and social improvement of the human race. It is a non-sectarian organization, and its work is carried out in all parts of the world. The Salvation Army is a registered charity, and its income is derived from voluntary contributions. It is a non-profit organization, and its funds are used for the benefit of the poor and distressed. The Salvation Army is a religious and social organization, and its objects are to save souls, to relieve the distressed, and to promote the moral and social improvement of the human race. It is a non-sectarian organization, and its work is carried out in all parts of the world. The Salvation Army is a registered charity, and its income is derived from voluntary contributions. It is a non-profit organization, and its funds are used for the benefit of the poor and distressed.

*Write for particulars to—THE SECRETARY FOR EMIGRATION,
Migration House, 3 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4*

12 Pembroke Place, Liverpool; 203 Hope Street, Glasgow; 50 High Street, Southampton; 263 Main Street, Dundee, and 54 St. Nicholas Street, Aberdeen

ONTARIO

is one of the leading gold-producing countries in the world, possesses one of the richest silver-mining fields ever discovered, and is the main source of the British Empire's supply of nickel.

The following figures give the output of some of Ontario's principal minerals in 1921.

GOLD	...	...	709,509 ozs.
Silver	...	...	8,412,059 ozs.
Copper	...	...	3,070,719 lbs.
Nickel, Metallic	...	...	5,430,147 lbs.
Nickel, Oxide	...	...	1,402,019 lbs.
Lead, Pig	...	...	3,570,222 lbs.

Four Ontario Gold mines have already paid in dividends and bonuses to their shareholders, \$21,890,110.

Three Ontario Silver mines have similarly paid \$44,708,297 in dividends and bonuses—more than ten times the total of their issued capital stock.

For information and free booklets write:

Agent-General for Ontario, 163 Strand London, W.C.2.

Annual Subscribers to "CANADA" are entitled to full replies by letter to enquiries which they may address to the Editor.

LAKE OF THE WOODS
MILLING COMPANY,

LIMITED,

MONTREAL - - CANADA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manitoba Hard Spring Wheat
FLOUR.

MILLS AT—

KEEWATIN, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,
AND MEDICINE HAT.

DAILY CAPACITY, 27,400 BAGS.

FRANK S. MEIGHEN, President and Managing Director.
Wm. W. HUTCHISON, Vice-President.

Directors:

W. R. ALLAN	R. M. BALLANTYNE
TANCREDE BIENVENU	SIR JOHN W. CARSON
GEORGE V. HASTINGS	ABNER KINGMAN
W. A. MATHESON	R. W. REFORM

J. K. L. ROSS

M. H. HUTCHISON, Assistant Secretary.
T. F. McNALLY, Treasurer.

Canadian Government Merchant Marine Ltd.

"Canada's Commerce Carriers."

CANADIAN NATIONAL - GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS
IN CONNECTION WITH

DIRECT SAILINGS

from (Liverpool Glasgow) (Montreal & Quebec in Summer,
(London Cardiff) to (Halifax, N.S., & St. John, N.B., in Winter.

WORLD-WIDE SERVICES from CANADA

St. John's, Newfoundland.
West Indies and British Guiana.
Havana, Cuba.
Brazil and the Argentine.

TO

Egypt and The Mediterranean.
India and Straits Settlements.
Australia and New Zealand.
China and Japan.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
from CANADA to

BAHAMAS, JAMAICA, AND BRITISH HONDURAS.

Passages booked at Cockspur Street Office, London.
Freight accepted in the U.K. for shipment.

Rates and Sailings from the following Agents:—

In England and Wales: Cunard Line.
In Scotland: Anchor Donaldson Line.
In India: Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
In the Orient: Butterfield & Swire.

Wm. PHILLIPS, European Manager,
17, 19 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.



CANADA

No. 856.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1922.

Vol. LXVI.

| 9^D. WEEKLY

NEWFOUNDLAND'S RAILWAYS.

See Page 24.



ST. JOHN'S, THE CAPITAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND.



THE RAILWAY STATION AT ST. JOHN'S.



A SPORTSMAN'S HOTEL ON THE RAILWAY



ONE OF THE REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY'S TRAINS RUNNING THROUGH PICTURES.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL
FOR ALL INTERESTED IN THE DOMINION.

PRICE 91 OR 20 CENTS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (SEE PAGE 174).

OFFICES OF "CANADA":

ENGLAND: 110 St. Martin's Lane, LONDON, W.C.2 (close to
Trafalgar Square).

CANADA: 4 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Telephone—London: 3450 (re-zent).

T Telegrams: "Canada Newspaper, London." Cables: "Chinook, London."

Cheques and P.O.O.s to be made payable to the Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter.

Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

In the absence of an expressed agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all articles published in "Canada" belongs to the Canada Newspaper Company, Ltd.

We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs of interesting Canadian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned.

Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for (not forwarded).

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
NEWFOUNDLAND'S RAILWAYS (Illustrations)	221
SETTLERS FOR CANADA	224
SIR EDMUND WALKER ON CANADIAN CULTURE	225
PURELY PERSONAL	227, 228
CANADIANS AND EMPIRE DAY	229
FROM EAST TO WEST	230, 231
BLOSSOM-TIME IN CANADIAN ORCHARDS (Illustrations)	232, 233
BY CANADIAN TO CANADA	235
FINANCE, TRADE, AND BUSINESS	236, 237, 241, 243
BUDGET AND BRITISH PREFERENCE	238
CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS	238
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	242
STEAMSHIP SAILINGS	243
CANADIANS IN LONDON	244

CANADA AND GENOA.

THE thirty fourth of June again Mr. Lloyd George in certain portions of the British Press has found little, if any, reflection in that of Canada. Canadians, generally speaking, have looked—or done their best to look—at the Genoa Conference from a detached point of view, with nothing but goodwill for the restoration of the peace and economic stability of Europe. The attitude of the Dominion Government was pronouncedly shown in the instructions to its delegates. They "were not to concern themselves with purely European affairs, but were to give attention to economic questions which affected the Dominion." These instructions in themselves provide an answer to the criticisms that have been made—that the Canadian delegation had not made itself sufficiently heard at Genoa. Neither of the two Canadian representatives was a politician. They rightly say that they did not go to Genoa to make speeches, but—as they can no doubt claim with justice to have done—to see that Canadian interests were safeguarded in every matter that concerned them, and that the

Dominion made itself known as an active force in the economic world.

The Canadian delegates, of course, did not—as they could not—commit their Government to any of the decisions arrived at by the Conference. They have, however, we understand, recommended the Government to endorse them all, on the ground that they are eminently calculated to produce peace in Europe. Their most important recommendations, we believe, are for the creation in Canada of a national corporation to form a part of the international corporation projected at Genoa; for the representation of Canada at the International Banking Conference, which is to be held in London to discuss the stabilisation of exchange; and for representation at The Hague Conference. To the financing of the international corporation Canada is recommended to contribute her share. The delegates' view is that the project will assist the Dominion in securing the foreign trade she needs, and that the money contributed will be all recovered in time in the course of business.

Mr. Lloyd George's reference, in his speech at Westminster last week, to the cordial co-operation and harmony which characterised the British Empire delegation is borne out by the Canadian delegates. The British Prime Minister, in speaking of the presence of the representatives of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Africa, and India, said: "There was not a step of any kind taken without previous consultation with them, and the action we took had their unanimous support and was arrived at after the guidance which they gave us." All the members of the delegation, he said, "gave the whole of our strength and our minds, day after day, to fight the battle of the peace of the world." Not even Mr. Lloyd George can claim that Genoa marked the realisation of the ideals with which he set out for it. A further chapter falls to be written at The Hague—whether the last or not remains to be seen. Sir Charles Gordon's summing up, which we gave last week, may be accepted as a fitting epitaph for the Conference: "Genoa was a success in that it cleared the air. It failed because of the obstinacy of Russia."

—*—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Empire and the Navy.

In reducing the naval strength of the Dominion to a minimum the Canadian Government has been influenced by two considerations—the need for economy and the naval understanding come to at Washington. The same considerations, apparently, are influencing the other Dominions. From an Imperial point of view neither Australia nor New Zealand is doing very much more than Canada in regard to the Navy, while South Africa is doing nothing at all.

The truth is that there is no real co-ordination and co-operation between the Oversea Dominions and the Mother Country. We have, literally, no naval policy common to the whole Empire. The burden of the British Navy rests almost entirely on British taxpayers. There is no novelty in that. It is a traditional feature. Unfortunately, Britain herself is so overtaxed, so harassed by "hard times," that she cannot cheerfully carry what she has endured for so many years. The result is that the Navy Estimates have been severely cut down, and the British Navy to-day is but a skeleton of what it was during the war. The situation is one with which the whole Empire is vitally concerned; and it is a question that should be considered as a whole, and not piecemeal.

* * *

Mr. Fielding's Budget.

It was quite like old times to have Mr. Fielding introducing a Budget at Ottawa last week. It must have been a special satisfaction to him, as the originator of the British preference, to propose a further reduction on nearly 50 articles. Mr. Fielding's comment upon the attitude of the American Congress was that the

United States cannot expect concessions from Canada under present circumstances, although he hoped for an eventual improvement in trade relations.

Mr. Fielding has, as a matter of course, not succeeded in pleasing everybody. The Conservative Opposition, through Sir Henry Drayton, used the Budget as a test of the House's confidence in the Government—and also of the Progressives' opinion—by bringing forward a frankly party amendment, declaring that the proposals utterly failed to fulfil the election pledges of the Liberal Party on which its candidates had appealed to the electorate, especially in regard to farm produce and implements. There can be no doubt that the reduction fell far short of the demands of the low tariff advocates in both the Liberal and the Progressive ranks, but most of the Eastern supporters of the Government are opposed to such radical changes. Mr. Fielding's proposals, therefore, may be taken as reflecting the main body of opinion of those who are behind the Government. Generally, they have been received with approval, and are said to be regarded with equanimity, even by the bulk of the manufacturers.

* * *

Opening the Door.

The recent change in the Canadian immigration regulations has opened the door wider than it has been for some time. Very properly, this is specially the case with regard to British migrants. The "landing money" qualification of \$250 has been done away with, and while a direct invitation is issued only to agriculturists and domestic servants, the immigration authorities have authority to admit any British subjects—who do not now need to proceed direct—with sufficient means to maintain themselves until employment is secured.

The change has met with approval in Canada. In connection with it, it is pointed out that, although at the moment there is no call for craftsmen, artisans, or mechanics, there may be a change in the situation in a year or two. As it is, Dr. Adam Shortt, the well-known economist, makes the interesting, if paradoxical calculation, that nine-tenths of the work on the prairie farm is done in the cities. The cities, he says, furnish the farmer with all his machinery and material for building, and the farmer does not consume one grain of the wheat which he grows, therefore it is necessary to have four men in the city to every man on the farm.

* * *

A Tribute to Canadian Culture.

Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, who was the chief guest at the Canada Club dinner in London on Monday

night, has a high reputation in the world of finance—throughout Europe as well as throughout America. It was, therefore, not surprising that some of the leading representatives of finance in the City of London honoured him, and the Club, by their presence at the dinner.

Mr. J. G. Colmer, who presided, in paying a glowing tribute to the services rendered by the guest of the evening to the progress and prosperity of Canada, referred to the interesting fact that Sir Edmund was "one of those good all-round men who managed to succeed in everything they undertook." And proof of this versatility was immediately forthcoming. Instead of talking about Canada's finance, her railway problem, the question of migration and kindred topics—on all of which he had made speeches before—Sir Edmund devoted the whole of his speech to the progress of higher education, the advancement of humanitarian movements, and the love for art.

It was a speech of unusual interest and attraction. "Man cannot live by bread alone"; and Sir Edmund Walker delighted his many friends by emphasising the moral and spiritual development of Canada—a comparatively new note in public life upon which it is pleasant to dwell. Many influences go to the building of a nation, but it is not always that the spirit of culture receives so warm a recognition from a banker and a man of business.

Putting off the Day.

The Government, in spite of influential pressure, still persists in avoiding the promised day for a free discussion in the House of Commons on the question of the importation of Canadian store cattle. Mr. Chamberlain now says he cannot name a day till after the recess. He, no doubt, realises that the advantage of the removal of the embargo stands a good chance of winning in the division.

Meanwhile, the Cattle Market Committee of the City of London Corporation is doing good service in arranging to hold a conference at the Guildhall on June 14, to consider again the position and to pass resolutions reminding the Government of its duty to Canada and to the great mass of consumers, who are clamouring for increased production of fresh beef in this country. Delegates from associations, throughout the United Kingdom, in favour of removing the embargo, will attend the conference. The Government may defer the day of reckoning, but it certainly looks as if that day were coming—and speedily.

Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen's speech at the Constitutional Club on Tuesday is a confession of his inability to see the difference between principle and expediency. The latter policy may be all very well for a party, but it is—to say the least—a poor policy to apply to Imperial politics.

* * *

Cunarders for Canada.

The resumption by the Cunard Line of its direct trans-Atlantic service between Southampton and Montreal is an interesting feature of this week's happenings. Though the first mail steamers ever built by the Cunard, 82 years ago, made Halifax one of their base ports, for many years prior to 1913, the house flag and black-topped red funnels of the Cunard Line were only occasionally seen in a Canadian port. There is always, however, much Canadian travel in their big New York steamers. During the years preceding the war, the new, specially designed, two-class vessels, with which it opened its direct service, were rapidly becoming favourites with outward-bound emigrants and homeward-bound tourists. Probably it is for this reason that the steamer which re-opens the service, like her precursor—which was sunk by the enemy—has been named the *Andania*. Upon another page the vessel and her equipment are fully described, and this month a similar new Cunarder, the *Antonia*, will be leaving for Montreal. The area served by Plymouth is specially interested in the re-established service, as eastward-bound a call will be made at that great Channel port.

It is remarkable that this year, in which emigration traffic has remained far below the lowest record it attained in the ten years preceding the war, more fine new steamers have been placed at the disposal of passengers to and from Canada direct than in any preceding year. The Canadian Pacific has put five ships in commission, and the White Star-Dominion Line, two. Passengers may never have such an opportunity again of crossing in so much comfort, with so little crowding. The fact that the management of such lines have launched out at such a time indicates their faith in the future of the Dominion and its ability speedily to attract a volume of trans-Atlantic travel equal to, or even in excess of, that which crossed direct from British to Canadian ports, and *vice versa*, prior to August, 1914.

—* *—

DEEPENING THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The Prime Minister announced at Ottawa on Monday that the Canadian Government had received a proposal from the United States for a joint treaty for the St. Lawrence River and other international waterways. The Government had replied—says the Central News correspondent—that the present moment was not opportune to consider the matter.

—* *—

"Canada's future may be on the sea, but the present House of Commons is determined to avoid *mal-de-mer*," *Toronto Globe*.

SETTLERS FOR CANADA.

Big Colonisation Scheme under Consideration.

The Hon. Charles Stewart, Dominion Minister of the Interior and of Immigration, in further outlining the Government's immigration policy, informed Parliament last week that every effort was being made to secure from Great Britain every farmer who could be induced to come to Canada (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*). Efforts were also being directed towards Holland, where the attitude of the Dutch Government was now more favourable. Polish and Scandinavian settlers were also sought. The Government was also encouraging child immigration.

A deputation from the Western Provinces in support of the proposals of the Western Canada Colonisation Association, is now at Montreal, and will later go to Ottawa in order to complete finally, if possible, an alliance with the railways and the Government (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*).

Already many consultations have been held with Mr. Stewart, and it is understood that the project in its various details has been approved by the Minister, the Cabinet, and the Immigration Committee of Parliament, as also by the executive and the colonisation officials of the Pacific and Canadian national railways.

The association's plan contemplates the settlement within ten days, at an expenditure of approximately \$30,000,000, of

CANADIAN RED CROSS AND WAR GRAVES.

Col. Noel Marshall is now staying in London at 7, Park Place, St. James's, with his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Marshall, wife of Col. K. R. Marshall, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Miss Margaret Mackenzie. They expect to return to Toronto by the new Cunard s.s. *Antonia* on June 15.

During their visit to the Continent Col. Marshall visited the battlefields and Canadian graveyards and laid a wreath on the Infantry Monument at Vimy Ridge. He told a representative of *Canada* that it was very gratifying to see the condition in which the graves were kept.

"As to the work of the Canadian Red Cross Society in London," continued Col. Marshall, "it has been the means of enabling a large number of relatives of limited means to visit the graves of their dear ones, and so long as this usefulness is maintained we shall continue the organisation here. We are fortunate in having an office in the Bank of Montreal's West End branch, 9 Waterloo Place, for the use of our organiser, Mrs. David Fraser."

—*—*—

London Americans beat London Canadians at Stamford Bridge, last Sunday, in the International Baseball League, by 9-8. Stibel, of the Canadians, made two grand stand catches.

The profits on liquor sold under the Government control system in British Columbia for the six months ended in March were \$1,370,000, according to the Vancouver correspondent of *The Times*.

The secretary of the Bucks Cottage Workers' Agency writes warning our readers in England against women selling ordinary machine-made lace, which they describe to customers as the genuine hand-made production of the old Bucks cottagers.

The Newfoundland railways resumed working on Empire Day (says Reuter's St. John's correspondent) under a compromise agreement, according to which the contractors undertake to operate the railways until June 12, by which date it is hoped that a more permanent arrangement will be reached.

In connection with the Woman's Guild of Empire, Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., will speak at the Æolian Hall on "Migration and Employment within the Empire," on June 12, at which Lord Milner will preside. Tickets can be obtained from Mrs. Flora Drummond, hon. secretary, 24 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.

The Board of Trade has received through the High Commissioner for Newfoundland a silver cup and binoculars, which have been awarded by the Government of Newfoundland to Captain Severin Andreas Ommundsen and Chief Officer Rolf Nicolai Daldorf Haavig, of the Norwegian s.s. *Elida Clausen*, in recognition of their services to the shipwrecked crew of the Newfoundland schooner *Vogue*, on November 17, 1921, in the North Atlantic Ocean.

In order to facilitate touring in Great Britain and on the Continent for Canadians during the coming summer, the Overseas Bureau, of 22 Surrey Street, London, W.C.2, has drawn up a programme of very attractive tours to the battlefields of France and Flanders and the historic spots and castles of England and France. Each journey is a special one, arranged for an individual or his family or party, with a private car at his disposal and under the auspices of a well-known officer-guide. Visits to war graves are also arranged with due reverence and in strict privacy. The bureau is under the management of Mr. C. J. Adams, F.R.G.S., late R.N., and Mr. R. T. Alderman, late B.E.F.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 6s. or 8s. for 30 words or under, every additional word one penny, or 10 cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

EARLE.—On May 23, at Victoria, B.C., the wife of Lawrence M. Earle, of a son, Geoffrey. On May 23, at Montreal, the wife of Mr. G. H. Godfrey, C.H., D.S.O., R.N., a son.

MUIR.—At Winnipeg, on May 18, to Mr. and Mrs. T. Muir (née Esther Slonek), a son.

MARRIAGES.

FOURFATHER MACKENZIE. At Baltimore, Maryland, on May 11, 1922, by the Rev. Percy Clouthier, M.A., Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Dr. R. A. H. MacKenzie, of Glace Bay, Cape Breton, to J. H. A. L. Paton, K.C., of Bethesda, New Brunswick.

RUSKIN PARSONS. At St. John's Church, Waterville, May 4, 1922, by Rev. E. K. Wilson, Dorothy Millar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Parsons, to Frances Rankin, of Rimouski, England.

DEATHS.

DE BELLÉFLEUR. On May 11, at Madrid, Spain, Yves, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Eluard Lefevre, de Bellefleur, aged 35.

DEPP. Suddenly, on May 1, at his late residence, 111 St. James Street, Montreal, Alexander Depp, a son of J. M. Depp, of St. John's, Nfld.

IN MEMORIAM.

EVYON WOOLLEY. Died Wed. Monday, May 25, 1922. "There is sweetness in remembrance." Mother, Canada.

ROBERTSON. In proud and loving memory of Robert Ward Shepherd Robertson, Lieutenant, Royal West Surrey Regiment, attached 19th Machine Gun Company, who fell in action May 27, 1917, near Arras, aged 25 years.



A FAMILY FOR CANADA.

Mrs. Greenway and her family of six, who left Liverpool by the Canadian Pacific liner *Montcalm* en route for Lloydminster, where she is rejoining her husband.

ten million acres of idle land close to railways in the three Prairie Provinces, and vacant areas and unoccupied farms in Ontario, Quebec, the Atlantic Provinces, and British Columbia. It is proposed to form a national organisation which shall bring into the country none but experienced agriculturists and agricultural labourers from Great Britain, the United States, and other approved countries. The organisation would work under the direction of a strong national board and expert executives.

Two years ago private subscriptions to the amount of one and a half million dollars were subscribed for the work of the association, but the association's operations were partly suspended owing to the general depression and the attitude of the Government towards immigration. The correspondent understands that the Dominion Government and the railways are now alike favourable, and that the leaders of the movement are confident that they will receive generous support from the Governments of the three Prairie Provinces.

New Passport Rule.

A new passport regulation, announced from Ottawa, requires that immigrants (except Britishers from the United Kingdom or any self-governing Dominion, and Americans from the United States) shall carry a passport issued in and by the Government of their own country. It is further provided that immigrants coming from the continent of Europe shall have their passports examined and visé by a Canadian Government immigration officer stationed on the continent of Europe. All others requiring passports must have these passports visé by a British Consular officer. It is provided that a fee of \$5 is chargeable for Canadian examination and visé of passports.

PROGRESS OF CANADIAN CULTURE.

Sir Edmund Walker at the Canada Club Dinner.

MR. J. G. COLMER, C.M.G., presided on Monday evening at a dinner given at the Savoy Hotel, London, by the Canada Club, at which Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was the guest of honour.

In proposing the health of Sir Edmund, Mr. Colmer said they were much gratified that he had accepted their invitation, as it gave them an opportunity of expressing the respect, esteem, and admiration which they entertained for him. The general appreciation in which Sir Edmund was held outside Canadian circles was shown by the presence of an unusually large number of distinguished visitors. They included members of the Government, members of both Houses of Parliament, and many leading men connected with the banking and industrial interests of the United Kingdom, who had come to meet him as one of the best known of Canadian bankers. Sir Edmund was one of those good all-round men who carried through most things that they undertook with success. Few men had had more to do with, or had exerted a greater influence in many ways on, the commercial development of the Dominion for the last quarter of a century, he might with truth say for almost half a century.

Sir Edmund, in addition to his business activities, had very wisely developed other interests in the course of a useful life. He had literary and artistic tastes of no mean order, of which those who had visited him in his delightful home in Toronto had seen many evidences. He was also prominent in educational work, and, indeed, in most movements which had for their objects the intellectual advancement and social uplifting of the Dominion.

Mr. Colmer proceeded to allude to the wonderful part Canada took in the war, and to the splendid patriotism of her people; how she found her financial feet, and how the banks showed the way. He did not, he remarked, think Canada really knew herself before the war. Owing to various circumstances Canada seemed to be looking to the United States now, to some extent, for her financing. They all trusted that the old times would come again soon, and Canada would once more rely, as she knew she could rely when exchange and money rates became more normal, upon the Mother Country for a part of her Dominion, Provincial, municipal, and other financial requirements for the rapid developments that must take place in the near future. Not only would that mutual co-operation tend still further to cement the union between them and to expand Imperial trade, but it would help to promote a better flow of emigration in the direction of the Dominion, to the great good of both countries now and in the future.

Education and Music.

Sir Edmund Walker, who was enthusiastically received, said in the public utterances which he had already made since his arrival from Toronto he had dealt in detail with the manner in which Canada had handled her finances during the war, and with the gratifying extent to which her own people had subscribed to the various loan issues. Now it was alien debts which were the more serious, comparatively small though they were. He had also endeavoured to describe fairly their position in regard to the railway problem and to the vexed question of future immigration. In common with other nations they had committed follies and incurred heavy war debts, but they were better able than most to meet their obligations. That night he was wondering whether such a gathering of practical business men would listen to a man who had been a banker all his life when he spoke of the things which helped to make a nation great and sufficient other than the trade figures that applied to it as a nation.

He proceeded to contrast Canada as he first knew it with what it was to-day, and spoke of the great development that had occurred in a single generation in the building of the towns, in farming, and in the means of communication. The rural architecture of North America was once truly terrible, but to-day the Canadian universities, from ocean to ocean, enabled one to realise that Canada now had some conception of what architecture really meant. In the early days they cleared the forests and became lumbermen; they raised wheat and became flour millers; they raised cattle and became farmers. And now they had reached a point where, by the development of their water-power, they were rapidly developing industries which scarcely existed 15 years ago.

But it was upon the other side of Canadian life that he wished to lay the chief emphasis. With one exception there were universities in every Province of the Dominion. Three years ago the entire budget of the University of Toronto which he took as an example—was less than £25,000. To-day it was £400,000, and it had three independent colleges, two theological colleges, and fourteen affiliated special colleges connected with it. Throughout Canada the universities had

in an other in that of the idea of school. They had established and in the matter of the Gallery of Canada, and had an excellent collection of picture to Canada to the Pacific. There were always a lot of pictures come on in Canada, and a persistent, so critical, and so difficult to arrange collection of pictures for as the people of the Far West, the citizens of Regina, Medicine Hat, and Calgary. An intensely important element in national growth. For men, to-day, perhaps, were greater because man



ST. MARY'S GATE, VICTORIA COLLEGE, TORONTO.

they were great singers. In Toronto there were three or four choral societies, and one choir that had discovered a quality in the Canadian voice that was not suspected—a quality of volition of sound without raggedness or loss of tonality which nations did not possess. That choir of some 800 or 1,000 voices had achieved great triumph during its periodical visit to the larger U.S. cities, and shared with the Philadelphia choir the distinction of being regarded as providing the highest type of music heard in the North American Continent. Indeed, in one generation they had reached a stage in the execution of music which would stand comparison with the best centres of the world.

In regard to literature much the same might be said. If Canada had not yet produced anything outstanding in poetry and literature, she had developed historical criticism.

These were things which helped a nation just as much as tariffs or the actual making of money. The education of the people, their ethics, and their surroundings all had to do with the breeding of a nation and might influence it a thousand years hence. Individual prosperity was important, but beyond everything it was necessary that the people should realise that they had a duty ahead of them which was far greater than their own success. Canada had the largest open spaces for the rearing of people who should be bred into first-class citizens. British ideals, Canadians had their own prospective future to consider, but although they were 6,000,000 alongside 110,000,000, they were determining up another part of Great Britain Overseas with citizens living individually as to be a great Empire and the higher it went with its building up.

Mr. W. C. Noxon, Agent-General for Ontario, who proposed the health of the other guests, said that, as an old Ontarian, every word said by Sir Edmund had been very dear to him. He was glad to be a member of the Canada Club, which welcomed such men, and never had there been a time when it was more essential for the peoples of the Empire to understand each other. At these gatherings acquaintances were made which promoted friendship, and then confidence, and mutual confidence was the keystone of social and commercial success. At the recent conferences the superior influence which Britain exercised had been due to the confidence which other—especially the smaller—nations had in her. The making of international friendships might do away with the building of battleships. Englishmen were rather noted as being slow in making friendships, but they were happily still slower in breaking friendships, either in the individual or the international sense.

Idealism in Business.

Sir Alfred Mond, the British Minister of Health, who first replied to the toast, said it was a real pleasure to him to be present at such a dinner to his old friend and colleague. Sir Edmund Walker, he said, like all good men of business, was an idealist—which he explained really meant a man of foresight and imagination, without which qualities no man could be really a first-class man, competent to grasp and develop big propositions. After alluding to the two visits he had paid to the Dominion—the last in 1914—and to the splendid assistance in so many directions which its people had rendered during the war, he said the mutual feelings of unity thus engendered must never be lost or forgotten. Britain and Canada had still much to learn from each other. We were not competitors for the great heritage of the wealth of the world; we were a great family, rather than partners, whose interests were one, whose prosperity was one, and whose future success and triumph were one. He hoped we had passed any crisis of any idea of separation.

Sir Charles Addis, a director of the Bank of England, manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, and President of the Institute of Bankers, also responded to the toast. After alluding to the world-wide reputation of Sir Edmund Walker, he said that it had been proved at Genoa to what an extent the British delegation were stimulated and aided in endeavouring to bring about a practical solution of the present world problems by their Canadian confreres; indeed, there was a great opportunity for co-operation between Canada and Britain in the reconstruction of Europe and the salvage of civilisation. Canada had shown wisdom in the handling of her own financial problems during and since the war, and though she had no central bank, in the sense in which they in London understood the term, the Canadian banking system had proved its value and been the means of a reduction in the note circulation which was the envy of the central banks of Europe. In banking, as in other spheres of Empire work, it was increasing co-operation and union which would maintain, and, he hoped, develop the strength of that Empire as a whole.

"The Mæcenas of Canada."

Mr. Justice Hodgins expressed his satisfaction at being present on an occasion when such honour was being done to his fellow citizen who might justifiably be termed the Mæcenas of Canada, not only in punification, but in the larger sphere of encouraging the advancement of all the higher types of work which went to make a good citizen—University education, practical science, art, letters, and music; even Sir Edmund's annual financial statements had a literary charm. Mr. Justice Hodgins went on to deplore the extent to which world news of import to all people of British stock still came to them coloured by the American outlook, which, regarding the world's affairs, was far different. Moreover, postal charges and restrictions since the war had tended to dry up even the already limited circulation of high-class British newspapers and magazines in the Dominion. He claimed that reduction of postage was the first step to be taken; for even in American literature there was generally a lack of sympathy with British and Canadian ideals. He also deplored the preponderance of American films, who was giving an unfortunate bias to the impressions of the young people, upon whom the future of Canada and its association with Britain and British ideals would depend.

Lord Burnham, who proposed the health of "The Chairman," spoke of Mr. Colmer as one of the best-known and respected men associated with Canada. Alluding to Sir Edmund Walker and the profession in which he occupied such an influential position, he said the banks were actually more powerful than the Press, for, while papers pulled each other to pieces, bankers were the people who pulled things together. As to the plea of Mr. Justice Hodgins for a greater circulation of general news of interest to the people of the overseas Dominions, Lord Burnham said this was really a question of money, and said the influence of such men as Sir Edmund Walker might be usefully employed in obtaining greater backing for the sort of news service which was really wanted. Lord Burnham then went on to ask: "What is

Canada really doing to promote Empire settlement?" Apparently just at present she was out of the limelight; it was Australia and New Zealand that were kept in the public eye. As business men, he urged them to take up that vital question, for things would never be right in the matter of successful migration and land settlement until they did so. Canada had never had such a splendid chance as at present of attracting the best of British fibre. There were thousands and thousands who would, in the splendidly suitable environment of Canada, make good if they were assisted in getting there and in



AT THE LEVEE.

The High Commissioners for Canada (right) and Australia.
"Times" Photograph.

making a fair start, free from anxiety on landing. There was a work which needed to be done speedily, for such an exceptional opportunity might not recur.

Those Present.

In addition to the speakers, those present were:—

J. Walter Allison, L.L.D. (St. John), J. G. Archibald, G. W. Badgerow, A. W. Bishop, H. W. Blaylock, J. L. Blumfield, J. Denny Bright, T. Blundell Brown, J. G. Buchanan.

C. Cambie, C. A. B. Campion, Sir William Carruthers, G. C. Cassels, X. Castelli, J. Caulcutt, J. H. A. Clark, C. W. Dawkins, Lord Desborough, L. A. Dowie, W. S. Draper.

Theo. Feilden, E. Caesar Fletcher, A. L. Fullerton, Temple Godman, G. C. Gradwell, G. M. Greer, W. L. Griffith.

C. L. Hamilton, Sir C. E. B. Hanson, P. C. Harte, Sir Ernest Harvey, Ed. P. Hawkshaw, A. E. Hickman, M. Brodie Hoare, Frederick Hyde.

J. W. Johnston, Stephen L. Jones, J. A. C. Kemp, F. W. Kerr, Stewart Kilpatrick.

Hon. P. C. Lark, J. B. Lawford, L.L.D., Alexander Lawson, A. G. Leonard, W. L. Leonard, Sir Alfred E. Lewis.

John A. MacDonald, R. O. McDonald, I. J. McIntosh, Sir James McKechnie, E. C. Macleod, H. F. Marriott, Noel G. Marshall, R. C. Matthews, Robert Mill, L. G. Mills, J. Elsdale Molson, M.P., A. G. Morda, Lord Morris.

Sir Gordon Nairne, Lord Richard Nevill, S. Nicol, Dr. H. Murray Norris, A. L. Nunn (Hon. Secretary).

S. G. Pardee, Leslie Paton, P. Pelletier, Sir Owen Phillips, M.P., A. R. Phillips, J. H. Plummer, E. L. Poole, Sir Keith W. Price, Sir William Price, H. B. Robinson, Dr. George T. Ross.

Charles V. Sale, S. Samuel, T. G. Scott, T. G. Skemer, T. Hewitt Skinner, A. Laphorn Smith, M.D., Dr. M. A. B. Smith (Ha'fax), Sir Edward D. Stern, Dr. J. Cameron R. Stewart, Sir Charles Stewart, Hon. J. Stuart.

S. L. Turner, L. L. Tweedy, Septimus Warwick, J. Douglas Watson, T. Harry Webb, Hon. Mr. Justice Weir, C. I. Wheeler, C. F. Wood, Edwin W. Woolley, R. C. Wyse.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Hon. P. C. Larkin attended His Majesty's Levee at St. James's Palace on Monday, and presented Mr. Wm. C. Noxon, Agent-General for Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Larkin were among those invited to the reception given by Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham at Admiralty House on Friday of last week, at which Princess Mary (Viscountess Lascelles) and Viscount Lascelles were present.

Mr. Larkin attended the anniversary general meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday, and accepted on behalf of Mr. Charles Cammell, Deputy Minister of Mines, Ottawa, the Michelson grant awarded to him for explorations and surveys in Northern Canada.

Among the recipients of the hon. degree of LL.D. of Toronto University on June 8 are to be Sir Auckland Geddes, the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Right Hon. L. P. Duff, and the Hon. W. M. Martin.

Sir Edmund, Lady and Miss Walker have returned to the Hyde Park Hotel, London, after an interesting visit to Paris, Biarritz, San Sebastian, Madrid, Granada, Barcelona, Nimes, and Avignon. They were accompanied by Mr. Charles Cambie, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in London. Sir Edmund and Lady Walker expect to leave for Toronto by the *Empress of France* on June 29.

Mr. L. M. Patenaude, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, arrived by the *Empress of France*, and will make a tour on the Continent.

Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, C.M.G., who is expected to arrive in England in the early autumn, will lecture on his Labrador experiences.

Brigadier-General H. T. Hughes arrived at Southampton from Canada last week by the *Empress of France*, in order to supervise the construction of the memorials to Canadian soldiers to be erected on eight French and Belgian battlefields.

Mrs. F. Duff Frazier, daughter of Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor, accompanied by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Frank Frazier, has arrived in Paris, and will visit London before returning to Montreal and New York.

Lord French received warm official and popular welcomes in Toronto, and on Sunday afternoon with Colonel Cockshutt, the Lieutenant-Governor, took the salute from all the regiments in Toronto at church parade (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*). On Monday the Field-Marshal was officially received at the City Hall by the Mayor and Council, and in a speech at the Empire Club said that he had come to Toronto to express gratitude for the services rendered by Canadian troops during the war.

Professor Leduc, of McGill University, is in London.

The Duchess of Devonshire, who has been suffering from measles, is now convalescent.



CANADA'S MINISTER OF FINANCE,
The Hon. W. S. Fielding, whose Budget is given on page 238.

Mrs. Gresson ("Ada Ward") left Liverpool last Saturday by the White Star liner *Baltic* for a six months' lecture tour in the United States and Canada.

Mrs. D. Lorne McGibbon, who arrived from Montreal by the *Empress of France*, will, after a short stay in London, go to Copenhagen to visit Mr. and Mrs. John Darnley Prince.

Those present at the Empire Day parade in Hyde Park last Saturday, organised by the League of the Empire, included Lord Morris, Sir Gilbert Parker, and Mr. and Mrs. John Howard.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Henshaw, since returning to Canada, have been staying with Mr. Henshaw's sister, Lady Williams-Taylor, in Montreal, en route to their home in Vancouver.

The departures for Montreal by the *Minnedosa* on May 26 included Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Eason, Mr. H. Y. Farr, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Gibson, Mr. F. C. Grassick, Mr. D. Greig, Mr. G. Hattie, Mr. R. Hendry, Mr. J. Kennedy, Mr. J. D. Oppe, Mr. and Mrs. E. Phillips, Mr. W. J. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Sharp, Mr. and Miss W. R. Smallpiece, Mr. E. J. Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Thompson, Mr. W. Walkden, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Wingate, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bowden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Dark, and Mrs. MacInnes.

Judge and Mr. Weir of Montreal are at the Windsor Hotel, London.

Lady Norton expects to return to Canada by the *Minnedosa* on June 10.

Mr. Charles Vincent, of the Manxey Hatter Co., is staying at the Savoy Hotel.

Mr. Harold Martnett, a member of the firm of Orlin and Hammond, Toronto, is at the Carlton Hotel.

Among the "Apathy" guests for the last weekend was Lady Davis, who is leaving for Canada this week.

Lord Morris and Sir Harry Britton, M.P., were among the speakers at an Empire demonstration held in Hyde Park on Sunday.

Mrs. Humble Birkett, Mr. and Mrs. Nation, and Miss Davida Keir expect to return to British Columbia by the *Megantic* on July 1.

Dr. Otto Klotz, director of the Dominion Observatory at Ottawa, is attending the centenary celebrations of the Royal Astronomical Society in London.

Mr. Claude Bryan left for New York en route to Toronto by the *Homeric* on May 31 in consequence of a cable informing him of the serious illness of his father, the Rev. Canon Bryan.

The Rev. Canon F. G. Scott, who is at present in London, accompanied by Mrs. Scott, intends shortly to visit France and the battlefields to gather material for a book on which he is engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Clougher were to give an "At home" at the Royal Colonial Institute, London, on June 1, to meet Mr. J. W. L. Forster, of Toronto. Mr. Forster's portrait of the late Earl Grey and his painting, "Hosanna," was to be on view.

Among the arrivals from New York by the *Majestic* was Mr. Arthur Balfour, ex-Master Cutler of Sheffield, who has been addressing meetings in Canada, as well as in the U.S.; also Lt.-Col. R. Leckie, Mrs. E. Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Robbins, and Sir Charles Ross.

Mr. Robert Mompes Aitken, of Rough Rew, Dorking, Surrey, of the firm of Messrs. Kitcat and Aitken, of the Stock Exchange and Bishopsgate, E.C., a director of the Canadian and Foreign Investment Trust and the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, who died on February 18, left £176,053, with net personalty £130,020. He gave 5 per cent. of the net residue of his property (after payment of other legacies) for such charitable purposes in or near Dorking or elsewhere in England as the executors may select.

The arrivals by the *Empress of France* from Quebec last week included Captain and Mrs. A. V. Bowater, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Brownrigg, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Codd, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Mathieson, Rev. T. McCauley, Mrs. I. G. and Miss Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Welch (Toronto), Mr. and Mrs. W. Tye, Mrs. J. K. Oswald, Mr. S. D. Pierre, Mr. G. Leighton, Mr. and Mrs. F. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Gavin Milroy, Mr. I. W. Pyke, Mr. D. Moloney, Mrs. W. Egan, Mr. and Mrs. Miss E. I. de Sola, Dr. G. Archaibeault, Mr. W. B. Court, Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. White, Mr. and Mrs. J. I. McIntosh, Guelph.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

- JUNE 1.—Royal Society of St. George, Reception at Painters' Hall, 5.
- JUNE 1.—Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Clougher's At Home, Royal Colonial Institute, 3.30 to 6.30.
- JUNE 2.—The Oaks Day at Epsom Races.
- JUNE 2 and 3.—Polo Pony Show at Hurlingham.
- JUNE 3.—King's Birthday Celebration and Trooping of the Colour, Horse Guards Parade.
- JUNE 3.—Polo: Open Challenge Cup Final at Roehampton.
- JUNE 3.—Eton College celebration.
- JUNE 8.—Court at Buckingham Palace.
- JUNE 8.—Royal Horse Show opens at Richmond (3 days).
- JUNE 9.—Polo: Gymkhana at Roehampton.
- JUNE 10.—Pianoforte recital by Harold Samuel, Æolian Hall, 3.15.
- JUNE 10.—Polo: Junior Championship Final.
- JUNE 11.—Baseball: International Baseball League, Stamford Bridge.
- JUNE 12.—Cello recital by Hans Kindler, Æolian Hall, 3.15.
- JUNE 12.—Song recital by Sibyl Cropper, Wigmore Hall, 8.30.
- JUNE 12.—Overseas Day, Barnardo Model Girls' Village, Barkingside, Essex, 2.45.
- JUNE 14.—Cricket: Middlesex v. Yorks, at Lord's.
- JUNE 14.—Canadian Cattle Embargo Conference, Guildhall, 11.30.
- JUNE 17.—Annual dinner to Rhodes Scholars, Town Hall, Oxford, 7.
- JUNE 17.—Polo: Public Schools' Cup Final, Roehampton.

PURELY PERSONAL—continued.

Mr. and Miss Rosa Haggen returned to Revelstoke by the *Montrose* yesterday.

Mr. J. F. Davey, Capt. Dawe, and Dr. Mosdell have been appointed members of the Legislative Council of Newfoundland.

Dr. Grace Ritchie England and Miss Esther England have left Montreal for Naples, and will spend the summer abroad.

At the Y.W.C.A. Conference in Salzburg, Austria, the Canadian Y.W.C.A. will be represented by Mrs. N. W. Rowell, Miss M. E. T. Addison, and Miss Mary Rowell, from Toronto; and Miss Greta Finley, of Montreal.

Miss Cora Hind, who returned to London from a visit to Scotland on Thursday, returned to Winnipeg by the *Montrose* yesterday. During her stay in the North she visited several stock-breeding farms and inspected the arrangements for the storage of dairy products on arrival from Canadian ports.

The arrivals by the *Montrose* from Montreal last Monday included Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Arnold, Col. R. R. Barber, Mr. Arthur Beck, Mr. and Mrs. G. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Black, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. G. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Chipman, Dr. D. W. Crombie, Mr. H. E. Davies, Major Fred Davy, Mr. A. C. de Gruchy, Captain and Mrs. F. Fraser, Miss Betty and Mr. C. Gault, Mr. W. Gillespie, Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Green, Miss C. G. Green, Mr. George W. Hadrill, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. W. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Ireland, Mrs. Lacey Johnson, Mr. J. B. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Leeming, Mr. and Mrs. Parker Little, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. O. Farrell, Professor W. F. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Pearce, Mr. Frank Robden, Rev. Canon and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. James

Sedden, Dr. and Mrs. T. A. Starkey, Sir Cuthbert Wallace, Professor and Mrs. W. Wheatley.

The departures by the *Olympic* on May 24 included the Duke of Leeds, Lady Marconi, Mr. J. M. McCutcheon, Mr. E. R. Peacock, Mr. W. R. Wood, and Sir C. F. Higham, M.P.

Among the passengers on board the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of France*, which left Southampton for Quebec on Thursday were: Lady Margaret Boscawen, sister of Lord Byng of Vimy; Sir William and Lady Price, Quebec; Mrs. J. Dunsmuir and daughters, Victoria, B.C.; Mr. W. F. Benson, of the Bank of Montreal; and Mr. Duncan W. MacInnes, nephew of Mr. W. R. MacInnes, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific railway.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Molson announce the engagement of their daughter, Louisa Markland, to Mr. S. Tunstall Blaiklock, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Stansfeld Blaiklock.

The engagement is announced of Miss Gabrielle Garneau, daughter of Mrs. P. N. Garneau, of Princeville, to Mr. Paul Gouin, son of Sir Lomer and Lady Gouin.

The marriage of Miss Bell Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy J. Taylor, Dorval, P.Q., to Mr. Kenneth G. Mappin, son of Major G. F. Mappin, of Headley Park, Epsom, Surrey, took place on June 1 at St. Paul's Church, Lachine, P.Q.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Lomax, of Montreal, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Ethel Margaret, to Mr. Norman Gilbert Munro, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Munro, of Glasgow. The wedding will take place in June.

Major-General and Mrs. Victor Williams, of Toronto, announce the engagement of their daughter, Phyllis, to Mr. Hugh Fraser, of Penticton, B.C., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fraser, of Ottawa. The marriage will take place in October.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place at Vancouver, early in July, between John, fifth son of the late Captain Oswald and Mrs. Every, and Kathleen, fourth daughter of the late P. R. and Mrs. Cripps, of Winford Manor, Somerset.

Mr. and Mrs. William Ashley Sheltus, of Bedford, Que., announce the engagement of their only daughter, Cathleen Prudence, to Mr. Eric Arnold Hibbard, of Sutton, Que., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hibbard, of Sherbrooke. The marriage will take place this month.

The marriage of the Hon. Arthur Palmer Howard, son of the late Dr. Howard and Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal, and Miss Lorna Baldwin, daughter of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., and Mrs. Baldwin, of 93 Eaton Square, will take place on June 20 at 2.15 at St. Margaret's, Westminster. The Bishop of Gibraltar, assisted by Canon W. H. Carnegie, will officiate. The bride will be attended by seven bridesmaids. The Hon. Donald Howard will be best man to his brother. A reception will be held at 93 Eaton Square, and the honeymoon will be spent in Scotland.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

NEW, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.—"Mr. Wu" (Matheson Lang, Lilian Braithwaite).
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Covent Garden.—Opera.
ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—"Loyalities" and "Shall We Join the Ladies?"
WINTER GARDEN, Drury Lane.—"Sally" (George Grossmith, Dorothy Dickson, Leslie Henson).
WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road.—"Dear Brutus" (Gerald du Maurier).

Varieties.

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.
MASKELYNE'S Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.
PALACE, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Co-optimists." ("Pierrotic" entertainment).
PAVILION, Piccadilly.—Harry Lauder.

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

ALPINE CLUB GALLERY, Mill Street, Conduit Street.—Exhibition of paintings and drawings by Henry Lamb.
BEAVER HUT, Strand.—St. Dunstan's Exhibition.
CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.
MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.
ROYAL ACADEMY, Burlington House, Piccadilly.—Summer Exhibition.
ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.—C.M.S. Exhibition, "Africa and the East."

The marriage of Miss Alberte Amiot, daughter of Mr. Albert Amiot, to Mr. Gilles Forget, son of Lady Forget, took place on May 9 in the chapel of Notre Dame de Lourdes, Montreal.

The marriage has taken place at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, of Miss Gwendolen Holmes Hampson, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hampson, and Mr. George Rutherford Caverhill, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Caverhill.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Wise Hamilton, daughter of the late Mr. F. W. Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton, Montreal, to Mr. Geoffrey Pike, son of the late Mr. John Henry Pike and Mrs. Pike, of Bedford. The marriage will take place early in June.

The marriage of Miss Mary Somerset Aikins, only daughter of Mrs. J. Somerset Aikins, to Mr. Warwick Fielding Chipman, son of the late Mr. Warwick W. L. Chipman and Mrs. Chipman, of Montreal, took place on May 18 at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal.

At the home of the bride's mother, the marriage has been solemnised of Miss Muriel Jenette Lister, daughter of the late Mr. William Lister and of Mrs. Lister, to Lieut.-Col. William W. Piper, of Calgary, formerly of the 31st Battalion, and son of Mr. William Piper, also of Calgary. The Rev. J. E. Fee, of All Saints Church, officiated.

The engagement is announced of Mary Gladys, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Roche, and granddaughter of the late Hon. John Roche, of Quebec, to Captain Alan Ferrier, M.C., youngest son of Major-General James Archibald Ferrier, C.B., D.S.O., and Mrs. Ferrier, of "Deamburn," Wellington College Station, Berks. The marriage will take place on June 10.

CANADIANS AND EMPIRE DAY.

Duke of Devonshire at Canadian Club of Great Britain Luncheon.

THE Duke of Devonshire was the chief guest at the largely attended Empire Day luncheon, held at the Hotel Cecil, London, under the auspices of the Canadian Club of Great Britain, briefly referred to in last week's Canada.

Sir George McLaren Brown, one of the Hon. Vice Presidents, who presided, said that was a day of peculiar significance to every man, woman and child who had the interests and welfare of the great British Commonwealth at heart, and he was sure that to Canadians it must be a matter of special gratification when they realised that it was in their native land that the movement of Empire Day had first its being. In proposing the health of the Duke of Devonshire, the Chairman said they knew how admirably he had represented the King as Governor-General of Canada at the greatest personal sacrifice and during a period in the history of their land of great stress and terrible anxiety. He could assure him that so long as Canada was Canada, the great services he had rendered to the country would never be forgotten by Canadians. He had transferred the records of his high office to his successor, Lord Byng, strengthened and unsullied.

Empire Day in Canada.

The Duke of Devonshire, in acknowledging the toast, recalled that twice during his term of office as Governor-General he had spent Empire Day in Toronto, and described the striking character of the celebrations typical of those by which Empire Day was marked throughout the length and breadth of Canada. There it was held as a holiday, and very rightly it was essentially connected with the children and the young men and women. He could not help being reminded in regard to those thousands of children who were taking part, that their very earliest recollections and impressions were in all probability coloured by an atmosphere of war. It would be not altogether amiss for the up-growing generation to have that memory firmly impressed upon their minds, so that they might realise and appreciate what the present generation had gone through—that in the greatest struggle known in history the Empire was able to take its share and to do its part in the restoration of peace to a distracted world.

After a reference to the presence of the American Ambassador, and the friendly relations existing between his country and Canada, the Duke said that essentially we were a peace-loving, law-abiding community, and it was in Canada where we saw that British institutions had laid the foundations of that confidence on which the stability, the happiness, and the prosperity of a country rested. "It is now nearly ten months since I left Canada," he proceeded, "I do not wish to be cynical or sarcastic, but I think I can truthfully say that even ten months' residence in the Old Country has not sufficed to destroy the optimism which I founded in Canada. Canada is essentially a land of optimism. Again it would be folly to assume an attitude of flippant or ill-considered optimism, but if you look upon what has been accomplished in Canada during a comparatively short time, I think you have some reason for optimism. It is easy enough to talk about the great resources of Canada. You can easily say that for every acre which is now producing valuable products there are thousands of acres yet untouched; and you can speak of the richness of the lumbering and fishery resources, and so forth. But after all, no country is to be judged merely by cataloguing its material resources—a country is going to be judged by the character of its inhabitants, and it is, I believe, due to the character of the inhabitants of the Dominion of Canada that we are justified, in spite of the many difficulties with which we have to contend at the moment, in looking forward with growing confidence to a Canada still greater, happier, and more prosperous than ever, and still more proud to take her share and bear her part as one of the great sister nations which compose the British Empire."

No Room for Pessimists.

Mr. C. Lionel Hanington, the President of the Club, proposed the health of the American Ambassador—which Mr. Harvey acknowledged in a few words—and also that of the other guests; Sir Hamar Greenwood replying.

Sir Hamar said he liked to think that Canada was the first of the great nations within the Empire to commemorate as a public holiday the Queen's Birthday, and that Canadians had since continued it as Empire Day. "On this great Empire Day—and I say it with profound regret," he went on, "there is only one part of His Majesty's wide Dominions that is not proud to celebrate this anniversary. That is the southern portion of Ireland, which, at this moment, is in a most distracted and frantic state, not because of Anglo-Saxon tyranny, and not through any fault on the part of the Imperial Government, but because the people of that country have not yet taken advantage,

as Canadians, and have long since done, of the powers they have to govern them—according to the sentiment that make for the protection of life and the prosperity of the community. At any rate, we have done all we can to help in the development of that portion of Ireland, which I, for one, still hope will emerge from all its difficulties and become a growing and strengthening factor in our common councils."

Proceeding, Sir Hamar said: "It is to me a daily source of amazement to find pessimism in this Mother Country, that has done more for the world, and is doing more for the world, with all respect to the American Ambassador, than any other country. I think this pessimism is the one cursed affliction that depresses millions in this country, blinds their eyes to the real vision, and hinders their efforts in going ahead. What has Great Britain to be pessimistic about? Certainly not her sons and daughters overseas. They have never failed her. She has emerged from the greatest war in history, triumphant, with the admiration, and what is almost as good—the envy of most of the rest of the world. There is no reason, in my mind, for any pessimism in the Motherland, and every time you meet a pessimist you should treat him as an enemy of Empire and Empire Day. If he is not satisfied with this glorious country, let him go to Russia, or let him go to some other country where the very opposite of our ideals are now being worked out to their ghastly termination."

"I say, as a Canadian resident in England, these islands are the truest, the fairest, the most tolerant, and liberty-loving place in the world. The people here have individually a higher sense of justice and of liberty, not only in sentiment but in practice, than in any other part of the world, and their standards are standards that all the world is trying to emulate. The pessimist is our only enemy. Would to God he had been killed in the war! The gallant optimist who went to fight for the Empire would have been better spared, and he could have taken his place. On this day of all days the man who is pessimistic is blind to facts and to vision. I myself am a born optimist—perhaps because I am a Canadian—and I can never feel pessimistic about the future of the Mother Country and the Empire. I believe that in the future, as in the past, the people of the Empire will, if need be, rally round the flag to defend it. At any rate, we and the United States of America—the two greatest units of humanity in the world—are working together for the peace of the world, endeavouring to maintain a common standard for the peace of the community, and the stronger our Empire becomes, the greater will it be for the splendid alliance of our English-speaking kinsmen and for the world at large."

Canadian Club Messages.

Mr. Charles R. McCulloch, President of the Association of Canadian Clubs in Canada, sent the following message:—

To our dear kinsmen of the West, assembled to celebrate the spirit and circumstance of Empire Day, are sent most cordial greetings. I cherish the belief that my countrymen in Great Britain will ever show forth the spirit of good will and co-operation embodied in their charter of Confederation, and contribute generously to the strengthening of the bonds that bind in one great family the Kingdom and Dominions of the British Commonwealth. May Freedom's Oak for ever live in the same soil that bears the Maple Tree!

Mr. Albert Oliver, President of the Canadian Club of New York, cabled as follows: "On this memorable day the Canadian Club in New York sends greetings to you and your distinguished guests."

Those Present.

Those present included, in addition to the speakers:—

Sir James Allen (High Commissioner for New Zealand), C. G. Arthur, E. M. Arnaud, A. E. Aspinall, D. J. Armour.

G. W. Badgerow, Wm. Baird, A. J. Barnes, L. S. Baker, E. T. Bartlett, Chas. F. Barton, S. R. Bathurst, Herbert, Bathurst, A. L. Bell, W. G. Beeman, L. L. Bent, J. Bidwell, A. W. Bishop, S. Besworth, Sir Edgar Bowring (High Commissioner for Newfoundland), F. C. Boyle, Geo. N. Briggs, M.D., Lord Brooke, F. Bramley, Eric Brown, H. W. Blaylock, G. D. Blatchford, J. A. Burgess, B. Burgess, J. F. Burgess, M.D., B. Bullen, D. I. Bickley, M.D., W. J. M. Burton, W. P. Bull, Bartley Bull, A. Berdon.

David Carnegie, G. C. Cassels, R. W. Carson, W. D. Caye-Jish, C. H. Clark, J. H. Clarke, G. W. Clay, Harold Clayton, P. A. Clews, H. T. Cook, E. C. Complin, E. H. Cooper, A. C. Corfield, W. H. Cowan, G. E. Cowie, H. P. Craig, G. E. W. Crows, T. H. Crumlin, Mr. Cunningham.

W. D. Darling, F. M. Davies, H. J. Davison, Sir H. d'Exville, S. B. Earle, G. C. Edridge, R. Elliott, H. R. Evans, S. Fawns, J. Fee, H. J. Feilden, Theo. Feilden, J. W. L. Forster, S. L. Funniss.

Sir John F. Payne Galloway, J. M. Gillies, Stanley Glanfield,

(Continued on page 234.)



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Since the beginning of construction, a total of \$29,399,406 has been expended on the present Welland Canal, and \$30,787,978 on the new Welland ship canal, according to information tabled in the House of Commons.

The Master Plumbers' Association have decided that in future the public will be charged at the rate of \$1.40 an hour for plumbing, instead of \$1.50 as heretofore.

TORONTO.—The H. E. Bond Building, in the business district, has been bought by the Provincial Government from Mr. James B. Rea, at a price of \$205,000. It is to be used as headquarters for the Ontario License Board, and as a liquor warehouse from which to supply the local vendors' shops. It is a five-storey structure, with about one million square feet of floor space.

—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Racing Associations the following were elected officers for the year: Chairman, Mr. George M. Hendrie; vice-chairman, Mr. J. K. L. Ross; secretary-treasurer, Mr. W. P. Fraser; assistant secretary, Mr. C. R. Wigney.

—The Hydro-electric Power Commission has awarded the contract for constructing the intake and ship channel for the Chippawa-Queenston power development to the firm of Tomlinson, Macaw and Macdonald, of Winnipeg. The price is in the neighbourhood of \$500,000. There were 12 tenders.

HAMILTON.—Mr. T. J. Mahoney, president of Niagara Peninsula Growers, Ltd., stated that Niagara's fruit crop this year would break all previous records if the present favourable weather continued.

—Lieut.-Colonel Hooper was elected president of the Canadian Club at the annual meeting in the Royal Connaught Hotel; vice-presidents, Messrs. A. R. Lansfield, E. V. Ellsey, and L. W. Pratt; hon. secretary, Mr. Kent Hamilton.

LONDON.—Lord Byng turned the first sod on the new site of the Western University during his visit here.

WINDSOR.—Land for two community parks has been given to Walkerville by Hiram Walker and Sons. The firm recently presented "Willinsted," and grounds, the old Walker home, valued at more than \$1,000,000, to the town for a civic centre.

KITCHENER.—On May 2 people from all parts of the Province attended the big electrical show, opened here by Sir Adam Beck. The show was, as Sir Adam aptly described it, "the largest and most remarkable exhibition ever held in Ontario." Some 75 booths contain over 1,000 different electrical appliances.

STRATFORD.—The cost of buildings to be erected this year will likely exceed the half-million dollar mark. The total for the first four months of the year was \$339,753, more than the whole of 1921.

PORT HOPE.—An imposing ceremony was performed here when the Trinity College School "Paterson" Memorial Hospital Wing was dedicated. This wing—a perfect unit, thoroughly equipped—comprises two wards, and was erected by Mrs. Harry Paterson, of Toronto, in memory of her husband, who died on February 4, 1921, and who had attended the school from 1866 to 1869.

SARNIA.—With the largest majority ever given to a by-law in this city, the measure to provide a fixed assessment of \$300,000 for ten years on the Dominion Alloy Corporation, has been passed, the total being 2,579 for and 78 against. The by-law for the provision of \$28,000 for fire equipment passed with a majority of 1,898 against 661. It is anticipated that work on the excavation of the site for the \$5,000,000 steel plant two miles south of the city will start this month.

FORT WILLIAM.—Over half a million dollars will be spent by the Canadian Pacific Railway this summer upon improvements to their big coal docks on Island No. 1, at the mouth of the McKellar River. The improvement will consist of a huge storing or distribution crane, and general enlargement of the coal handling and storage facilities of the docks.

The tax rate has been fixed at 37 mills, against 39 mills for 1921. The sinking fund of the city is in a very satisfactory condition, having over \$1,000,000 invested in Victory bonds. The surplus earnings from the investments totalled over \$50,000 for the year.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—At a meeting of the Cabinet it was decided to increase the salaries of Judges Choquette and Lachance, of the Court of Sessions of the Peace, from \$5,000 to \$6,000 per year.

The Basilica of Ste. Anne de Beaupre is to be re-built at a cost of \$3,000,000, together with a monastery costing \$500,000.

—Lumber exports from the Province during 1920-21 amounted to 422,260,945 ft., compared with 394,411,630 ft. in 1919-20, and 324,066,754 ft. in 1918-19, according to a statement made in the Provincial Legislature. It was further stated that one-third of the wood cut in the Province was being manufactured outside the Province.

—The Provincial experimental farms now number 14. Seven new farms will be put in operation in Lake St. John County and in counties along the St. Lawrence for the instruction of the farmers in these various regions.

—At the annual meeting of the Corporation of Quebec Land Surveyors, held here, the following officers were elected: President, Senator J. P. B. Casgrain; vice-presidents, Messrs. D. W. Mill and T. Simard; secretary, Mr. Arthur Smith.

MONTREAL.—A reduction of 5 cents in the price of pint bottles of beer is accounted for in some circles here by the rumour that "breweries are having a fight." Beer in taverns is now 20 cents a pint for some brands and 15 cents a pint for others.

—At the 60th annual meeting of the Montreal Sailors' Institute the following officers were elected: President, Mr. D. W. Campbell; vice-presidents, Messrs. Thos. Harling and P. A. Curry; hon. secretary, Mr. E. W. Foulds; hon. treasurer, Mr. A. F. C. Ross.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Mr. C. F. Bailey, of Ontario, has been appointed superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm here, in place of Mr. W. W. Hubbard, who resigned some time ago. Mr. Bailey has been recently employed as secretary of the Royal Fair Association in Toronto.

—Lieutenant-Governor Pugsley's term expires in the fall, and reports that there will be a vacant Provincial Supreme Court Judgeship to be filled then are again current. There will also have to be filled two Senatorships, at least one Commissionership, and several other possible appointments of importance.

—The Hon. P. J. Veniot, Minister of Public Works, stated that approximately \$500,000 would be expended in the construction of permanent bridges in the Province this year.

The Hon. W. E. Foster was given an honorary degree of LL.D. by the University of New Brunswick on May 18.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Last year 1,336 immigrants arrived in the Province, as compared with 3,158 in 1920, according to the annual report of Mr. B. McCoy, Secretary of the Provincial Department of Industries and Immigration. Of these 1,080 came from across the Atlantic and 277 from the United States. The total immigration for the Maritime Provinces last year was 3,587, compared with 6,265 in 1921, a decrease of 42 per cent. In the ten-year period, 1910-1920, over 120,000 immigrants arrived in the Maritime Provinces with the intention of settling.

The Canadian patrol boat *Shearwater* has been sold by the Naval Department to the Western Shipping Company, of Vancouver. The craft came here from the Pacific Coast during the war.

The portrait of the Prince of Wales, painted by Mrs. McAvity, of St. John, and presented to the Government of Nova Scotia, has been on private view in the Executive Council Chamber of the Provincial Building.

FROM EAST TO WEST

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Settlers who arrived here during April, 1922, numbered 1,354. Their effects were valued at approximately \$187,297, and they brought with them \$353,932 in cash.

BRANDON.—In view of inaccurate and unfavourable reports in a Winnipeg paper, Mr. George F. Sykes, city clerk and treasurer, stated that there was no justification for the publication of the statement that the city was practically insolvent. Its capital debt was reasonably well within the statutory limit and more than \$1,000,000 of the sinking fund was invested in Dominion of Canada bonds, against a debt of \$3,500,000 in round figures.

Sir James Atkins has opened the new buildings in connection with the Brandon General Hospital.

ALEXANDER.—For the tenth time at a Liberal convention in Lansdowne constituency, the Hon. T. C. Norris was nominated as Liberal candidate for the constituency, which he has represented in the Manitoba Legislature for 20 years. The Premier described the group form of government as impossible. Stable government was essential, and to have that one group must have a majority in the Legislature. "I have no quarrel with the Farmers," said Mr. Norris, "but the Government of which I have the honour to be the head is just as progressive as any Farmer party in this Province can be."

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—Figures issued by the Provincial Department of Agriculture show that 55 per cent. of this Province's wheat crop had been sown by May 14. The greatest amount was sown in the north-east, this district and districts to the south being the most backward.

The following appointments in the Anglican Church in the Province have recently been made: Ven. Archdeacon Dobie, warden of St. Chad's College, becomes Dean of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle; Rev. Canon Davidson, rector of St. Paul's Church, Regina, succeeds Dean Dobie as Archdeacon of Regina; and Revs. G. P. Perry, Saltcoats, and J. K. Irwin, Balcarres, are appointed Canons.

Building permits in this city for the first four months of the year total \$268,470, of which April contributed \$195,855, compared with \$328,240 in April, 1921. The character of the building is chiefly modest dwelling houses, and some 65 permits for residences, ranging in cost from \$1,000 to \$5,000, have been issued.

SASKATOON.—Fire partially destroyed the small town of Denzil, west of this city. Several business establishments, the post office, and a lumber yard suffered losses. The damage is estimated at \$25,000.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Mr. Angus MacKay, of Indian Head, at a meeting of the convention of the University of Saskatchewan, in "recognition of his eminent services to Western agriculture."

The city's building programme is opening up strong, with a number of good residences already under construction, in addition to the \$500,000 chemistry building at the university. Tenders are being called for some fair-sized industrial buildings, and there is a good supply of labour in all lines. Building permits in April totalled \$60,835.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—A land deal, in which some 43,000 acres in the Vermilion district was involved, was the basis of an action in the Supreme Court of Alberta. The Mortgage Company of Canada sued Mr. P. K. Filer and the Vermilion Ranching company for specific performance of agreement, or foreclosure on the land. The original price was \$300,000 and the defendants had paid \$120,000 on the deal. Judgment has been handed down allowing the defendants an extension of time, and development will now be proceeded with.

Miss Dixie Pelluet, B.Sc., M.A., daughter of Professor Pelluet, of the Department of Modern Languages, University of Alberta, has been awarded the scholarship offered by the Canadian Federation of University Women. This scholarship will enable her to have a year's post graduate work in England.

Captain Sir C. E. Denny, recently appointed Archivist for the Provincial Government, has begun work on a history of Alberta, which is to form the first part of his new duties as official researcher and preserver of the past.

Edmonton is abandoning daylight-saving, as also is Calgary. Daylight of from 16 to 18 hours in Alberta leaves little chance for saving fuel for lighting purposes in industries. Edmonton has daylight from 5 a.m., and a newspaper may be read out of doors at 9 p.m.

Contracts for approximately 1,000 miles of rural line extensions in different parts of the Province have been awarded as follows: A. McGregor, James Mohler, Albert Olsen, Berwick and Cowherd, and J. Glover. The tenders were for labour only, and totalled approximately \$100,000.

Building prospects were never brighter here than this spring, and contracts have been let for large buildings, including a \$250,000 addition to the Misericordia hospital, the new Woodward store, and a big office and store building on 101st Street. Many new residences will be built, including ten by the Hudson's Bay Company.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The Westminster Paper Company has been incorporated here with a capital of \$250,000, with the intention of erecting a plant worth \$100,000 on the North Arm of the Fraser in the vicinity of Twentieth Street, well inside the city limits of Westminster.

Damage roughly estimated at \$250,000 was caused by a fire which consumed half of the Arcade building, in the heart of the business section of this city. The Victoria Chamber of Commerce offices were among those destroyed.

No fewer than 321 stores and other business establishments are operated here by Orientals and 19 by other foreigners.

At the annual meeting of the Victoria Real Estate Board, Mr. Percy R. Brown was elected president for the ensuing year, and on assuming office he expressed the conviction that, through the efforts of the board in maintaining a high standard of business in the realty market, a steady development and a period of prosperity were assured, now that conditions indicated an improvement in the business world generally.

VANCOUVER.—It is estimated that the total profits from the Government sale of liquor in the Province during the six months ending March 31, will be \$1,250,000. A million dollars will be divided between the cities and municipalities, and the balance placed in a reserve fund.

That the supremacy of the North Pacific is still easily held by ships of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., was demonstrated by the arrival here on May 8 of the *Empress of Russia*, after racing the steamer *Bay State* (United States Shipping Board) from Yokohama. The two vessels left Yokohama within two minutes of each other; by nightfall the first day the American ship was hull down; and the *Empress* steamed into Vancouver fully 24 hours ahead of the rival liner. The *Empress* brought 14 earloads of silk, which was immediately rushed to New York.

Mr. David A. Macdonald, K.C., of this city, has been appointed to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Justice Clement.

Mrs. H. S. Sweeny, of the Jericho Country Club, has won the British Columbia ladies' golf championship for the sixth time, defeating Mrs. Paterson, of Oak Bay, in the semi-finals for the Flumerfelt Cup by seven up and five to play.

INVERMERE.—A sale of the entire interests of the late Columbia Valley Orchards, Ltd., has been made to a estate composed of Mr. S. H. Geddes, Dr. W. Thompson, and Dr. W. H. Geddes, of Vancouver. Columbia Valley Orchards was one of the subsidiary companies of the Dominion

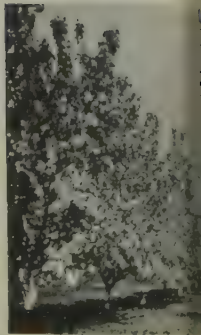
The Beauty of Pink and
White



PEACH TREES NEAR GRIMSBY, ONTARIO.



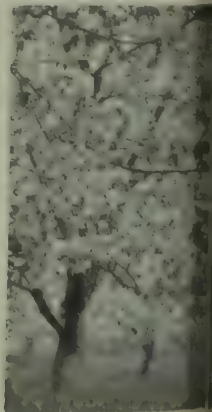
APPLE TREES IN A VERNON GILL'S ORCHARD.



BLOSSOM IN A

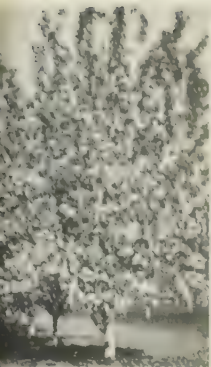


AN APPLE ORCHARD IN

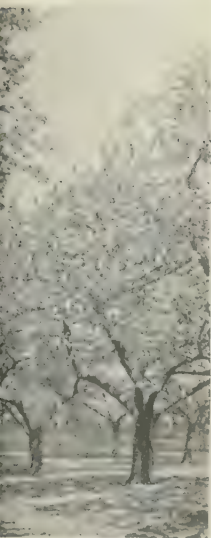


APPLE TREES IN

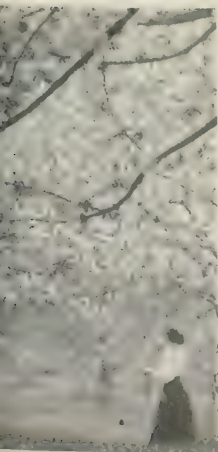
History of the
Ontario



(a.c.) ORCHARD.



DISTRICT OF ONTARIO.



LE, NOVA SCOTIA.



ONTARIO PEAR TREES.



ANOTHER ONTARIO PEAR ORCHARD

CANADIANS AND EMPIRE DAY.

(Continued from page 229.)

S. Gobeys, Victor Gordon, Lt.-General Sir Hubert de la Poer Gough, Earl Grey, W. L. Griffith.

A. Lorne Hamilton, Jas. Hamilton, H. W. Harding, W. L. Hart, G. A. Harris, H. W. Harris, Rev. Canon Haslam, V. J. Hastings, W. P. de la Haye, A. Stroud Haxton, B. R. Hepburn, C. F. Hepburn, J. D. Hepburn, H. F. H. Hertzberg, John Hines, M. R. Hill, H. C. Hole, Ernest Howard, John Howard, F. Hutter, H. W. M. Hutchings, W. H. Hutchinson, J. Reid Hyde.

Sir Henry Japp, H. Jackson, Howard Jeffs, E. W. Jodrey, S. L. Jones, A. L. Johnson, A. H. Jukes, Mr. Kempster, J. A. C. Kemp, E. A. Kendall, Douglas Kirkwood, W. Yorath Lewis, P. Lines.

T. H. McArthur, M. McAvity, J. A. McCandlish, E. C. McLeod, Mr. McCarthy, O. D. McCoey, A. McDougall, John McKeen, J. M. McKim, John McNeill, Basil Magor, J. A. Macdonald, C. S. Macdonald, Ridley Mackenzie, M.D., Gen. Micklem, Robert Mathias, S. J. Maxwell, W. Metcalfe, G. M. Moon, W. Grant Morden, M.P., A. J. Morrison, G. Morrison, H. E. Musset, J. Murray, Leslie Mills.

H. K. Newcombe, O. B. Nelson, A. L. Nunns, A. G. Nutter, J. E. O'Brien, Seymour O'Hara, Sir J. W. Orde, J. Oliver, A. F. Owen, W. F. Owen, Rev. Canon O'Meara.

J. H. Pangman, Mr. Parker, Sir Cecil Partridge, P. Pelletier, F. Percival, W. Phillips, J. Phillips, A. R. Phipps, G. J. Polglase, F. Plummer, J. H. Plummer, Francis E. Powell, Sir William Price, R. J. Price.

J. L. Quinn, R. B. Randolph, H. L. Rawles, S. A. Renny, W. H. Rice, H. Ridpath, F. Ridpath, Sandford Riley, R. T. Riley, H. P. Rossiter, G. A. Royle, C. W. O. Rochs.

Sir G. K. Scott-McCrieff, J. O'B. Saunders, J. A. C. H. Seddon, M.P., B. Shaw, J. D. F. Scott, E. Shortt (Home Secretary), W. B. Sifton, Henry Simpson, T. Hewitt Skinner, Cdr. Skentlebury, Harry Slater, F. J. Gemmel Smith, J. Obed Smith, C. C. Somny, A. Spencer, Eisle Spicer (who sang "O Canada"), Peter Stewart, R. B. Stewart, J. L. Stokes, P. T. Storrs, H. L. Symons.

George Taylor, L. B. Tickle, W. Turnbull, F. Bentley Turner, J. E. Treacy, F. C. Thornley, W. G. Trethewey, Bert Trethewey, Frank L. Trethewey.

W. H. Utz, G. T. Varney, F. Varney. Sir Edgar Walton (High Commissioner for South Africa), G. H. Ward, R. S. Ward, W. D. Watts, Arnold West, Senator Lorne, C. Webster, H. J. Williamson, M.D., A. R. Wilson, W. A. Wilson, E. Woodroffe, R. A. Seppings Wright, C. Wynne. R. A. C. Young.

—* * *

SCHOOL CHILDREN AND EMPIRE DAY.

On Empire Day Mr. W. C. Noxon, Agent-General for Ontario, attended by invitation the Ecclesbourne Road County Council School at Islington, where 1,500 boys and girls celebrated the occasion. Mr. Noxon told them how Empire Day originated in Ontario 23 years ago, and how it was celebrated there and throughout the Dominion, and said how rejoiced he was to see the movement for its observance on similar lines spreading through the Home Land. He promised them that, before May 24, 1923, they should have the words and music of many of the appropriate songs which Toronto scholars sang, so that next Empire Day their celebrations might be on similar lines in Toronto and in a big London school. This idea the head master enthusiastically endorsed, and after the march past and salute to the flag, the Agent-General left amid the cheers of the children. "I really enjoyed the experience as much as they evidently did," said Mr. Noxon to a representative of *Canada*. "Nothing but good can come from getting teachers and children here more interested in our overseas Dominions."

Among other Canadians who spoke on Empire Day was Mr. J. Obed Smith, who addressed a large body of school children at Richmond.

—* * *

KING AND CANADIAN WAR GRAVES.

The High Commissioner for Canada cabled to Ottawa the text of a letter which the King caused to be written to the Vice-Chairman of the Imperial War Graves Commission in connection with his recent visit to Belgium and France, asking him to intimate to the High Commissioners and other representatives of the Dominions his Majesty's trust that they would convey to their Governments and peoples his great satisfaction at the care shown in tending the graves of the fallen, Mr. Larkin has received the following message from the Canadian Prime Minister:—

"Referring to your telegram May 18.—The Government and people of Canada are highly gratified to learn of the great satisfaction expressed to you personally by the King at Etaples at the care bestowed by the War Graves Commission on the graves so far from their homes of those fallen in the late war, and gratefully rely upon his Majesty's assurance that these graves will be reverently and lovingly guarded."

—* * *

Associations in favour of the removal of the cattle embargo, and desirous of being represented at the conference to be held on June 14, should communicate with the Town Clerk, Markets Department, Guildhall, London, E.C.2.

GOLD & SILVER IN ONTARIO.

Gold mining is developing rapidly in the Province of Ontario, Canada. In 1921 the gold output was \$14,702,268. In 1922 it will probably be 18 or 20 million dollars.

The two chief camps are Porcupine and Kirkland Lake. Hollinger Consolidated, at Porcupine, is one of the great gold mines of the world; at present its production is about \$1,000,000 per month. Among other mines of this group are McIntyre and Dome, each with an output of more than two millions yearly.

At Kirkland Lake, the Lake Shore, Wright-Hargreaves, Teck-Hughes, and Kirkland Lake mines are the present producers.

Matatchewan, Larder Lake, West Shining Tree, Goudreau, Schreiber, are other localities where gold has been discovered, and mines are being developed.

The silver mines of the Cobalt area are world-famous. Discovered in 1903, their yield up to the end of 1920 was 323 million ounces. Nipissing Mine in 1921 yielded 3,012,614 ounces, O'Brien 1,408,890 ounces, Coniagas 1,301,860 ounces.

The pre-Cambrian rocks, in which the gold and silver, and other minerals, are found, extend over most of Northern Ontario, comprising many thousands of square miles. The greater part of this territory is unprospected.

The climate is invigorating, there is plenty of wood, water, and labour. There are no mountains, and the prospector can go almost anywhere in his canoe. The mining laws are liberal. Ontario mining taxes are on net profits only, the rate being three per cent.

Magnificent specimens of gold and silver ores are now on view at the office of Mr. Wm. C. Noxon, Agent-General for Ontario, 163 Strand, London, W.C.2, where descriptive booklets, maps, and other information may be had.

The Hon. H. MILLS,
Minister of Mines,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

THOS. W. GIBSON,
Deputy Minister
of Mines.

CONDITIONS IN ONTARIO.

Selected Settlers in Demand.

Mr. S. E. Percival, assistant to the Agent-General for Ontario, returned to his duties at 163 Strand, London, W.C., last week, after having accompanied to the Province a party of settlers—139 men and eight domestic helps—who left by the *Empress of Britain* on April 11.

"Within 24 hours after our arrival in Toronto," said Mr. Percival, "all these persons were hired by farmers on yearly engagements, and from some of them or their employers I have already received expressions of satisfaction, and in no single instance any complaint. There was considerable competition to secure members of the party, so carefully had they been selected. It is, however, desirable that I should say that, now we are near midsummer, only in special cases shall we advise or assist even those accustomed to work on the land to go out this year; it is too late in the season. Our attention now must be mainly directed to securing more numerous selected parties to go out early in the spring of 1923."

Asked as to general conditions in Ontario, Mr. Percival said: "Though I was born on a farm in the Province and lived there until two years ago, I never saw more promising crops in May, though weather conditions had delayed seeding in many areas. Given normal conditions, our harvest of field crops should be exceptionally good, and dairy cattle are also doing well. In the fruit areas the blossom has been exceptionally good. In the towns conditions seem to be rapidly recovering from the dislocation in trade due to the world-wide disturbance caused by the war, in Ontario this re-adjustment was greatly retarded last year by the fact that our 1921 harvest was, owing to exceptional drought, the worst garnered for several years. However, as I have said, the present prospects are that 1922 crops will be well above average. In that case our desire to increase the population with more people of the best British type will be more easy of accomplishment, and there is, I think, likely to be a big revival in emigration to all parts of the Dominion next year."

A party of 120 farm hands and domestic servants sailed for Ontario last Saturday by the White Star-Dominion liner, *Regina*, under the auspices of the Ontario Government. They are accompanied by Mr. H. Craig, of the Agent-General's Office.

—* * *

The total catch of the Newfoundland sealing fleet was 126,090 pelts, valued at about \$200,000, about 20 per cent. greater than that of last year.

BY CUNARDER TO CANADA.

The New "Andania" Re-opens the Direct Service from Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

WITH the departure of the *Andania* from Southampton, on Thursday, for Quebec and Montreal, the Cunard Company resumed the direct service between British and Canadian ports, which was suspended during the war. On the eastward voyage, the *Andania*, the *Albatross* (a similar new vessel, sailing on June 15), and other new two-class Cunarders will make Plymouth a port of call *en route* from Montreal to Southampton.

The *Andania* was launched from the yards of Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorne, Leslie and Co., Ltd., on the Tyne, last November. She is a twin-screw vessel of over 14,000 tons, 540 ft. long and 65 ft. beam, and is an oil-burner, propelled by geared turbine engines which gave great satisfaction during the run round from the Tyne to Southampton. She has been specially designed for the Canadian route, and can comfortably carry 500 cabin and 1,200 third-class passengers.

Fine Third-Class Accommodation.

Her fine lines and big, black-topped red funnel made her a conspicuous object in Southampton docks, when a representative of Canada had an opportunity of inspecting her. His first impression was the exceptional extent of the space available for promenade, not only for the cabin, but also for the third-class passengers. As far as the latter are concerned, the size of the public rooms is noticeable, while the amount of covered-in



THE "ANDANIA" AS SHE WILL APPEAR WHEN FINISHED.

shelter will also prove a boon to them in rough weather. The sleeping accommodation is also excellent, there being more two- and four-berth than six-berth cabins, each berth fitted with comfortable mattress, pillow, sheets, and counterpane. The ventilating and lavatory arrangements seem to have received special attention from the designer. An unusual luxury in third-class is the provision of shower-baths. The spacious third-class dining-rooms, found on deck "D," adjoining the galley aft, ensure the rapid serving of hot meals.

For Cabin Passengers.

The public rooms for cabin passengers are all *en suite* on the "A" or promenade deck, and comprise a writing-room and library, and a spacious lounge, aft of which there is the smoking-room, with separate bar, while a roomy verandah-café has windows giving a fine view towards the stern. From all these rooms there is easy access to the main promenade deck, and on the boat deck above there is also more than the ordinary amount of space available for fine-weather promenaders, the captain and all the officers being berthed in a separate superstructure, which includes the bridge, chart-room, etc. The children's room, which is on "B" deck, called for notice through having so many comforts and provision for games that it is sure to be so popular with the young folk that they will not be so likely to wander about and disturb the occupants of the public rooms and promenaders on "A" deck above. The tiny inglenooks, miniature furniture, and "Alice in Wonderland" and other appropriate decorations on walls, floor, and ceiling, and windows glazed with the old-fashioned "bull's eye" panes, all appeal to the youthful mind; and, though there are no fittings or furniture with corners to bump against, fathers and mothers will probably appreciate the fact that the doctor's quarters adjoin this pretty play-room. The amount of sheltered space and of that available for dancing and concerts is also noticeable in the ship.

Overlooking the main saloon there is a gallery for the musicians, the saloon itself occupying the whole width of the ship (65 ft.) and being finely furnished in Spanish mahogany; there are many tables for two, four, or six persons each. The

furnishing and decoration of the other public rooms show that the designers of the *Andania* have had in mind not only comfort for the body but rest for the eye. In all the staterooms or cabins there is running water, and as a rule more space is available than usual in those with two berths. In the heating and ventilating arrangements, the extremes of temperature, often experienced on the North Atlantic route, seem to have been carefully considered. Altogether the *Andania* seems certain to enhance the popularity of the two-class Cunard liner.

Mr. Williams, the senior assistant purser, and several of the officers of the ship were either on the former *Andania* or the *Albatross* or *Albatross*, which were operating the direct Canadian Cunard Service up to July, 1914. All three met an honourable fate on naval service during the war.

CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD.

The Agricultural Committee of Parliament last week reported to the House of Commons in favour of the establishment of a Wheat Board for such Provinces of the Dominion as desire its operation (says the Ottawa correspondent of *The Times*).

The report recommends that any Province desiring to remain outside the scope of the Board shall have the right to do so, and that financial responsibility arising out of the operations of the Board shall fall upon the Provinces where it is in operation. The proposal, which has the strong support of the Progressives, is likely to be adopted by the Government and to pass the House.

OBITUARY.

At Charlottetown.—Mr. Horace Haszard (68), formerly M.P. for East Queen, P.E.I.

At Moncton.—Mr. James M. Ross (70).

At Halifax.—Mr. Frank A. McEchen (53), a well-known lawyer—accidentally drowned.

At Montreal.—Mr. George Hodge (71), a native of Chepstow, Mon., resident here for 50 years, and latterly head of Messrs. G. Hodge and Son, produce merchants. Mr. Charles A. Sharpe (43), of C. A. Sharpe, Ltd.; Mr. Alexander Huntly Duff, K.C. (46), a prominent lawyer and active Liberal politician.

At Ottawa.—Mrs. Charles S. Scott, a lady prominent in social and W.C.T.U. work, and mother of Lieut.-Colonel C. Scott, of Winnipeg; Mr. Edward Adams (82), chairman of Steamship Inspection of the Department of Marine.

At Hamilton.—Mr. Thornton Archibald McMahan, senior partner of the wholesale dry-goods firm of McMahan, Grainger and Co., of London, Ont. At South Lancaster.—Mr. Peter Macdonald (77), owner of some of the finest blood horses in the Province, and an active prohibitionist.

At Kildonan.—Mr. Donald Sutherland (74), a well-known pioneer settler, son of the late Senator Sutherland.

At Vancouver.—Mr. J. G. Glashan (53), buyer for James Thomson and Sons, Ltd. At Westham Island, B.C.—Captain Harry Trim, who came to Cariboo in 1863 and was discoverer of the Aurora claim on Cedar Creek.

The death took place on May 26 of Mrs. Patton, wife of Mr. F. L. Patton, assistant general manager of the Dominion Bank, whose headquarters are at Winnipeg, according to advice received by Mr. Stephen Jones, London manager of the bank.

The death took place suddenly, on May 27, at Fownhope Court, Herefordshire, of the Rev. Walter Spencer, father of Lady Greenwood, wife of Sir Hamar Greenwood.

WITHDRAWAL OF A POPULAR LINER.

After thirty years of immense popularity, and without a single mishap, the Canadian Pacific Liner, *Empress of Japan*, is to be withdrawn from the service between Vancouver and the Orient. Excluding war service, the *Empress of Japan* has steamed 2,500,000 miles in the Canadian Pacific service, equal to nearly 100 times round the world. For two decades the *Empress of Japan* was known as the Queen of the Pacific, but that honour was relinquished on the arrival of the *Empress of Russia* and the *Empress of Asia* on the Pacific route, to which is now being added the *Empress of Canada* (22,000 tons), and the *Empress of Australia* (21,500 tons). The Canadian Pacific liner *Monteagle*, on the same route, is also to be withdrawn very shortly.

Visitors from Canada who wish to receive "CANADA" regularly, can conveniently do so by means of a short term subscription order. A postcard addressed to the Publisher is sufficient to notify changes of address. See subscription form on another page.

Banking Service for Importers and Exporters

Our Branches in London, New York City, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver are equipped with Foreign Exchange Departments and are prepared to finance and advise exporters and importers.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1865.

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.

LONDON OFFICES: 6 PRINCES STREET, E.C.2, 26 HAYMARKET, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November, 1921) \$152,625,386.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 92; 4 p.c., 1938, 92.
British Columbia.—3 p.c. Ins., 1941, 73; 4½ p.c. Ins., 1941, 94.
Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 87½; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 80; C.P.R. Reg., 1938, 84½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 79½; 4 p.c. Stk., 1940-60, 80½; 3½ p.c., 1909-34, 86½; 3 p.c., 1938, 79½; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 83½; 4 p.c., 1920-25, 90½.
Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 80½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1953, 93½; 5 p.c., 1888, 101; 4 p.c. Debs., 1949, 87½.
New Brunswick.—4 p.c. Reg., 84½.
Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Ins., 1931-38, 83; 4 p.c. Ins., 1936, 80½; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1950, 78½; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 78½.
Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c. Red., 1954, 74½.
Ontario.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1940, 80; 4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 101½.
Quebec.—3 p.c. Reg., 1937, 78; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 88½; 4 p.c., 1888, 97.
Saskatchewan.—4 p.c. Reg., 1951, 85; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 94; 5½ p.c. Reg., 1924-34, 102.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 88½; 4½ p.c., 1928-37, 90; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 96½.
Edmonton.—4½ p.c., 1930-51, 90½; 4½ p.c., 1932-52, 84½; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 98½; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 90½; 5 p.c., 1953, 90.
Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 60½; 4 p.c., 153½, 88½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 80½; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 89½.
New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1931-62, 74½; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 78½.
Quebec.—4½ p.c., 1963, 91½.
Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 90½.
S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1962, 81.
Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 93½; 3½ p.c., 1929, 91½; 4 p.c., 1943-8, 83½; 4½ p.c., 1948, 91½.
Vancouver and Dist. Jt. Sewage.—4½ p.c., 1954, 90; 4 p.c., 1932, 81½; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 82; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 80½; 4½ p.c., 1953, 90.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 90½; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 82½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 92½.

Railways.

Alberta and Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c., 95½.
Algoma Cent. and Hudson Bay.—Stamped, 10.
Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c. G. Bds., 25½.
Atlantic and N. Western.—5 p.c., 1937, 100.
Atlantic and S. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 92½.
Buffalo and Lake Huron.—8½; 5½ p.c. 2nd Mort., 102½.
Can. Northern.—4 p.c., 1930, 95½; 4 p.c. Perp., 72½; 4 p.c. Alta., 82; 4 p.c. Sask., 82; 3½ p.c. Dom., 78; 4 p.c., 1934, 93; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrgs., 40; 5 p.c. Land, 90½; Ont. 4 p.c. Perp., 73; 3½ p.c. Dom., 79; Pac. 4 p.c., 84½; Que. 4 p.c. Perp., 70½.
Can. Pacific.—157½; 4 p.c. Non Cum. Pref., 70½; 4 p.c. Perp., 82½.
Dona. Atlantic.—4 p.c. 1st Deb., 76.
Duluth Windyge.—7½.
Edmonton-Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 1942, 81½.
Grand Trunk.—197½; 4 p.c. Gen., 77½; 1st Pref., 18; 2nd Pref., 81; 3rd Pref., 102½; 4th Pref., 5 p.c., 97½; Perp., 4 p.c. Debs., 78½; Gt. W. in Bond. Perp., 5 p.c., 97½; Western 4 p.c., 1950 Dollar Bds., 77½; Jct., 5 p.c., 1914, 96.
Grand Trunk Pac. 3 p.c., 1962, 70½; 4 p.c., 1955A, 76½; 4 p.c., 1955B, 76½; Lak. Super., 4 p.c., 1955, 77; 4 p.c. Debs., 11½; Branch Lines 4 p.c. Sask., 88.
New Brunswick.—5 p.c. G. Bds., 98.
Ontario and Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 91.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 1942, 94½.
Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 1936, 75.
Quebec. Cent.—Cap. Stk., 97½; 3½ p.c. and Deb., 63½; 5 p.c. 3rd Mt. Deb., 93.
Temiscouata.—5 p.c. Income Bds., 16.
Financial, Land, etc.
Anglo-Newfoundland.—1st Debs., 98; 8 p.c. 2nd Debs., 106.
Brit. Empire Trust.—Pref. Ord., 14½; Perp. Pref., 14½.
Bk. of Montreal.—Lon. Reg., 48½.
Calgary and Edmonton.—4½.
Can. Bk. of Com.—42.
Can. Nthn. Prairie Lands.—35/3.
Hudson's Bay.—6½; Pref., 96/3.
Trust and Loan of Can.—18/3.
Union Bk. of Can.—29 15/16.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction.—53½; Pref., 93½.
Bell Telephone of Can.—5 p.c. Bds., 105½.
B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 72½; Pref. Ord., 60½; Perp. Pref., 81½; 4½ p.c. Debs., 80½; 4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 7½.
Can. Gen. Elect.—7 p.c. Pref., 114½.
Can. L. and Power.—5 p.c. Gld. Bds.—86.
Cities Service.—Com., 250.
Kaministiquia Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 100½.
Montreal Water.—4½ p.c. Prior Lien, 90½.
Quebec Ry., L., H. and Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 77½.
Shawinigan. Cap., 117; 5½ p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 108.
Toronto Power.—4½ p.c., 89.
Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Perp., 78.
Winnipeg Elect.—4½ p.c. Debs., 74½.
Iron, Coal, and Steel.
Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 62½.
Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 95½.
Can. Collieries.—Pref. Stk., 17½.
Dom. Iron and Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 83½; 6 p.c. Pref., 81½.

Mines.

Mond Nickel.—33/9; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22/10½; 7 p.c. Non. Cum. Pref., 17/9; 8 p.c. Debs., 110½.

Miscellaneous.

Ames-Holden.—6 p.c. S.F.G., 44½.
Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—10/9; Pref., 11/9.
Benson and Hedges (Can.).—8½ p.c. Debs., 98.
Can. Steamships.—Com., 44½.
Can. Car. and Foundry.—7 p.c. Pref., 57½; 6 p.c. Bds., 106½.
Can. Mineral Rubber.—5 p.c. Trust Stk., 51½.
Can. Westn. Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 64½; 5 p.c. Inc., 15½; Com., 178.
Can. Westn. Natural Gas.—5 p.c. Debs., 68.
Calgary Brewery.—5 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 66.
Furness Withy.—30/3; Pref., 9.
Imp. Tob. of Can.—20/7½; 6 p.c. Pref., 20/7½.
Lake Superior Paper.—6 p.c. Bds., 106½.
Marconi of Can.—12/9.
Simpson (R.).—5 p.c. Bds., 93.
Spanish River Pulp and Paper. 7 p.c. Pref., 105; 6 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 108.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS).

Week Ending May 21.

Canadian Northern. \$1,164,300; increase, \$130,004.
Canadian Pacific. \$2,997,000; decrease, \$72,000.

Canada Landed and National Investment.
The usual quarterly dividend is announced of 2½ per cent. on paid-up capital, payable July 1.

MINING PRICES.

TORONTO, May 18.

GOLD MINES.—Argonaut, .64; Atlas, .22; Dome Lake, .10; Dome Mines, 28.75; Hattie, .14; Hollinger, 9.60; Keora, .11; Kirkland Lake, .44½; Lake Shore, 2.34; McIntyre, 18.20; Moneta, .12; Newray, .25; Porcupine Crown, .27; Porcupine V.N.T., .33½; Schumacher, .50; So. Keora, .43½; Teck-Ingles, .53½; West Dome, .12½; Wright-Hargreaves, 2.70.
SILVER MINES.—Beaver, .32; Coniagas, 1.25; Crown Reserve, .10; Castle Threthewey, .25; La Rose, .36½; McKinley-Darragh, .28; Nipissing, 6.25; Temiskaming, .30.

Brazilian Traction, Light, and Power.—Net earnings for April, 9,560,000 milreis; increase, 2,817,000 milreis. Aggregate net earnings since January 1, 36,013,000 milreis; increase, 10,854,000 milreis.

Associated Gold Mines of Western Australia.—A statement has been issued with reference to certain proposed readjustments in the capital. The company's main interests consist of the following holdings in Ontario companies: £80,000, out of an issued capital of £130,000, in the Keeley Silver Mines; \$73,000, out of a total capital of \$3,000,000, in the Porcupine V.N.T. Gold Mines; and one-third of the issued capital of the Huronian Belt Co.

Canadian Pacific Railway.—The earnings for April amounted to \$12,331,370 and the expenses to \$10,782,520. The net profit amounted to \$1,548,772, a decrease of \$1,097,358, and a decrease in the gross profits of \$1,430,450, as compared with the corresponding month last year.

CANADA

and

THE KIRKLAND LAKE GOLD AREA

Thro' the Tough-Oakes have become familiar terms in England to-day.

LEBEL LODGE LTD., with its 176 acres, a little east of Tough-Oakes and on the same great vein-system, will yet become known the world over.

LEBEL LODGE is one of the husky young developments in Kirkland, still in its growing pains, just financing its first developments at 25c. per share. It is appealing to the public for funds on the merits of its nine known gold-bearing veins, its geology, location, fairness of promotion and sound executive ability.

Property is fully patented, over 100 acres owned outright and only \$8000 owing on the rest of its property.

Send for Prospectus, etc., to Head Office, and get in on the ground floor away from commissions and take-offs, etc.

HEAD OFFICE:

8 SILVER ST., COBALT, CAN.

Prospectus, etc., will be forwarded by first mail in response to the cabled words: "Lebel Lodge, Cobalt, Canada," and address.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents

THE LONDON MARKET.

THROCKMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

J. E. Dyer.

Wed., June 14.

Among Canadian securities there has been no increase of activity, and general conditions have been rather irregular. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have ruled steady at previous levels. The 4½ per cents hold at 100 and the Fours at 89½. Municipal bonds have again received a good deal of attention.

In the railroad group, Canadian Pacific are not materially changed at 157 after allowing for the quarterly dividend deduction. Grand Trunk senior Prefs. are $\frac{1}{2}$ better, but the Guaranteed Fours have reacted 1 to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Hudson's Bays, among land shares, have receded slightly to 6 11-16, and lower-priced shares have marked time.

As regards industrials, there has not been much movement. Dominion Steels hold 6 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Canadian Cars have not varied, but the Pref. at 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ is 3 down. Canada Cements have risen 2 to 72 $\frac{1}{2}$, but Canadian General Electric at 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ are 2 weaker. Shawinigan Water holds steady at 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Spanish River Pulp Pref. at 104 $\frac{1}{2}$. There has been a setback of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ in Brazil Traction, but Mexican traction issues have mostly held their ground. Mexican Light and Power Common exceptionally is 1 down at 21 $\frac{1}{2}$.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, May 19.

Among prices current at the close of business yesterday, Atibitibi was 53½; Ames-Holden Pref. 90; Asbestos Corp. 56; Pref. 75½; Atlantic Sugar, 22; B.C. Fishing, 27½; C.P. Steel 10½, 1st Pref. 74½, 2nd Pref. 28½; Bromington, 32; Can. Car., 26; Can. Cement 64½; Pref. 93; Can. Cottons, 91; Can. Forgings, 95; Can. Gen. Electric, 92; Can. S.S. Lines 23; Pref. 54; Cons. Smelting, 23; Dom. Bridge, 74½; Dom. Canners, 34; L. of Woods, 165; Laurentide, 88½; L'vall, 42; Maple Leaf Milling, 131; Mont. Power, 90½; Nat. Breweries, 56½; Price Bros., 43½; Quebec Railway, 20; Riordon, 8½; Span. River Sq. Pref. 96½; Steel of Can., 74; St. Maurice, 85; Wabasso, 71½; Vavagamag, 52; Winnipeg Railway, 41½; Wood Mfg., 60.

LONDON FUR SALES.

MINING NOTES.

Dominion Glass.—A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared on the Common stock, payable July 1.

INCREASED BRITISH PREFERENCE.

Higher Taxation in Canadian Budget.

The increased British preference announced by the Hon. W. S. Fielding, the Canadian Minister of Finance, in his Budget statement on May 23, embraces (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*) reductions in the duties ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 per cent. on boots and shoes, all kinds of machinery for farm, mine, forest, and fisheries, fabrics of cotton and flax, linen yarn, blankets, plain flannels, ready-made clothing, knitted goods, embroideries, corsets, all kinds of linen or cotton clothing, oiled clothing, aeroplanes, and other aircraft and parts, harness and saddlery, horse boots, india-rubber clothing, rubber or gutta-percha hose, rubber mats, window-shade cloth, collars and cuffs, cinematographs or moving-picture films, cameras, fishing equipment, and settlers' effects.

None of these reductions, the Minister announced, applied to the United States, except those on farm implements. It was not proposed, he added, to make any tariff concessions to the United States until the tariff legislation now pending at Washington had been determined.

The regulation by which foreign currency is stabilised at not less than 50 per cent. of its par value for Customs purposes is repealed. This legislation, passed last year, was directed against German goods.

The duty and excise taxes are increased heavily on cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco. It is hoped, the Minister said, to raise \$5,000,000 additional revenue by the tax on cigarettes alone. The sales tax has been increased 50 per cent. There is also increased taxation on stock transfers, telegrams, cablegrams, cheques, and a tax of 1 per cent. has been imposed on the note circulation of banks. An additional excise duty of 5 per cent. is imposed on automobiles not exceeding \$1,200 value, and 10 per cent. on those above \$1,200.

Sir Henry Drayton, formerly Minister of Finance in the Meighen Ministry, moved on May 26 an amendment to the Government Budget, declaring that the proposals "constitute an utter failure to implement the pledges of the Liberal platform by legislation," and that "the making of such solemn pledges to secure support, and their flagrant violation after attainment of office, reveal a disregard of political honour calculated to lower the standard of public life."

—*—

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN CANADA.

The Duke of Devonshire, supporting the second reading of the Empire Settlement Bill in the House of Lords on Monday, said he thought great industrial developments might be looked for in Canada. The lumber industry had given considerable employment in the past, and it would expand in that respect as the country was opened out. There was no reason why men who were without experience in agriculture should not be capable of working in the lumber industry, and developments in the mineral resources of the country would also provide fields of employment for others besides persons engaged in agriculture.

—*—

ONTARIO GOLD AND SILVER.

The Ontario Department of Mines, in conjunction with the Agent-General for Ontario (Mr. Wm. C. Noxon), is breknig new ground by advertising the mineral resources of Ontario in the British Press. (See page 234.) At the present time, also, a number of very rich samples of gold and silver ore from the mines of Ontario are being shown at the Ontario Government Office, 103 Strand, London, W.C.2.

These are the latest gratifying indications of the energetic measures which the Agent-General for Ontario and his staff have long been taking to make the resources of Ontario better known to the public of Great Britain.

On making enquiry at Mr. Noxon's office, a representative of *Canada* was informed that practically every day information, geological and other maps, technical reports, are asked for by callers and correspondents. All these enquiries are painstakingly dealt with.

In connection with the Ontario Government's service of cinematograph films, a number of films illustrating gold, silver, and nickel mining in Ontario are in circulation at the present time, and the gold-mining film in particular has proved very popular.

In these and other ways the Ontario Government Office in London is carrying on a very comprehensive campaign, with the object of bringing the facts relating to Ontario's mineral wealth to the notice of capitalists, mining men, and others interested.

That these efforts are bearing fruit is evident from many indications of increased interest in Ontario.

—*—

The correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette* at Reno, Nevada, states that Sir George Bury has been granted a divorce there from his wife, on grounds of desertion. They were married in 1888, and have four children.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

"There should be one British Navy, but it should be supported by joint contributions from all the British communities. We are aware that there is cheap popularity to be gained by prating and preaching about a Canadian navy. Unthinking people like the sound of the adjective Canadian applied to anything. But such a navy would not be cheap to the Canadian taxpayer, and it would be that most ruinously extravagant of follies, a sham protection that would not protect in the day of danger."—*Montreal Star*.

Taking Down the Barriers.

"The Minister of Immigration has begun to take down the barriers against the incoming immigrants. He should follow on with a lively, persistent, constant propaganda in countries whose people are desirable in Canada, and link up his efforts and agencies with those of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to the vigorous energy of which corporation the immigration of past years has been largely due."—*Montreal Gazette*.

Poetry and Prohibition.

"The controversy, perhaps, will never be settled, unless Toronto startles the world with an immortal genius. Meanwhile, we must confess to the acquaintance of some very stupid drinkers and some very brilliant abstainers. And perhaps one of the reasons why so many modern poets drink is that some of their stuff drives them to it."—*Ottawa Journal*.

Farmers Always Have Jobs.

"We never hear of farmers being in the ranks of the unemployed. On account of crop failures farmers in certain districts have been forced to seek for assistance in providing seed grain and other necessities, the cost of which is paid back when the cycle of good years comes around; but on farms there is always employment all the year around, and the occupants of farms have homes and shelter for themselves and families without paying rent for the same."—*High River Times*.

Men for Spade-Work.

"Canada needs strong, healthy men who are acquainted with the business end of a shovel and who are not afraid of calluses. But it should not be necessary to put each immigrant through a shovel drill or examine his hands for blisters before we decide to let him in. The weaklings and the frauds will, in time, attend to their own extermination."—*Vancouver Sun*.

Scots for Quebec.

"For once we approve entirely the opinion expressed by the *Toronto Globe* when it claims that a preference should be given to Scotch emigration intending to settle in Canada. There are on the coasts and in the mountains of Scotland numerous large and healthy families leading an admirable and frugal life. Those are the kind of people that would be welcomed on our shores; and they would not bring to this country any revolutionary ideas. . . . The Scotch settler is a most desirable one, owing to his sobriety, his robustness, his honesty, and his physical and intellectual activity."—*L'Evenement, Quebec*.

"Our Herb."

"In bygone time Herb. Lennox, M.P.P., was thought a wizard because of the way he ran a picnic. During the memorable days of Jackson's Point somebody gave the grounds for the beer he could sell, somebody supplied the programme for the advertisements it carried, somebody furnished the sport in competition for the prizes, and somebody contributed those prizes to get a mention in the programme. The public brought its own 'cats' to the picnic. So that all Herb. had to provide was a judge for the baby show and a large streamer across the entrance, whereon it was emblazoned that 'NORTH YORK WELCOMES OUR HERB.' Of such was the Lennox picnic."—*Toronto Telegram*.

Brief and Breezy.

"The British General Election has been postponed until autumn. No doubt Lloyd George was averse to clashing with the Manitoba show."—*Manitoba Free Press*.

"We are told that fashion has decreed for men that suspenders are to come in again. We never knew they went out. Indeed, if suspenders went out, a good many men wouldn't."—*Calgary Herald*.

"Mr. Dunning will never be of the popular glad-hand afternoon-tea or social type of politician. If he wins he will win by bull-headed persistency, and he will win all his campaigns by frontal attacks that will smack of Western audacity."—*Brandon Star*.

"The present Commons chamber, as has already been mentioned in these notes, is, acoustically, a failure. It was designed for those who speak not with the tongues of men, but of angels. The Canadian voice and accent is, even if our own, a poor thing in some respects and is hard for the reporter."—*St. Catharines Standard*.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL
\$10,000,000

Head Office: TORONTO.

RESERVE FUND
\$10,000,000

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President.
 RT. HON. SIR THOMAS WHITE, K.C.M.G., Vice-President. | SIR JOHN AIRD, Vice-President and General Manager
 H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

Over 500 Branches throughout CANADA and NEWFOUNDLAND.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

BARBADOS.....Bridgetown. CUBA.....Havana. JAMAICA.....Kingston.
 MEXICO.....Mexico City. ST. PIERRE et MIQUELON.....St. Pierre.
 BRAZIL.....Rio de Janeiro. TRINIDAD.....Port of Spain.
 UNITED STATES.....New York, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), and Seattle.

Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

LONDON OFFICE - - - 2 LOMBARD STREET. E.C.3.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager.

A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office:
TORONTO.

Capital and Reserves - \$14,000,000

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER,
President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT,
General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73 CORNHILL, E.C.3.

S. L. JONES, Manager.

A Foreign Exchange Department is conducted at which all enquiries as to Canadian, United States, and other Exchanges will be courteously answered. Cable or Mail Transfers effected to, and Accounts Opened at any of the Bank's complete system of Canadian branches. Deposits Received at interest. Travellers' Credits Issued. Orders Executed on the London, Canadian, and New York Stock Exchanges.

New York Agency - 51 Broadway.



SIXTY 30-TON TRUCKS IN ONE TRAIN ON CANADIAN NATIONAL-GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS, CARRYING MASS SHIPMENT OF CARS FROM GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY, OSHAWA, ONT. (See "Canada," May 20)

"CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER."

The current number of the *Canadian Export Pioneer* is more than usually interesting. "Notes of the Month" cover a variety of subjects on the multum in parvo principle. The pages devoted to "Business Introductions: Notes and Names for Buyers and Sellers" constitute a valuable and much-appreciated feature. In view of the forthcoming first annual meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London and the

appeal now being made by the Chamber for support from exporters and trade organisations in Canada, a complete list of the members of the Chamber is given. An important leading article discusses the attitude of the new High Commissioner towards the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. Perhaps the most popular contribution in the journal is an interview with a firm of wholesale grocers and provision merchants who buy Canadian goods, and who own 30 stores in London. The Manchester district as a mar-

ket for Canadian produce: a special report by Mr. Gordon B. Johnson, Canadian Trade Commissioner, on trade with Ireland; an article on the introduction of Canadian beer into India, are other readable contributions. "Export Trade Opportunities." "Trade in Canada" even.

The *Canadian Export Pioneer* is published by the Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd., at 11 St. Martin's Lane, London: Ds. 182 annum.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817

Paid up Capital \$22,000,000. Rest \$22,000,000. Undivided Profits \$1,501,646. Total Assets (October 31, 1921) \$517,403,162.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART., President. SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., Vice-President.
 R. P. ANGUS, Esq. LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O. C. K. HOSMER, Esq.
 H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq. D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq. W. McMASTER, Esq.
 Lt.-Col. HERBERT MOLSON, C.M.G., M.C. HAROLD KENNEDY, Esq. H. W. BEAUCLERK, Esq.
 G. B. FRASER, Esq. H. HONOUR HENRY COCKSHUTT, Esq. J. H. A. HODOWN, Esq.
 E. W. BEATTY, Esq., K.C. SIR LOMER GUIN, K.C.M.G. GEN. SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Branches & Agencies throughout Canada & Newfoundland; also at New York, Chicago, San Francisco, San Francisco and Spokane in the United States and at Mexico City.
LONDON OFFICES - 47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.2
 (London Committee) - Sir THOMAS SKINNER, BART., E. R. S. BALFOUR, Esq.
PARIS AGENCY: Bank of Montreal (France), 6 Place Vendôme, Paris.
 Paris Comité Consultatif - M. Le Sénateur Gaston Menier.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Bank has reciprocal arrangements with leading banks covering all countries, and is, therefore, in a position to offer favourable competitive rates for business in all parts of the world. With its numerous Branches it offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a General Banking Business in Canada Newfoundland the United States, Mexico and France.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE. Successful Empire Day Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Royal Colonial Institute on Empire Day, presided over by the chairman of the Council, Sir Godfrey Layden, K.C.M.G., was a great success. The dresses of the ladies, the decorations worn by so many of the guests, and the manner in which the fine King Edward VII. dining-room at the Hotel Victoria was draped with flags of the self-governing Dominions, together with the table appointments, all contributed to make a brilliant scene, when Sir Godfrey rose to read a letter from the Duke of Connaught, in which he said: "I am fully aware of what the Colonial Institute stands for, and how much all its members are doing to promote the warmest feeling of friendship between the Mother Country and the Oversea Dominions, and to strengthen the bonds which unite them. I cannot too warmly urge upon you the necessity of carrying on the good work which you are doing."

Among the greetings from overseas was one signed by Mr. Frederic Hague and Mr. W. Tees Curran, which said: "The non-resident Fellows and Associates in Montreal, the metropolitan city of the Dominion of Canada, where there are a majority of French-speaking citizens, but all loyal to the British Empire, send greetings to the Council and Fellows assembled in London on Empire Day. All that the Institute stands for is cherished here, and there will be no failing on our part to extend its good work and increase its membership."

The guests were also fortunate in having some excellent speeches from Lord Meston and the High Commissioners for South Africa and India, and a brilliant plea for the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides from Sir R. Baden-Powell, who claimed that, upon the ideals inculcated into the minds of the rising generation and the character of its training, rested the best security for the successful work of a League of Nations.

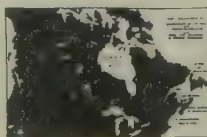
Absence at Geneva prevented the attendance of Canada's High Commissioner, and unfortunately none of the Canadian Agents-General were present, but the first self-governing Colony was ably represented among the speakers by Lord Morris, and Canada, the second, by Sir George Parkin, who paid a fine tribute to the work of the Royal Colonial Institute since its foundation, and made a stirring appeal for more funds to enable it to possess a fine block of buildings such as was the ideal of the late Earl Grey. Many eulogistic allusions were made to the Empire Day work of the veteran Lord Meath, who was among the guests. These also included Sir Edgar Bowring, Mr. F. C. Bowring, Lady Mary Holt, Lieut.-Colonel A. Weston Jarvis, Mrs. J. S. Munn, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Salmon, Sir Arthur and Lady Stanley, Mr. J. R. Strathay, the Hon. J. F. L. Wood (Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies), and Lady Dorothy Wood, and nearly 200 Fellows of the Institute.

MR. WADE ON MR. LARKIN.

Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia, in an interview on his arrival at Quebec, spoke of the Canadian High Commissioner with enthusiasm. He said Mr. Larkin had brought with him "the true ring and sentiment of loyal Canadianism," and referring to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, said that with his "Canadian personality and spirit of Canadianism," he had generated new life into its members. "I expect big things from Mr. Larkin," said Mr. Wade, "and in him Canada has a true representative."

—*—

Mr. Frank J. D. Barnjum, of Montreal, is offering a prize of \$5,000 for a practical method of combating and suppressing the spruce bud worm, bark beetle and borer, which have caused great damage in the forests of Eastern Canada and the United States. Competitive suggestions must be sent to Mr. Frank J. D. Barnjum, New Birks Buildings, Montreal, before August 1.



WHEN IN CANADA

You will find the Managers and Staffs of our Branches willing and ready to help you in your banking transactions. They will be pleased to have you call on them.

We have over 600 Branches covering Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and there is a Savings Department at every Branch.



THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

DEPOSITS: 380 MILLION DOLLARS.

London Office: PRINCES STREET, E.C.



"CANADIAN CONQUEROR" LOADING CARGO OF MOTORS.

(See also page 239).

Pamphlets received include "Europe and Ourselves," by Otto H. Kahn (Committee of Business Men, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York City); "Peace in India: How to Attain It," by S. M. Mirra (Longmans, Green and Co., London, 18.); and nine of the "rainbow" series of the League of Nations Union, 15 Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W.1.

On receipt of 35/6, "CANADA" will be posted to you immediately on the day of publication for one year. Make cheques payable CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Bank of Montreal's Strong Position.

The earlier figures showing the result attained by the Bank of Montreal for the half-year to April 26 are exceptionally interesting, in that this period, of course, includes the absorption of the Merchant Bank of Canada, an incident in Canada's banking history which is reflected in several items of the Bank of Montreal's results for the period in question. For instance, in addition to the transfer of \$1,050,000 to reserve from profits, this account has been strengthened by the addition of \$4,200,000, representing the net value over par of the bank's new stock issued and cash paid in exchange for the shares of the absorbed institution. These combined additions raise the reserve to \$27,250,000, which is equal to the bank's issued capital. The profits for the half-year, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amounted to \$2,200,000, or an increase of approximately \$300,000, which brought up the total to be dealt with to \$3,700,000. In the half-year two dividends were paid at the usual rate, which called for \$1,477,000, and in addition to the transfer to reserve already mentioned, \$500,000 has been set aside for premises account, whilst war tax on circulation amounted to \$115,000. The total assets at the end of the half-year stood at \$95,300,000, of which \$435,000,000, or more than half, are liquid. The aggregate deposits amounted to \$544,000,000, which, as in the case of the assets, shows very material expansion. The statement now presented affords eloquent testimony to the strong position maintained by the Bank of Montreal, which was able at a critical juncture to prevent the development of a situation, which, as a prominent financial authority observes, might quite easily have involved a much wider circle than that represented by the creditors and stockholders of the Merchants Bank.

A Financial Fiasco.

The result of the Straits Settlements offer of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock at 95 was a fiasco, only 2 per cent. being taken by the public; the remainder being left on the hands of the underwriters. Following upon a similar experience on the part of New South Wales and the heaviness of the New Zealand Loan just previously offered *par*, this proves that the public has not yet been educated up to the acceptance of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Colonial Government securities, even when offered upon terms which raise the rate to £4 14s. 9d. per cent. The knowledge that two large amounts of stock remain unabsorbed has had a reactive influence on the Colonial market, the two securities in question being on offer at fairly substantial discounts. Whilst one can understand the stand-offish attitude of investors in regard to these issues, there can be no doubt that those responsible for the terms offered were only anticipating by a little while the inevitable further adjustment in the investment standard which has been steadily in progress for some months past, and which will be accelerated by the impelling force of cheap money. It is increasingly difficult to satisfy current requirements in the Colonial market and investors willily will have sooner or later to be satisfied with even lower returns upon their capital than they can now obtain.

The Investors' Dilemma.

In such a period of financial flux as that through which we are now passing, investors, seeing the price of many of their securities, frequently showing at materially enhanced quotations—notably in the case of War Loan issues and some railway issues—are anxious to take advantage of the opportunity to change their investments to advantage. Our correspondence brings us many letters in this strain, and we propose to deal with the subject later at some length. For the moment we can only say that what our readers would make in profit would be largely neutralised by the increasing difficulty in replacing their securities. The holder of a 5 per cent. Bond purchased in the slump days at say 90, who could now perhaps realise it at 104 or 105, would probably find it difficult to find a security of similar status under that figure, in which case there would of course be no advantage, quite apart from the expenses incidental to the exchange of securities. And we see no prospect of any immediate change in market conditions, seeing that there is every prospect of money becoming still cheaper and yields of course correspondingly lower.

The Canadian Pacific announces special cheap fares to Canada, available during the holiday season from June to October. An attractive booklet, entitled "Pictorial Tour Through Canada," may be obtained free on application to the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62 Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., held in Montreal on May 16, the new President Mr. W. H. Coverdale, carefully reviewed the company's financial record since its commencement. He pointed out that since 1914, in which year, owing to war conditions, poor credit position, and the necessity of borrowing to fulfil the terms of the consolidation, the company had made a heavy loss, it had in the eight succeeding years earned \$2,926,000, less depreciation 1914 closed each year with a substantial net income. Out of its operations alone the company had established a cash reserve of \$11,198,000 after payment of all operating expenses, the establishment of an adequate depreciation reserve, and payment of dividends. This was composed of the surplus of \$5,744,000 and the \$7,454,000 reserve for depreciation and replacement of its fleet. In regard to the purchase and sale of certain properties, matters towards which a considerable amount of criticism has been directed, Mr. Coverdale stated that these had been undertaken in good faith, and that about half of them had resulted in substantial benefit to the company. He reviewed these transactions individually at some length. In regard to the ocean steamships, he pointed out that the great fall in price, due to the redundancy of tonnage everywhere, had made it unwarranted that the values of the ships should be carried at cost in the balance-sheet, and \$3,808,000 had therefore been written off, and this loss, with that on the Davie Company, probably amounted to \$5,000,000. This, he said, in the opinion of those who had spent three months in investigating the matter closely, represented the full probable loss, and perhaps more, as they considered that the company's lake and river tonnage equalled \$2,500,000 more than the amount carried in the company's books at present. Asked by a shareholder as to the likelihood of the Preferred dividends being paid, Mr. Coverdale could not give any definite reply, but he stated that the credit of the company would be rehabilitated within a year, and that he expected that the earnings this year would be equal to the average of the last five years.

* * *

The first annual financial statement of the British Empire Steel Corporation covers the period from April 16, 1921, to December 31, 1921. The profit and loss account shows that total earnings for the period were \$4,416,451, and that after allowing for sinking fund, depreciation, and bond and debenture interest, the net profits were \$1,733,591. After provision for dividends on its own first preference stock and the preference stock of constituent companies for the period there was a credit balance of \$755,926 remaining. In his remarks upon the balance-sheet the president points out that to adjust the cost of some property and equipment installed by constituent companies during the war, when construction costs were abnormal, \$3,339,841 has been deducted from cost of properties which is shown at \$135,095,355, and the amount of the consolidated surplus has been correspondingly reduced, and is shown at \$21,784,870 plus the surplus from the year. Bank loans have been reduced by \$2,541,197, and other liabilities by \$5,119,948. The working capital position of the corporation is indicated by the fact that at December 31 current assets exceeded current liabilities by \$14,304,860. During 1921 the funded and mortgage indebtedness of the companies were reduced by \$404,965. On the other hand, the 6 per cent. mortgage debentures of the N.S. Steel and Coal Company were increased by \$478,000, representing the acquisition of the property and stock of the Acadia Coal Company concluded prior to the date of the consolidation. The amount at credit of accounts for renewals, taxes, and contingencies is \$5,274,208. Included in this is \$2,500,000, part of amount received by Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, as part payment of its claim for damage due to the cancellation of the contract for the supply of ship plates to the Government of Canada.

* * *

The big corporation, therefore, seems to have come through the very trying year 1921 with a measure of success which will be satisfactory to its shareholders. In regard to business conditions during the period, the president states that these were "for the most part unfavourable. During the months of May to October a considerable tonnage of coal was disposed of in the St. Lawrence market which for some years had been practically closed to coal from Nova Scotia. During the same months the steel works at Sydney and New Glasgow were moderately employed. In the last quarter of the year there was a marked decline in the operations of all the companies."

* * *

Farm holdings in Canada abandoned by soldier settlers have been resold by the Government at an appreciation of \$200,000.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

J. M.—The Canadian Emigration Office is at 1 Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

GOLD.—Ask the Agent-General for Ontario, 163 Strand, London, W.C.2, for the booklet on "Ontario Gold Deposits," by Percy E. Hopkins.

J. K. P.—The only deposit of kaolin (china clay) that is being worked in Canada at present is in Quebec, near the Ottawa River. There are other deposits in Ontario, but these are discoloured by iron oxide. Most of the kaolin used in Canada is imported from Cornwall and the United States.

NUSSCH.—We are aware of the project to which you allude. It is in a very early stage at present. We do not regard such propositions as suitable for small investors. Experience has shown that they frequently require a great deal more capital than is originally estimated by the promoters. The project under notice may succeed, and be beneficial to all concerned. On the other hand, it may never get really started, or, if started, may fail for lack of financial strength, or may require more capital than a profit can be earned upon. We should regard it as being much too speculative a project for your purpose.

G. S.—It is some time since we received any fresh information in regard to this matter, and we expect that the position of affairs is much the same now as it was then. We understand that the managers of the syndicate, who are the principal shareholders, are confident that the property will command an attractive price in course of time, and propose to hold it until a favourable opportunity for sale occurs. When we last heard rentals received from the property sufficed to meet the charges for taxation, etc., and thus the shareholders were not being involved in any fresh liability. We will make fresh enquiries, and will give you the benefit of any information which we secure.

B. C.—An Order in Council was recently passed to check salmon fishing beyond British Columbia territorial waters in defiance of regulations, which provides that:

"No one shall engage in salmon fishing, nor shall anyone leave any port or place in Canada to fish for salmon either inside or outside territorial waters of Canada, excepting under licence from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries." The new regulation is understood to have been passed on account of the reported intention of Japanese fishermen to operate outside the three-mile limit on the west side of Vancouver Island. Two-thirds of the Japanese licences have been revoked, and these fishermen are preparing to fish and land their catches at British Columbia points.

* *

Word has reached Vancouver, from Jamaica, that there is a fine market awaiting British Columbia products in that and other West India Islands. Douglas fir and canned fish being specified.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England
Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers, of all descriptions. Cables. "Alenid." Birmingham, England.

Wireless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

OLDS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire
England. T.A., "Ors, Widnes"

BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR JUNE.

In order to keep our readers in Canada in touch with the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

Chambers's Journal is an admirable number, containing numerous well-written articles, and fiction of a high order; and almost every reader with a hobby will find something of special interest to himself. Two contributions concerning the lives of primitive peoples will make a particular appeal to Canadians—one telling of "The Red-skin of the North Pacific," and the other an Eskimo story of love and adventure, by Capt. H. T. Munin. The personalities and ambitions of those somewhat sinister figures—Dr. Rathenau and Hugo Stinnes—are discussed by Henry Leach in "The Heart of Things."

The *Cornhill*, as usual, caters admirably for a variety of readers. The Bishop of Gloucester contributes reminiscences, literary and personal, of "Thackeray and Charterhouse." General Sir George MacMunn describes "An English Faith-Healer in India," "L. H., A Visit to M. Coué," W. Senior, "The Cruise of the *Pyralide*" in 1810. E. H. Donkin writes on "The Theory of Poetry"; and Geoffrey Howard on "The Early Rising of Dr. Johnson." E. L. Grant Watson's nature sketches, "Open Paths," are continued; as is also Stanley J. Weyman's story, "Ovington's Bank."

The *Royal* is a "Pretty Girl Number," and, besides a competition with a £50 prize for the prettiest girl reader, there are several attractive articles relating to feminine beauty. A. K. Macdonald tells "How I Draw My Girls"; Lady Diana Cooper divulges "Beauty Secrets of All Time"; and the number opens with a symposium of opinions as to "The Most Important Thing for a Pretty Girl." B. I. C. Norton writes on "How to Shine at Tennis," and a variety of fiction is contributed by Dion Fortune, Gilbert Collins, and F. E. Baily, among others.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CANADA LANDED & NATIONAL INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED. DIVIDEND NO. 141.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (being at the rate of ten per cent. per annum on the amount paid up on the Capital Stock of this Company) has been declared for the quarter year to the thirtieth day of June, 1922, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Company, 23 Toronto Street, Toronto, on and after the 3rd day of July, 1922, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the fifteenth day of June, 1922.

By Order of the Board,

EDWARD SAUNDERS

Managing Director.

Toronto, May 17th, 1922.

NOTE: Payments to Shareholders in Great Britain will be at the current rate of exchange.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 856. June 3, 1922.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates.—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

HOUSE WANTED.

CAN any late member of the C.E.F. assist C.E.F. pensioner to find a small house or self-contained flat (unfurnished) in or near London?—Apply, Box 565, "Canada," 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

FARMS FOR SALE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Orchard and Garden Irrigated Land some 3,000 acres personally inspected and strongly recommended by R. F. Cruise, late Divisional Commissioner, Royal Irish Constabulary, and Lieut.-Colonel F. R. Sedgewick, C.M.G., D.S.O., who are now on the property. Estate close to City of Kamloops on Canadian railway, ready for Settlement. Very favourable terms for payment by instalments. Excellent opportunity for Settlers and Investors with comparatively small capital. Large producing Orchard showing average yearly profit of £57 per acre last two years, under expert management. Equipment and labour available to assist settlers. No Pioneering. Apply now for information to The British Overseas Settlement Agency, Ltd., 4 Moorgate, London, E.C.4, or to Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd., 11 Charing Cross, S.W.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional firms will not only bring those using a INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable address: "Jonahall."

A. J. Brown, K.C. W. R. L. Shanks.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C. G. P. Vanier.
R. C. McMichael, K.C. G. A. Coughlin.
W. F. Chipman, K.C. F. B. Connor.
R. O. McMurtry L. H. Bastantyne

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Quebec Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Suter Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

CHAUVIN, MRAHER, WALKER, STEWART & CREPEAU, 228 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.
H. N. Chauvin, K.C. T. S. Stewart.
J. J. Meagher, K.C. H. Crepeau.
H. E. Walker, K.C.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 48 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

TORONTO—

PARKER & CATREE, Barristers and Solicitors, 103 Bay Street, Toronto. Cable address: Kentpar, Toronto. Codes: Western Union and Bepars.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RITCHIEFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors and Trustees, Merchants' Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia Church Street.

A proclamation has been issued in Ottawa bringing the preferential trade agreement between Canada and Jamaica into effect on June 1 (says the Toronto "correspondent of The Times"). The agreement establishes a preference of 50 per cent., with the exception of certain specified imports.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Wells, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires, Cable Address, Canadian.

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne, Office Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne, Cable Address, Canadian.

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 95 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels, Cable Address, Canadian.

Brazil.

E. L. McGill, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164 Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Gonçalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Cable Address, Canadian.

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana, Cable Address, Canadian.

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, Cable Address, Canadian.

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Templete Rey 11, Havana, P.O. Box 1290, Cable Address, Canadian.

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, Cable Address, Canadian.

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam, Cable Address, Watermill.

India and Ceylon.

H. A. Chi-him, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 Mission Row (P.O. Box 2003), Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2 Milan, Cable Address, Canadian.

Jamaica.

G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston, Cable Address, Canadian.

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; Office, 61-B Main Street, Yokohama, Cable Address, Canadian.

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland, Cable Address, Canadian.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cable Address, Canadian.

Straits Settlements.

F. W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore, Cable Address, Canadian.

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England, Cable Address, Sleighting, London.

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester, Cable Address, Canadian.

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Building, 31 North John Street, Liverpool, Cable Address, Canadian.

A. B. Muddiman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol, Cable Address, Canadian.

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland, Cable Address, Canadian.

United States.

F. Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City, Cable Address, Canadian.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

T. Geddes Grant, 9-11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbeid, No. 4, Christiania, Norway, Cable Address, Sontum.

COMPANY MEETING.

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA.

The annual general meeting of that body was held on May 26 at Vancouver House, L.C. Limited and the Hon. Sidney Peel, president of the company, in the chair.

The chairman said he did not think it could meet with any opposition when he said that the general result of last year's action could probably meet with the approval of the shareholders. Through the outcome of the past year was satisfactory it had not been one of those easily prosperous periods when every firm could smoothly and good profits were made automatically, for it had been marked by some very bad features and some very good ones.

Taking Canada first, the properties bought in and held under foreclosure had risen from \$86,697 to \$80,956, and interest overdue from \$89,265 to \$257,102. Practically all those arrears belonged to the agricultural West, but did not cause the directors any anxiety, as they had good, and in most cases more than ample, security. In addition to this the reserves made out of this year's profits were more than sufficient to cover the most extravagant estimate of possible eventual loss. There had been a greater combination of adverse circumstances for the farming industry in Canada than ever before—it had felt the full force of the difficulties of a period of deflation, and at the same time the season was an exceptionally bad one.

He had taken advantage of the presence of the company's Commissioner, Mr. Campbell, who was on a visit to this country, to consult him on the matter, and in the course of that gentleman's report to the board he said that a combination of adverse circumstances such as had arisen had never occurred in Western Canada before, but although much inconvenience was caused there were compensations.

The company had experienced an exceptionally favourable time in London. In times past they suffered a good deal from the depreciation of gilt-edged securities, and would have suffered a great deal more if they had not transferred their money into short-dated investments. Now they had benefited by the flow of the tide in the opposite direction, for they had been able to take advantage of the fact that the British Government had regained confidence in its own securities.

As to the future, they could not, of course, say whether they would be able to keep their profits up to the high level of last year, but he could, at least, say with confidence that they were in a stronger position than they were a year ago. He expressed a high appreciation of the work of the staff, both in London and Canada.

Sir Vincent Caillard (vice-president) seconded the adoption of the report, which was agreed to unanimously.

INCORPORATED IN CANADA 1851

FIRE & MARINE



WESTERN

ASSURANCE COMPANY

British & Foreign Offices:
14, CORNHILL—LONDON.

Paid up Capital - £513,698

Head Office - TORONTO.

W. B. Meikle, President & Gen. Mgr.

LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Alfred Cooper, Esq. (Chairman & Co.)
Lord Cable (Bird & Co.)
Sir Charles Johnston, Bart. (Wingate & Johnston, Ltd.)
Robt. Mason, Esq. (Rope & Fire Supt.)
E. P. Swears, Esq. (Secretary)
W. A. Miles, Esq. (Manager)

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Canadian Pacific

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal
Friday, June 2.—*Albion*
Friday, June 9.—*Empress of Britain*
Friday, June 16.—*Albion*
Friday, June 23.—*Albion*
Friday, June 30.—*Albion*
Friday, July 7.—*Empress of Britain*

Southampton to Quebec or Montreal
via C. Lehigh

Thursday, June 3.—*Melita*
Thursday, June 15.—*Empress of Scotland*
Thursday, June 22.—*Melita*
Thursday, June 29.—*Empress of France*
Thursday, July 6.—*Melita*

Glasgow to Quebec or Montreal.

Friday, June 9.—*Canadian*
Friday, June 16.—*Montana*
Tuesday, June 20.—*Scotian*

Vancouver to China and Japan

* Third class steamer to Quebec only
June 25.—*Empress of Canada*,
July 15.—*Empress of Russia*
July 27.—*Empress of Australia*
Aug. 10.—*Empress of Asia*
† New steamer.

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: July 21, *Nippon*; August 18, *Mokuau*; Sept. 22, *Nippon*

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.

Liverpool to Montreal.

Saturday, June 10.—*Canadian Pioneer*.

Seamsea to Montreal.

Friday, June 2.—*Canadian Comptroller*.

Glasgow to Montreal.

Thursday, June 15.—*Canadian Trooper*.

Cardiff to Montreal.

Saturday, June 17.—*Canadian Otter*.

Wednesday, July 12.—*Canadian Runner*.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Tuesday, June 13.—*Tyrrenia* (from Glasgow).

Thursday, June 29.—*Albania*.

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, June 15.—*Antonia*.

Thursday, July 6.—*Andania*.

Thursday, July 20.—*Antonia*.

* New steamer.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, June 3.—*Megantic*.

Saturday, June 10.—*Canopic*.

Saturday, June 24.—*Regina*.

Saturday, July 1.—*Megantic*.

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, June 9.—*Poland*.

Friday, June 30.—*Vedic*.

* New steamer.

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to Montreal and Quebec.

Thursday, June 15.—*Manchester Producer*.

Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due by the direct mail steamers from Canadian ports as follows: *Melita*, June 2; *Empress of Scotland*, June 6; *Montana*, June 10; *Canada*, June 11. Letters only are due via New York by the *Scythian*, June 2; *Adria*, June 4; *Berenia*, June 7; *Celtic*, June 8; *Olympic*, June 10; *Mauritania*, June 15.

Baldwins, Ltd.,

two new mills at their January last, bringing the total run up to five.

Mr. Henry Lamb is showing a collection of his paintings and drawings at the Alpine Club Gallery (Mill Street, Cadogan Square). Many of the exhibits are portraits, and some war pictures are also included.

The Canadian Pa-Franco left Hamburg on Tuesday afternoon, inaugurating a continental service to Canada, via Southampton and Cherbourg. She will carry upwards of 1,000 passengers.

Barcelona Traction, Light, and Power.—April earnings, 2,276,268 pesetas (increase 457,007 pesetas); aggregate from June 1, 9,038,614 pesetas (increase 1,509,111 pesetas).

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Province of British Columbia.

High Commissioner—HON. P. C. LAMIN, 19 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 3350.)
Emigration Office—Superintendent of Emigration, MR. J. OBEID SMITH, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General—MR. F. C. WADE, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 286.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57 Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General—MR. W. C. NOXON, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427.)
Agent-General—LIEUT. COL. D. PELLETIER, 36 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner—THE HON. SIR EDGAR R. BOWLING, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUND- LANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A.
Alexander, P. H., Hamilton.—34 Pembridge Gardens, W.
Allison, J., Walter and Mrs., Dartmouth, N.S.—Waverley Hotel.
Armitage, Mary, Montreal.—Leicester Hotel, 41 Queen's Gate Gardens.

B.
Baillie, Miss L. S., Montreal.—Curzon Hotel.
Barnsley, Fredk., O. A. C., Guelph.—57 Torrington Square, W.C.
Baron, John, Ottawa.—37 Half Moon Street.
Baron, Capt. John, R.A.F., Stratford, Ont.—2 Granville Place, W.1.
Baron, Mrs. John, Toronto.—2 Granville Place, W.1.
Beaumont, Jos., Glen Williams, Ont.—Hotel Cecil.
Boulton, Mrs. and Elfrida, Port Hope, Ont.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Boyd, Mrs. J. Leonard, Toronto.—3 Sunningdale Gardens, W.8.
Brown, Stanley McK., Toronto.—108 South Hill Park, Hampstead.
Bruce, Rev. G. O. T., Montreal.—Hotel Victoria.

C.
Cartwright, Lieut.-Col. F. L. and Mrs., Kingston, Ont.—The Garden Farm House, West Mersa, Essex.
Cuthra, W. H. and Mrs., Toronto.—16 Basil Mansions, S.W.3.
Chamberlain, Mrs. Mary, St. John's, Newfoundland.—c/o High Commissioner for Newfoundland.
Cowan, Mrs. W. E., Winnipeg.—80 Bishop's Road, Bayswater.
Crowdy, Mrs. James F., Ottawa.—100 Beaufort Street, S.W.3.
Cutten, Constance, Guelph.—Ritz Hotel.

PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS

Established 1900.

Gentlemen and Ladies. First class throughout.
JULY—OFFHAMMERGAU PASSION
PLAY and through it the DOLOMITES
by AUTO. 4 wks. 79 gns.

Programmes for these and later tours from—

MISS BISHOP, F.R.G.S.

159 Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.19.

D.

Davis, Mrs. Henry and Violet, Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.
Davis, Major F., Toronto.—National Liberal Club.
De-champs, Chas., Mrs. and Miss, Winnipeg.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.
De Jardin, Arthur and Mrs., Winnipeg.—Hans Crescent Hotel.

E.

Evans, Miss Violet, Montreal.—135 Whitehall Court.

F.

Fellows, Miss Outley, Ottawa.—12 Priory Road, Bedford Park, Chiswick.
Field, H. M., Toronto.—3 Sunningdale Gardens, W.8.
FitzHerbert, E. C. W., Vancouver.—Ballintyre Hall, Dundrum, Dublin.
Foulds, Louise, Grace and Mary, Toronto.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Thiedeneed-Street.
Freeman-Lake, Capt. C. F. (R.E.), Baghdad, late Vancouver.—Tavistock Hotel, W.C.
Fyles, Faith, Ottawa.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

ROBERTS & SHORT

NAVAL, MILITARY,
SPORTING AND CIVIL
TAILORS,

4 & 6 BURY STREET, ST. JAMES',
LONDON, S.W.1 (Opposite St. James' Theatre)

G.

Galvin, H. A., Hamilton.—34 Pembridge Gardens, W.
Gordon, Marjorie, Toronto.—Imperial Hotel.
Graham, Mrs. C. K., Ottawa.—12 Priory Road, Bedford Park, Chiswick.

H.

Hagan, P. J., Toronto.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.
Hale, Mrs. H. Warren K. and Betty, Montreal.—c/o Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, 4 Norfolk Street, Strand.
Hodgins, Mr. Justice and Mrs., Toronto.—Knightsbridge Hotel.
Hughes, Brig.-Gen. H. T., Victoria.—Stafford Hotel.
Hull, Mrs. J. Morgan, Hamilton.—Leicester Hotel, 41 Queen's Gate Gardens.

K.

Kelley, G. M., Toronto.—16 Basil Mansions, S.W.3.
Kirkwood, J. C., Mrs. and Mary, Toronto.—32 Milner Road, Kingston-on-Thames.

LADIES' HAND BAGS

in Great Variety.

GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING
CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.

Fancy Articles of Every Description.

T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and
Cutlery Specialists
76 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

L.

Lacroix, Mme. Charles O., Quebec.—Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's.
Lemieux, Mrs. Victor, and Victor, jun., Montreal.—Thackeray Hotel.
Laughton, Mrs. John, Montreal.—Curzon Hotel.
Leslie, John and Mrs., Montreal.—Hotel Metropole.
Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. A. P., Toronto.—Carlton Hotel.

Mac Mc.

Macdonald, Herman and Mrs., Toronto.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Macfarlane, Mrs. George, Toronto.—41 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.
Mackay, Mrs. Edward, Montreal.—De Vere Hotel, Kensington.
Mackenzie, Miss Margaret, Toronto.—7 Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1.
McMaster, Ross, H. and Mc., Montreal.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

M.

Marshall, Col. Noel and party, Toronto.—7 Park Place, St. James's.
Materson, Mrs., Truro, N.S.—3 Derby Street, Mayfair, W.1.
Maxwell, Edward, Montreal.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Mills, Mrs. J. A. and R. C., Vancouver.—c/o Bank of Montreal, 47 Thiedeneed-Street, E.C.
Milton, H. M., Ottawa, Canadian Immigration Officer, Antwerp, Belgium.

PORTRAITS.

MACKLEM,

16 Brook St., New Bond St., W.1.

Photographers to
their Excellencies

The Lord and Lady Byng of Vimy.

Tel.: Mayfair 4980.

P.

Payne, John R., New Westminster.—Rydal, Wimborne, Dorset.

R.

Robertson, Albert E., Montreal.—Ardmay Hotel, Woburn Place.
Romans, Louise, Dartmouth, N.S.—Waverley Hotel.
Ross, Dr. Geo. T. and Mrs., Montreal.—De Vere Hotel, Kensington.
Rubinovich, J. B. and Mrs., Montreal.—38 Finsbury Square.

S.

Sachs, Reginald, Mrs., and Royston, Galt.—14 Elm Gardens, Hammersmith.
Sanders, A. T., Port Alberni, B.C.—c/o Bank of Montreal, 9 Waterloo Place, S.W.
Scott, Canon and Mrs., Quebec.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Sherwood, E. C., Ottawa.—Hotel York, Berners Street.
Smith, Dr. W. A. B. and Mrs., Dartmouth, N.S.—Waverley Hotel.
Stephen, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. C. W., Halifax.—135 Whitehall Court.
Stevens, H. H. and Mrs., Port Elgin.—Grand Hotel.
Sutherland, Misses, Truro, N.S.—3 Derby Street, Mayfair, W.1.

TOURS BY PRIVATE MOTOR CAR IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Private Visits to War Graves.

OVERSEAS BUREAU,
22 Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.2.
(Central 3225.)

T.

Templeton, G., Toronto.—Richmond Hill Hotel.

W.

Walker, Sir E., Lady, and Miss, Toronto.—Hyde Park Hotel.
Watt, Mrs. Alfred, H. R. and H. G., Victoria.—6 Church Row, N.W.3.
Wilson, W. A., Regina.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

* * *

Overseas describes the visit of the King and Queen to Vernon House; and there is an interview with Mr. F. A. Mackenzie on "Russia Before the Dawn," and among the articles one on "The Indian Enigma," by R. A. Barclay.

Norway & Midnight Sun

THE IDEAL HOLIDAY.

By the Palatial Cruising Steamer

R.M.S.P. "AVON"

(11.073 tons)

JUNE JULY & AUGUST

7th & 24th, 12th & 27th, 12th.

SAILING FROM IMMINGHAM & LEITH.

Distinctive passenger accommodation. Spacious Decks, Verandah Cakes, Smoke Rooms, Social Halls and Dining Saloons are all specially arranged for cruising purposes. The sleeping accommodation is excellent, and includes Single Berth Cabins, Rooms with bath, and Luxurious Suites. The Cuisine is unsurpassed.

FARES:

To NORTH CAPE (16 days), from 28 Guineas.

To FLOKDS (14 days) - - from 23 Guineas.

With for Handicraft Booklet No. 25.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM

PACKET COMPANY,

LONDON.

Atlantic House, Montreal, E.C.2.

America House, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

CANADA GARAGE, BOULEVARD PORTE DE MENIN, YPRES.

Capt. H. H. CHANTER, M.C.,
13th Batt. Royal Highlanders of Canada,
Late O.C. Canadian War Graves Section,
BELGIUM

Photographic Address
74 BRASSIE, YPRES
Telephone: YPRES 875

Visitors met at any Port, viz., CALAIS, BOULOGNE, OSTEND, etc., by car and conducted to any cemeteries, or battle areas, at lowest possible cost. Photos of graves taken.

Every comfort considered and reliable information given. Best hotel accommodation arranged. Prompt and courteous service guaranteed.

Under entire Canadian Management.

Letters and enquiries can be addressed c/o "CANADA," 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. Telephone: Regent 3450.

New Readers of "Canada."

Those seeing "Canada" for the first time, and wishing to secure future copies regularly, should fill in the form on outside back cover.

If "Canada" is not on the table of your club or reading-room draw the Secretary's attention to the omission.

Bound Volumes of "CANADA."

PRICE 14/9 Post Free. Vol. LXV., Jan., Feb., March, 1922, now on sale.

The quarterly volumes of "CANADA" are handsomely bound in cloth with gilt lettering. Each volume is carefully indexed so that the series of volumes is invaluable for purposes of reference.

ALL ABOUT CANADA

Told by Picture and Pen.

Everyone who desires full and reliable information concerning Canada should read

"CANADA TO-DAY"

1921-22.

Price 2 6; Post free 3/- from "CANADA"
110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

The most complete and up-to-date publication concerning Canada ever issued. It tells all about the resources and industries of the Dominion, work and wages for men and women workers, cost of living, immigration and homesteading regulations, cost of farm lands, openings in various professions, all about sport and travel in Canada, and how to get there. Special gazetteer of cities and principal towns in the Dominion, with industrial or commercial openings.

SEND P.O. FOR A COPY TO-DAY

Regular Sailings to St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S.; also Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, U.S.

MANCHESTER LINERS, LTD.

Direct ST. LAWRENCE Sailings, MONTREAL and QUEBEC.—Ss. "MANCHESTER PRODUCER," Thurs., June 16; "MANCHESTER HERO" Thurs., June 22.
MANCHESTER to ST. JOHN, N.B.—Ss. MANCHESTER EXCHANGE, Thurs., June 8.
MANCHESTER to PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE and NORFOLK, Va. (via ST. JOHN, N.B.)—Ss. "MANCHESTER EXCHANGE," Thurs., June 8.

For further particulars of freights, insurance rates, sailing dates, etc., apply to Owners, 108 Deansgate, Manchester.

CUNARD to CANADA

Magnificent New Fleet of Oil-burning Liners.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

*Tyrrhenia	...	...	Tues., June 13
Albania	...	...	Thurs., June 29
Tyrrhenia	...	...	Thurs., July 13
Ausonia	...	...	Thurs., July 27

From Glasgow.

Southampton and Cherbourg to Quebec and Montreal.

Antonia	...	...	Thurs., June 15
Andania	...	...	Thurs., July 6
Antonia	...	...	Thurs., July 20
Andania	...	...	Thurs., Aug. 10

For Rates of passage and further particulars apply Cunard Line, Cunard Building, Liverpool; 51 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; 25 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4; 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

OFFICES AND AGENCIES EVERYWHERE.

WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE TO CANADA.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

MEGANTIC	...	Sat., June 3
CANOPIC	...	Sat., June 10
CANADA	...	Sat., June 17
REGINA	...	Sat., June 24
MEGANTIC	...	Sat., July 1
CANOPIC	...	Sat., July 8

WHITE STAR LINE

Bremen-Southampton-Cherbourg to Quebec and Montreal.

	From Bremen.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
POLAND	June 7 July 19	June 9 July 21
VEDIC	June 28 Aug. 9	June 30 Aug. 21

For Rates of Passage, etc.,

Apply to WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE, No. 1 Cockspur Street, S.W.1, and 28 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3, London; The American and Transport Agency, 9 Rue Scribe, Paris; West India House, 15, Old Broad Street, London; Union Chambers, 65 Temple Row, Birmingham; 30 James St., L.

RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN "CANADA."

Per page, in ordinary position	£20
Prospectuses and Balance Sheets	£25
Per inch, single column (3 columns per page)	14/-
Per inch, broad column (2 columns per page)	21/-

Personal Paragraphs, Weddings, Engagements, etc., minimum 3 lines 7 6, per line thereafter 1 6 (6 words per line).

Rates for Special Position Pages as

Advertising space in "CANADA" is let subject to the discretion of the Editor, who may refuse or omit insertions or cancel serial orders at their discretion.

NEWFOUNDLAND The Norway of The New World.

A LAND OF SURPASSING BEAUTY AND RARE INTEREST FOR THE TRAVELLER.

For the Photographer, the Artist, and the Lover of the Beautiful in Nature, its attractions cannot be exaggerated. Its Dependency, LABRADOR, exceeds in its picturesque natural panoramas the much praised Fiords of Norway.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Abounding in game of the finest in fin, fur and feather. Lordly Caribou in countless herds. Rivers teeming with salmon. Lakes filled with trout. Forests alive with birds and furry creatures. All sport free except Caribou hunting, which requires a licence fee of \$50 (£10), and salmon fishing, which involves a rod tax of \$10 (£2).

FOREST, MINE, AND FARMLAND WEALTH.

Splendid opportunities to acquire lands for Farming, Mining,

Lumbering and Pulp and Paper Making on reasonable terms, with generous concessions from the Government of Newfoundland in the way of free entry for all machinery and equipments requisite in establishing new industries.

Copper and Iron Mines in active operation.

Saw Mills cutting extensively of lumber for export.

Two of the world's largest **Paper Mills** recently established.

For further information apply to the Hon. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, Kt., High Commissioner for Newfoundland, 58 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Reid Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for distribution.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

OFFERS FOR SALE

FARMING AND GRAZING LANDS

IN THE PROVINCES OF

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, AND ALBERTA

ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

Valuable business and residential sites for sale at Fort William, Winnipeg, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria, etc.

Full information at the Company's Offices, Winnipeg, Canada, or 1 Lime Street, London, E.C.3.



CANADA'S OWN EXPORT JOURNAL

The Canadian Export Pioneer goes round the World's Markets Twelve Times a year Spreading Information of Canada's Industrial Progress and the goods she can supply Gleaning knowledge of Market Conditions for the Guidance of Canadian Exporters Gathering Enquiries from buyers for the benefit of its Subscribers in the Dominion.

It has brought many thousands of Overseas Importers into touch with Canada, and is constantly recruiting new Subscribers in all the principal markets.

It deals with Buyers' Enquiries thoroughly, without any charge.

In its knowledge of the World's Buyers who are interested in trade with Canada it has no Rival.

It supports its advertisers generously by notices in its news columns.

As a source of information, it commands the attention of all classes of exporters in Canada.

Subscription rate, including postage to any address, 10/- (\$2.50) per annum, payable in advance. Specimen copy 1/-

Advertisement terms on application to the Manager

CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER,

110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2., England;

4 Hospital Street, Montreal, Canada.

The Shaftesbury Foundry LTD.

**PROCESS ENGRAVERS,
ELECTROTYPERS, and
STEREOTYPERS**

62 Neal Street, Shaftesbury Avenue,
LONDON, W.C.2. Telephone: GERRARD 2457.

"CANADA" SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

INCLUDING POSTAGE AND QUARTERLY INDEXES.

	Per Annum.	6 Months.	3 Months.
The United Kingdom	35.6	20.8	10.3
Canada or Newfoundland	37.6 or 39.	21.6 or 22.0	10.9 or 12.60
All Other Countries	39.6	22.6	11.3

Cheques and P.O. Orders payable to THE CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

To the Publisher of "CANADA", 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.
Please send me a copy of "CANADA" weekly, commencing next issue to 26 weeks, for which £1. 30s. 6d.

CIVIL AVIATION IN CANADA.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 857. Vol. LXVI.

LONDON and MONTREAL.

Price 9d.
(20 CENTS.)

Published at the G. P. O. as a Newspaper.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1922.

COMMERCE
MANUFACTURES
EXPORTS
MINING
FINANCE
EMIGRATION
AGRICULTURE
SOCIETY
POLITICS
LITERATURE
SPORT



Operating over 19,600 miles of railway, the Canadian Pacific has the most complete and far-reaching service, not only in CANADA itself, but also for the UNITED STATES.

Regular services of PASSENGER AND CARGO STEAMERS from Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Bristol, Southampton, Cherbourg, Hamburg, Antwerp, and Havre, to Quebec and Montreal (summer) and St. John, N.B. (winter), connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway to all parts of Canada and the U.S.A. Fast route to Japan and China from Vancouver. *Empress of Asia* and *Empress of Russia*, largest and fastest steamers on the Pacific. ALL-BRITISH SERVICE from Vancouver by Canadian-Australasian steamers to New Zealand and Australia.

(For complete list of Sailings see page 267.)

HOTELS at the chief tourist and business centres in Canada.

LANDS in Western Canada and British Columbia for sale at moderate prices.

MERCHANDISE forwarded and MONEY ORDERS issued by DOMINION EXPRESS CO. (of Canada).

Apply—

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

62-65 Charing Cross, S.W.1 ; 103 Leadenhall St., E.C.3, London.

Royal Liver Building, LIVERPOOL ;	4 Victoria Square, BIRMINGHAM ;
18 St. Augustine's Parade, BRISTOL ;	31 Moseley Street, MANCHESTER ;
25 Bothwell Street, GLASGOW ;	41-3 Victoria Street, BELFAST ;
88 Commercial Street, DUNDEE ;	7 Canute Road, SOUTHAMPTON ;

OR LOCAL AGENTS EVERYWHERE

Canadian Government Merchant Marine Ltd.

"Canada's Commerce Carriers."

CANADIAN NATIONAL - GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS

DIRECT SAILINGS

from (Liverpool Glasgow) to (Montreal & Quebec in Summer,
(London Cardiff) (Halifax, N.S., & St. John, N.B., in Winter.

WORLD-WIDE SERVICES from CANADA

St. John's, Newfoundland.
West Indies and British Guiana.
Havana, Cuba.
Brazil and the Argentine.

TO

Egypt and The Mediterranean.
India and Straits Settlements.
Australia and New Zealand.
China and Japan.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE from CANADA to

BAHAMAS, JAMAICA, AND BRITISH HONDURAS.

Passages booked at Cockspar Street Office, London.
Freight accepted in the U.K. for transhipment.

Rates and Sailings from the following Agents:—

In England and Wales: Cunard Line.
In Scotland: Anchor Donaldson Line.
In India: Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
In the Orient: Butterfield & Swire.

Wm. PHILLIPS, European Manager,
17/19 Cockspar Street, S.W.1.



NEWFOUNDLAND

The Norway of
The New World.

A LAND OF SURPASSING BEAUTY AND RARE INTEREST FOR THE TRAVELLER.

For the Photographer, the Artist, and the Lover of the Beautiful in Nature, its attractions cannot be exaggerated. Its Dependency, LABRADOR, exceeds in its picturesque natural panoramas the much praised Fiords of Norway.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Abounding in game of the finest in fin, fur and feather. Lordly Caribou in countless herds. Rivers teeming with salmon. Lakes filled with trout. Forests alive with birds and furry creatures. All sport free except Caribou hunting, which requires a licence fee of \$50 £10, and salmon fishing, which involves a rod tax of \$10 £2.

FOREST, MINE, AND FARMLAND WEALTH.

Splendid opportunities to acquire lands for Farming, Mining,

For further information apply to the Hon. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, K.L., High Commissioner for Newfoundland, 58 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Reid Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for distribution.

Lumbering and Pulp and Paper Making on reasonable terms, with generous concessions from the Government of Newfoundland in the way of free entry for all machinery and equipments requisite in establishing new industries.

Copper and Iron Mines in active operation.

Saw Mills cutting extensively of lumber for export.

Two of the world's largest Paper Mills recently established.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

OFFERS FOR SALE

FARMING AND GRAZING LANDS

IN THE PROVINCES OF

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, AND ALBERTA

ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT



Valuable business and residential sites for sale at Fort William, Winnipeg, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria, etc.

Full information at the Company's Offices, Winnipeg, Canada, or 1 Lime Street, London, E.C.3.

CANADA

No. 857.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1922.

Vol. LXVI.

| 9^D. WEEKLY

A FAVOURITE SUMMER PLAYGROUND: Among the Islands of Georgian Bay.

See page 249



THE "CITY OF MIDLAND" CALLS AT ALL PRINCIPAL RESORTS.



THE ISLANDS HAVE BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.



THE MINNICOGANASHENE SUMMER RESORT.



EVERYBODY ENJOYS BATHING.



GOOD CATCHES OF MASKING.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL
FOR ALL INTERESTED IN THE DOMINION.

Price 9d or 20 CENTS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (see page 253).

OFFICES OF "CANADA":

ENGLAND: 110 St. Martin's Lane, LONDON, W.C.2 (close to
Trafalgar Square).

CANADA: 4 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Telephone—London: 3450 Recent.

Telegrams: "Canada Newspaper, London." Cables: "Chinook, London."

Cheques and P.O.O.s to be made payable to the Canada Newspaper
Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter.

Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only. The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

In the absence of an expressed agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all articles published in "Canada" belongs to the Canada Newspaper Company, Ltd.

We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs of interesting Canadian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned.

Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for (not forwarded).

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
A FAVOURITE SUMMER PLAYGROUND (Illustrations)	245
AVIATION IN CANADA	246
THE KING'S BIRTHDAY	248
GEORGIAN BAY	249
PURELY PERSONAL	251, 252
NEW C.P.R. SERVICE	253
FROM EAST TO WEST	254, 255
FINANCE, TRADE, AND BUSINESS	260, 261, 265
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	266
STEAMSHIP SAILINGS	267
CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON	268

CIVIL AVIATION IN CANADA.

THE aeroplane, rather than the airship, may be described as the astounding feature of the Great War. The use made of it by the armies in the field, and particularly by the Germans in bombing London and other English towns, gave a new significance to the potentialities of what was until then little more than a promising scientific toy. Aviation thus established itself as a valuable arm of the Fighting Forces in the early days of the war, and when the war was over it was realised by the world at large that a terrible weapon of offence and defence had been evolved—a weapon which in future wars would certainly exercise a profound and far-reaching influence on both armies and navies. Peace brought no greater relief in the combatant areas than freedom from the death-dealing and destructive attentions of aeroplanes. As time went on the airship, which had been eclipsed by the aeroplane, received calmer consideration, and both figured in the calculations of those who had to deal with them in planning a future for civil aviation.

So far, we must confess, Britain has done less than justice to the claims of aviation. The powers that be have acted with a reckless disregard for the future. They have scrapped the fine organisation of the Air Service which war had produced without thought of the

morrow, and without any comprehensive plan of transferring to civil uses the whole machinery of aviation, while retaining a nucleus capable of quick and easy expansion for war purposes. It has been left to private enterprise to develop that idea, and to re-organise a system of air service on a commercial basis. The progress made in that direction is alike interesting and encouraging, but it cannot be compared with the picturesque activities of civil aviation in Canada. In London attention has been chiefly centred in the formation of strong influential companies for introducing air liners and organising a regular passenger service between London and several Continental cities. In Canada, on the other hand, thanks mainly to geographical conditions, a wider usefulness has been given to the development of civil aviation—a usefulness which plainly foreshadows what varied and wonderful things may be expected in the near future from greater perfection and skill in the art of flying.

From the annual report of the Canadian Air Board we obtain an interesting summary of flying operations in 1921, and an insight into what the *Winnipeg Tribune* calls "the multitudinous uses," to which aeroplanes can be put in developing the country. It is recorded that 26 federal and provincial Government departments or branches availed themselves of aerial operations in one form or another during last year. For instance, the flying machines at the Vancouver station were used for fishery protection patrols, forest reconnaissance, photography, and fire protection, reconnaissance patrols for the prevention of drug smuggling, cinematography, fishery inspection, reconnaissance of watershed, communication, and mosquito areas. Similarly diverse uses were made of 'planes from the civil stations at High River, Alta; Victoria Beach, Man.; Sioux Lookout (Northern Ontario mobile unit); Ottawa; Roberval, Que.; and Halifax, N.S. In Alberta the 'planes were used for "dropping leaflets for fire prevention propaganda"; in Northern Ontario, "intensive timber cruising"; in New Brunswick, "photographic survey of international boundary waters"; and at Ottawa, "surveying and city map making." It will be seen from the foregoing that civil aviation in Canada is doing something more than "annihilating distances," and that practically no limit can be placed upon its diverse usefulness. It is further stated that where the aeroplane has already supplanted older methods, in every case time and money are saved, and completer results obtained. That is eminently satisfactory. Broadly considered, the view may be formulated, that while civil aviation in Britain is endeavouring to shorten the distance intervening between the Mother Country and the Dominion in Canada it is becoming, additionally, "an agent for the material advancement of the nation."

—* *—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Budget—and like the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, finds himself in an

awkward fix when balancing his Budget. What is to be done when the national revenue does not equal, let alone exceed, the national expenditure—an expenditure enhanced by obligations arising from the war? The only course is to preach economy and to impose new taxation. And this is what the Budget proposes.

The Government has to resort to direct taxation, to levy upon incomes, and to impose various forms of stamp taxes. It is an unpleasant business. The screw upon the consumer receives another turn. He suffers and will continue to suffer for some time. The sales tax is increased by 50 per cent. This is not a tariff tax but an impost which falls alike upon imported goods and home production, excepting the few things exempted in the interest of the agricultural population. On cheques two cents will have to be paid up to \$50 and two cents on each additional \$50. The transfer of stocks will cost more, and telegrams and cables will cost more. In spite of all this, it is good to know that Mr. Fielding is not downhearted.

English Education!

A lady informed the hotel clerk of a certain hotel in the Provinces that she was a Canadian. Imagine her surprise when she found herself registered as an alien. This, because the hotel clerk was under the impression that Canada belonged to the U.S.A.

Is it not incredible? And to think that elementary education has been compulsory in England for nearly 50 years, and for that education British people are paying about £40,000,000 per annum! Obviously, the nation is not getting value for the money spent in elementary education.

* * *

Canadian Ex-Soldiers' Grievances.

Several hundred ex-soldiers have marched from Hamilton to Ottawa in demonstration, calculated to give force to an appeal for further assistance from the Government. They want employment or a gratuity of \$1 to cents per day. The Government has promised to give the appeal most careful consideration, and everyone throughout the Dominion wants returned soldiers to get all the assistance that can be given to them. But, in extending this sympathy, there are certain considerations which must not be overlooked.

The Government is not omnipotent. Unemployment is not peculiar to Canada. The same conditions prevail in Britain and in the U.S.A. And those conditions are due to the economic and industrial disorganisation prevailing throughout the world, and to no shortcoming on the part of the Government. As the Canadian Premier points out, the Government has already expended 475 million dollars (over £100,000,000) on returned soldiers; while those familiar with what has been done for ex-soldiers by the Allied Powers declare emphatically that no country has taken better care of her soldiers during the war than Canada, and no country has been fairer to them since the conclusion of war.

* * *

The St. Lawrence Scheme.

That the inland waterways of the Dominion are one of its greatest assets is a fact that seems to be increasingly recognised by Americans as well as by Canadians. The anxiety recently displayed at Washington to negotiate a treaty for the development of a great international waterway, navigable via the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence to the sea by vessels of deeper draught than are able to use the existing channels and canals, is perhaps the strongest evidence of the feeling of the inhabitants of the 18 American Western States, and of many in Canada's Western Provinces, that by such an international scheme their products would have cheaper and easier access to some of the principal markets of the world.

The definite statement last week by the Right Hon. W. Mackenzie King that his Government will not entertain the project—which it is estimated might cost anything from \$100,000,000 to \$500,000,000—has come as a relief to the great mercantile and shipping interests in Eastern Canada, who view the scheme with considerable suspicion and not exclusively from the commercial point of view. The Board of Trade of Montreal and Quebec Harbour authorities have been taking an active part in decrying the project, and French Canadians in particular have been almost unanimously antagonistic to any such co-operation with their neighbours across the line. Apart from the question of shipping there is also the question of power development to be considered, and Canada has still immense undeveloped water powers within her own borders, which it is hoped may eventually be developed by a really great scheme of improved navigable waterways carried out entirely by the Dominion itself. For such a scheme, however, the financial situation needs to become greatly improved. The grounding of the *Montcalm* in the ship channel between Montreal and Quebec last week serves as a reminder that Canada must continue the wonderful work which has enabled vessels of over 15,000 tons to make Montreal their terminal point. Less than fifty years ago ships half the size could not go up the St.

Lawrence River beyond Quebec, now, happily, such an accident as that to the *Montcalm* is an event of rare occurrence, thanks to the work of the engineers of the St. Lawrence Ship Canal.

* * *

The Farmers' Fears.

All farmers have the reputation of being "bean grumblers," but the "grouching" in which the National Farmers' Union indulges is not of that variety. Its latest cause for apprehension is the Empire Settlement Bill, which having passed through both Houses of Parliament and received the Royal Assent, now becomes an Act. The Farmers' Union take a serious view of the Act because it provides financial assistance for the transference and settlement of certain selected people from Great to Greater Britain—money, which if devoted to British agriculture would, it says, in effect, so improve conditions and prospects as to make those now engaged in farm work disinclined to migrate overseas.

May we suggest that, despite its protestations of regard for the Empire, the Farmers' Union pursues a dog in the manger policy? British agriculture has obtained money from the Government in the past for various purposes, and the Union has power and influence enough to secure what it needs without grudging the Empire a settlement scheme long overdue. The Union is unduly apprehensive as to the effects, both of the Empire Settlement Act and the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle. A little more vision, a little more imagination, and a little more understanding of the essential considerations would allay its fears.

* * *

Health and Empire.

From the average Briton's point of view consideration should be given to some pertinent observations by Earl Fortescue, the newly-elected president of the Royal Institute of Public Health. In his presidential address he asks: "Can we look to produce a virile population if a third of the men, in what should be the prime of life, are not up to even the poor standard that had to be good enough for the Army in 1918? And if our population is C3, can we hope to fill up, or hold, the A1 Empire which is our pride?" He adds: "The two problems of filling up and holding are allied."

The obvious reply to this is that large numbers of the C3 population did their bit in winning the Great War. Army regulations, discipline, good feeding, and health-giving exercises soon made those weaklings into men capable of hard physical work and much endurance. The real problem is how to make these men do for themselves voluntarily what the Army did for them compulsorily.

Instead of squandering money in many unremunerative directions if the Government created an organisation to "uplift" those young men and women who having nothing to do—nothing to look forward to—and are lapsing into a C3 population, train them properly, and place them suitably in the A1 Empire, their future—and, incidentally, that of the A1 Empire—would be secure.

—* * —

Mr. E. R. Peacock, formerly of Toronto, and now a director of the Bank of England, has sailed for New York as the British representative on the international committee relative to the Mexican debt to Great Britain.

The High Commissioner and Mrs. and Miss Larkin, who spent the week-end with Sir Thomas Lipton at Osidge, Old Southgate, helped to entertain the Fourth Hornsey Company of the Girl Guides and Brownies in the beautiful pleasure grounds there on Whit Monday. At Mrs. Larkin's request the Guides did their company drill, and were warmly complimented by Mr. Larkin on their smartness.

The Hon. Robert Franklin Sutherland, Justice in the Supreme Court of Ontario, died at the General Hospital, Toronto, on May 23. He was educated at the public and high schools in Newmarket, the high school of Windsor, Ont., the University of Toronto, and Western University, London, Ont. He became a barrister in 1886, and was made a King's Counsel in 1899. He received his appointment as a judge on October 21, 1909.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Congratulations From all Parts of the Empire.

Congratulations from all parts of the country and the Empire reached the King last Saturday, June 3, on his fifty-seventh birthday. The chief celebration was that of Trooping the Colour on the Horse Guards Parade. This impressive ceremony was witnessed by a great public assembly. At Aldershot and other military centres there were birthday parades, while warships at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and other ports fired salutes. Bells were rung and a Royal salute fired at Windsor.

Canadians Witness a Picturesque Ceremony.

Among the Canadians who had the opportunity of witnessing the Trooping of the Colour on the King's Birthday from one of the special stands facing the Horse Guards Parade, Whitehall, in addition to the High Commissioner, Mrs. and Miss Larkin, were Mr. and Mrs. Justice Hodgins, Col. Noel and Mrs. K. R. Marshall, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. Justice Weir, Mrs. Harrington Walker, Miss Walker, Mrs. and Miss Cole, Miss Catherine Welland Merritt, Mrs. Rintoul, Lady Nanton, Miss Nanton, Mrs. Cameron, Colonel and Mrs. W. D. Gordon, Mrs. C. Macdonald, Mrs. David Fraser and Miss Fraser, Mr. Philip Alexander, Miss N. A. Galvin, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Gill, Mr. J. Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Nelles, Mr. John Bain, Mrs. John Hay, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Parker, Mr. Matthew Lodge, Mr. Roy Sumner, Captain Macdonald.

The Honours List.

The Birthday Honours List, issued last Saturday, included the appointment of the Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, LL.D., C.M.G., Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs of the Dominion of Canada, as a Privy Councillor, whose official title for life will now be the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

Other honours conferred of interest to Canadians are the following:—

The appointment of the Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, K.C.B., His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (G.C.M.G.). The value of Sir Auckland's services, not only during the Washington Conference, but long prior, those in authority have fully appreciated. To his tact and sympathetic understanding must be largely attributed the better feeling now prevailing between Britain and the United States. As Ambassador Sir Auckland Geddes is personally extremely popular. The appointment of Mr. Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett Amery, M.P., now Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, and prior to 1921 Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be a Privy Councillor. The great interest Mr. Amery has taken in the Empire Settlement Scheme and in the Overseas Settlement of Soldiers is well-known and appreciated.

Lt.-Col. Sir John Norton-Griffiths, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.P., upon whom a baronetcy is conferred, is well known in connection with several Canadian and Anglo-Canadian enterprises. He is also famous as "Empire Jack." He did two things that are worth baronetcies. He originated the lay-out of the deep mining scheme for the Messines Ridge, which enabled the British Army to walk to the top with few casualties. And he attempted the hopeless task of stopping the enemy from getting the vast oil and corn supplies of Roumania. It is said that Sir Robert Borden once sent a cablegram addressed "Empire Jack, England," and it was promptly delivered to the then member for Wednesbury.

* *

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

One of the most important libraries in London is that of the Royal Colonial Institute, situated in Northumberland Avenue. The report for 1921 indicates that steady progress has been made. The library now contains over 150,000 volumes and pamphlets relating exclusively to the Overseas Dominions, Colonies, and India, and to problems of colonisation and administration generally.

Whilst intended primarily for use of the Fellows of the Institute, it is nevertheless extensively used by students and other enquirers, and the librarian points out that the Council is pursuing the wise and liberal policy of admitting *bona fide* students to its use. Thus all Rhodes scholars are made Hon. Fellows, while Overseas teachers residing in the United Kingdom are made free of the library during their stay—a privilege which is also freely accorded to university and other students making special enquiries. It will thus be seen what an important function the library is performing by facilitating research upon Overseas matters in the centre of the Empire.

The library is divided into several broad main sections, such as the Parliamentary library, containing all the official publications issued Overseas; Parliamentary debates, departmental reports, and other material of that nature; the Law library, containing the statutes and law reports of the Overseas Empire; and a very important agricultural and trade section.

This, of course, is only one of the activities of the Royal Colonial Institute, in enlarging the scope of which great progress has been made during recent years.

CANADA AND CHURCH UNION.

The first definite move of Canada toward church union, following the lines laid down at the famous Lambeth Conference (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*), has been made at a meeting of the Montreal Presbytery. It was then announced that five of the leading Anglican clergy and five of the leading Presbyterian ministers had united in preparing a manifesto for presentation to the authorities of the respective churches asking for authority to take joint action toward the recognition of each other's ordinations and sacraments.

Commenting on the above the *Montreal Daily Star* says: "It is eminently fitting that out of the crucible of the war should come the pure gold of a far closer Christian co-operation. But that priceless metal may not emerge in any helpful form unless there be found leaders of courage and conviction to act while the opportunity lasts. This is where the practical and challenging Montreal proposition will play so useful a part."

— * * —

FIELD FOR CIVIL AVIATION.

"D. C. M. H." points out in *Flight* that he came back from Canada last October "fired with enthusiasm that Canada has a huge future before it in aviation." He adds: "So far I hear of little being done by British constructors to appropriate this market. It is a pity. I wonder if they realise that one side of the St. Lawrence River is American? Canada is already far too tinged with the colours of America to please a visiting Britisher. Will the responsible people complete the reproach by presenting Canadian aviation to America? Canada will only buy internally, unless it is quite unavoidable to do otherwise. Who is going to set up those internal aircraft works? It can be done and done easily, and Canada is ready. Why struggle along on civil experiments in the worst flying country in the world, when one of the best is only just across the pond?"

The leading article on page 246 is on "Civil Aviation in Canada."

* *

MONTREAL HOSPITALS.

General support is being given to the emergency fund campaign for the Montreal hospitals, says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. Unexpected success has been attained owing to the aid of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Bank of Montreal, each of which contributed \$50,000. The fund was started to relieve five hospitals from financial stringency due to leaving public appeals during the war period over for other and more pressing patriotic necessities. It was begun with a view to the possibility of raising \$600,000, subsequently increased to \$750,000, which now has been almost completed, only \$25,000 more being needed. During the war the hospitals did splendid work in establishing military wards for the returned wounded, and have refrained from public appeals until the present time.

— * * —

CANADIAN NAVY GRATUITIES.

It is announced (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent) that officers retired from the Canadian Navy will be granted a gratuity of one month's pay and allowances for each completed year of service. Officers with three years' service or less will receive an additional month's pay and allowances; those with three years and under seven years' service will receive an additional two months' pay and allowances; and those with seven years' service and over will receive an additional two or three months' pay and allowances. Similar gratuities are also provided for the men.

— * * —

The University of Toronto Press has in hand for the Historical Association of Annapolis Royal, and will issue shortly, a "Book of Remembrance," containing a record of the activities of the Association during part of 1921.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or \$1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

GRANT.—At Royal Victoria Hospital, Barrie, Ontario, on May 1, to Dr. and Mrs. J. A. C. Grant (née Edith M. Young, née George), of Gravenhurst, Ontario, a son.

HAYWARD.—On April 28, at Toronto, to Frieda (née Roberto), wife of Wade Hampton, a son.

MARRIAGES.

STEPHENS—JACKSON.—On June 1, at St. Mary's, Gasford, Worcester, by the Rev. J. Newson, Rector, brother-in-law of the bride, Henry Charles Stephens, only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Stephens, "Hay-Tor," Church Crofton, Muswell Hill, to Nancy, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Jackson, Toronto.

DEATHS.

ASHFORD.—On the 29th ult., at a nursing home after long illness, patiently borne, Walter Morley, eldest son of the late Walter and Eliza Ashford (née Morley), of St. Bonans, Harold Road, Leytonstone, aged 47 years. Burial, in Commonwealth, and Union papers, please copy.

BUTLER.—On May 30, at Eagles Cross, Shrewsbury, Henrietta Phillips Butler, widow of the late Thomas Butler and daughter of the late Major Rigby, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged 86.

McKERRROW.—On May 31, at Toronto, George Hamilton, only son of the late Captain C. K. McKerrrow, R.A.M.C., of Ayr, aged 63 years.

GEORGIAN BAY: An Ideal Holiday Spot in Canada.

Picturesque Islands in a Sun-kissed Inland Sea Easily Accessible by the Grand Trunk from Toronto

THE Georgian Bay, that great arm of Lake Huron, has become a favourite summer playground with residents of Canada and the United States. In this magnificent bay are more than 30,000 islands—1-lands crowned with vegetation that seems as fresh and captivating as though it were the morning of creation, 1-lands peeping out of the blue depths of crystal like water and covered with moss, 1-lands of all shapes and sizes. There are, in fact, 48,000 islands marked on the Government charts, and even that figure does not include many very small islands.

This entire district is so full of interest and altogether so charming that to go there once is to want to return and take your friends. The summers are delightful in every sense. The air in all the Highlands of Ontario is dry and bracing, and a sure cure for hay fever. There is no end of good fishing—deep fishing for big fish and fly fishing for black bass. And for those who do not care to fish there is motor-boating, a row or sail, bathing and dancing, lawn tennis, and other pastimes. And always there is the wildwood that welcomes, rejuvenates and sends the visitor home with happy memories.

By Train and Boat.

The principal gateway to the 30,000 Islands region is Midland, Ontario. At that point the through Grand Trunk train from Toronto, 101 miles distant, connect with the steamboats operated by the Georgian Bay Tourist Company of Midland, Ltd. The s.s. *Midland City* has accommodation for 550 pas-

engers, making them comfortable. The building by the Dominion Coal and marine railway, has a fine dining room and a smoking room, and a comfortable cabin for the night.

Midland is also the headquarters for the Georgian Bay Navigation Company, Ltd., operating the steamer *City of Dover*, the *Lenox*, and the *Blatlas*. The short excursion boats and tugs, throughout the district within a radius of 25 miles of Midland.

Midland is an admirable resort, while there are, in addition to the hotel, and private boarding houses, a number of furnished houses to rent at reasonable prices. The secretary of the Midland Men's Club will gladly answer all enquiries for accommodation, outfitting, etc.

Historic Associations.

The steamboat starting on its trip through the 1-lands region passes through Midland Bay, and from its decks the traveller is soon observing many interesting points. Among these is Present Island, which derives its name from the fact that it was the spot at which the Government agent met the Indians to present them with blankets and provisions. The 1-land known as the Giant's Tomb, associated with a score of legends, and the historic landing place of Champlain may also be seen.

Beausoleil is one of the largest islands in the district and was set apart as an Indian reservation. It derives its name from the Indians, who called it "Beautiful Sun," by reason of the fact the sunsets in this locality are among the most beautiful to be seen anywhere on the Continent. On Beausoleil Island is the camp of the Central Ontario Y.M.C.A. Among the many Indian relics on the island are some immense stone chimneys, the purpose of which is not known.

Soon the vessel enters the Honey Harbour Channel and winds its way among the many islands, one of which is owned by the Honey Harbour Navigation Company and is devoted to camping and picnicking. The first port of call is at the Delaware Inn. It is situated on the mainland, and the management is building a golf course nearby. The next stop is at the Royal Hotel, Honey Harbour.

This locality was long a favoured one with the Indians, who came here to gather honey and thereby gave the harbour its name. The Royal furnishes first-class accommodation for 200 guests. Across the channel from the Royal Hotel are situated the Nickerson Cottage Resort and the Pleasant Point Resort.

Honey Harbour is in the heart of one of the finest fishing grounds where bass, pickerel, and maskinonge are plentiful, and lake trout are caught weighing from 10 to 15 pounds. Among the attractions other than fishing, Honey Harbour offers fine canoe routes for long and short trips amid fascinating scenery. Speedy motor-launches, sail-boats, and all kinds of craft make aquatics the dominating pastime. Excellent bathing beaches and good tennis courts are also provided. Indian guides are available to pilot you to the best fishing grounds, and all fishing requisites can be obtained here. Down the Channel from Honey Harbour is South Honey Harbour, the outlet of the great Trent Waterway, linking up the Georgian Bay with Lake Ontario. Honey Harbour is only an hour's sail from Midland.



GEORGIAN BAY SCENERY HAS A CHARM ALL ITS OWN.

sengers, and sleeping accommodation for 50 passengers, and serves meals en route. This fine steamer leaves Midland each week-day in the afternoon, and, winding in and out among the islands, makes a journey of 45 miles, serving the beautiful resorts of Honey Harbour, Minnigog, Whalen's, Go-Home Bay, Wawatayse, Manitou, Copperhead, Sans Souci. On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays the *Midland City* continues her journey from Copperhead for a distance of 20 miles to Rose Point and Parry Sound.

These excellent transportation facilities make a visit to the 30,000 Islands region of the Georgian Bay a delightful one, no matter how short your vacation period may be. Within a space of a day's travel from the large centres of Eastern Canada and the United States the traveller finds himself in the great unspoiled out of doors, and making a wonderful journey among the picturesque islands that bejewel the breast of this shimmering, sun-kissed, inland sea.

City of Midland.

Midland itself offers much that is attractive to the tourist. It is one of the great ports of the Great Lakes, and throughout the season of navigation there are the coming and going of the big lake vessels, the ship-building and ship-repairing activities, the huge grain elevators and the processes of the large industrial plants to give added interest to the visit. There is the fine nine-hole course of the Midland Golf and Country Club, situated between Midland and the historically famous town of Penetanguishene, and there special rates are made for visitors who desire to enjoy the Royal and Ancient game.

Motor-boats up to 35 ft. in length and 9 ft. in width can make the fascinating trip through the Trent Waterway from the Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario, by way of the Severn River, Sparrow Lake, Lake Couchiching, Lake Simcoe, and the Kawartha chain, coming out at Trenton on the Bay of Quinte. This route was traversed by Champlain and his Indian allies



THE ROYAL AT HONEY HARBOUR.
(For other pictures see front cover.)

Minnigog.

Leaving Honey Harbour the steamboat proceeds to Minnigog—a half an hour's journey. En route it again passes

Beausoleil Island and also Tomahawk Island and skirts the channel that leads to McKees Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by high bluffs, in which the choicest of maskinonge, bass, and trout are caught. At Minnicog is the Minnicogana-shene summer resort. This wooded island has a shoreline of about three miles. It may modestly be called beautiful. The main house of the resort is situated on the highest point of the island, and commands splendid views in every direction. The group of buildings includes a number of cottages where the visitors may enjoy the quiet of a cottage home, and at the same time join in the social life of a well-furnished hotel. The fishing is excellent, and the sailing, boating, and canoeing are all that can be desired. In addition to a number of yachts, rowboats, and canoes, gasoline launches are kept for picnics, fishing parties, and excursions. The bathing is perfect. There is a sandy beach where the children are safe, also deep water for swimmers, and from June to September the temperature of the water is delightful.

After leaving Minnicog the steamer enters a labyrinth of islands and follows channels that wind sinuously between rocks. These channels again expand into lakes studded with islands. A call is made at Whalen's, a favoured point affording good accommodation. The channel opposite Whalen's is known as "Freddy Channel." On this stretch of water, famous for its fishing, is the Francis Hotel. Emptying into Freddy Channel is the Muskosh River, and with a few portages you may make a canoe trip by way of this stream into the Muskoka Lakes, arriving at Bala. This is only one of many attractive excursions.

Go-Home Bay and Manitou.

Leaving Whalen's the steamer heads for Go-Home Bay, a district set aside for private residences and camping grounds. Coming out of Go-Home Bay there can be seen in the distance Christian Islands, a large Indian reservation. The Indians now follow farming, fishing, and kindred occupations, and are fairly well educated, having their own school on the reservation. It is from Christian Islands that many of the guides are obtained for fishing excursions. Passing Split Rock you can see the waters of the Georgian Bay stretching away for 70 miles to meet with those of Lake Huron.

The port of call after Go-Home Bay is Wawatayse. Here is the summer home of Sir Douglas Alexander, Bart., while to the right is Tadenac Bay, on which the Tadenac Club have erected a modern clubhouse. Having left Wawatayse and passed numerous islands, including Gooseberry Island, the boat reaches Moose Point. This is the only section of the trip where the steamer leaves the island channels and enters open water. A ten minutes' run around the point, on which is situated another Indian reserve, and the next port of call can be seen. This is Manitou, where are located a number of clubs and private residences owned by residents of the United States. The clubs include the Kah She Fishing and Outing Club and the Iron City Fishing Club, which draw their members from Pittsburg, and the Yank-a-Nuck Club and the Rockall Club, of Cleveland. In the Manitou District there are visitors from practically every State in the Union, parties coming here each season from as far south as Texas.

Mouth of the Moon River.

At Manitou you are within sight of Copperhead, the next stop on the steamboat channel. On Copperhead Island is the Campbell House, situated in the heart of the haunts of fish and game. Sans Souci, a short distance away, is now occupied by the residence of a Chicago gentleman, but the dock is used as a public wharf by the people of the district. At Sans Souci is the entrance to the Moon River, and dotted on either side of the river for some miles are residences and summer homes.

Leaving Sans Souci, the steamer takes the inner route for Parry Sound, passing Spider Bay, Wildgoose Island, and entering the Devil's Elbow, a narrow curving and most romantic channel between Parry Island and the mainland. The Seven-Mile Channel and the Two-Mile Narrows are so narrow in places that the vessel can, apparently, hardly get through.

Just as the boat emerges from the last narrows it signals to the Grand Trunk Railway swing bridge which connects Depot Harbour, an important Georgian Bay port, with the mainland.

The bridge being open, the boat touches at Rose Point Wharf to deposit guests for the excellent hotel situated there.

Rose Point and Parry Sound.

The Rose Point Resort has recently been rebuilt and has accommodation for 150 people.

Passing Twin Islands, the *Midland City* enters Parry Harbour and proceeds on to Parry Sound wharfs. We are now at the end of a journey of 65 miles, occupying about six hours. Parry Sound is a town built upon the granite hills where the Squin River empties into the Sound. First-class accommodation may be obtained at the Belvedere Hotel, which is situated on the highest point overlooking the Georgian Bay, and uptown there are other hotels.

From Parry Sound the visitor may return home by rail by the Canadian National-Grand Trunk lines or may continue his journey and visit Algonquin Park, Muskoka Lakes, or other resorts in the Highlands of Ontario. Connection is made with the Grand Trunk for Maple Lake Station (a distance of 15 miles), and thence by motor (eight miles) to Port Cockburn, at the head of Lake Joseph, or by motor livery (12 miles) to Rosseau, at the head of Lake Rosseau. From Rosseau the traveller may proceed by steamer through the Muskoka Lakes, and thence by railway to starting point.

—*—*—

GRAND TRUNK EX-SERVICE MEN.

At a "get-together" meeting of Grand Trunk Railway employees at Stratford, Ont., an address was presented to the company by 361 returned soldiers employed upon the Stratford division, outlining their appreciation of the manner in which the company had looked after their dependants while they were overseas and had reinstated the returned men in their positions.

A bronze memorial tablet, commemorating 71 men of the Stratford division killed overseas, was unveiled by Lieut.-Colonel John L. Youngs, M.C. A large motor ambulance purchased by the workers on the Stratford division was formally presented to the company by Mr. H. S. Holmes, Grand Trunk agent at Acton.

—*—*—

REWARD OF PATRIOTISM.

Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of A and B Squadrons, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who served in France and Siberia, lost \$40,078, the difference between their military and civil pay, by reason of their service. It is not known whether or not the Government intended to reimburse these men for their loss.



IN A CANADIAN GARDEN.

Bulbs planted in the grass do just as well in Canada as in the "Old Country." From a photograph of a wild part of Mr. F. B. Pennington's garden at Mount Joy, Victoria.

FRANCE TO HONOUR CANADA.

M. Poincaré, President of France, has intimated to the Canadian Government the desire of the French Republic to contribute a consignment of Lorraine stone to be used in the construction of the Memorial Chamber in the Parliament buildings. In accepting the offer, the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, wrote that the gift, in addition to its practical usefulness, "will serve as a perpetual memorial of those Canadians sleeping in the soil of France who gave their lives in defence of those principles of ordered liberty and justice, upon whose vindication the future of the nations depends."

—*—*—

A CANADIAN'S TRIBUTE TO "CANADA."

A Canadian who occupies an official position of high importance in Europe, in renewing his annual subscription to *Canada*, writes:

"I have been a reader of, and subscriber to, your excellent publication for many years, and as a Canadian I am glad to note the steady advancement which *Canada* has made in influence and usefulness on both sides of the Atlantic.

"Personally, it is a real pleasure to keep in touch weekly, through the pages of *Canada*, with the great work, full of 'pep' and hundred-cents-in-the-dollar value, that is being done by Dominion and Provincial Government and railway company representatives, to say nothing of the Canadian Club and other agencies, in promoting a real spirit of Imperialism so far as Canada and the Mother Country are concerned.

"I am not forgetting the regrettable embargo question. I have confidence in the word of a British statesman and the House of Commons. When they realise that 'it isn't cricket,' the embargo will go where it should have gone years ago.

"In the meantime we'll never let the old flag fall."

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Lady Maud Mackintosh has arrived from East Africa, and is staying with her parents, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire.

The *Journal of Commerce* (Canada) announces that the Hon. W. S. Fielding, while retaining the office of president of the company which publishes that paper, no longer holds the position of responsible editor.

Dr. A. F. B. Clarke, of the University of British Columbia, and Mrs. Clarke, will spend the summer in touring Italy, Switzerland, Czecho-Slovakia, and Jugo-Slavia. Mrs. Clarke is president of the Faculty Women's Club. Dr. Clarke will represent the University at the celebration of the 700th anniversary of the founding of the University of Padua.

Mrs. Alfred Thompson, formerly of the Yukon, and her daughter will leave Ottawa shortly for Europe, and Miss Thompson will go to school in Switzerland.

Mrs. J. Lyons Biggar, with Miss Violet Biggar and Mr. Percival Biggar, arrived by the *Melita* on June 1.

Sir Edgar Bowring (the High Commissioner for Newfoundland), Mr. Victor Gordon, and Mr. W. Turnbull (acting-Agent-General for British Columbia) attended the Imperial Industries Club dinner on May 31.

Dr. P. McMurrich, of Toronto, was elected president of the Royal Society of Canada, as successor to Dr. D. C. Scott, at the annual meeting in Ottawa. The Hon. T. Chapais, of Quebec, was elected vice-president; Dr. C. Camsell, of Ottawa, secretary; and Dr. D. B. Dowling, of Ottawa, hon. librarian.

Mr. C. S. Macdonald, general manager of the Confederation Life Association, accompanied by Mrs. Macdonald, returned to Toronto by the *Empress of France* on June 1.

Captain H. R. Pickup has been appointed to represent Canada as one of the delegates from Allied Countries and the Dominions at the Annual National Conference of the British Legion in London, which commenced its meetings last Sunday. Newfoundland is represented by Captain J. E. J. Fox.

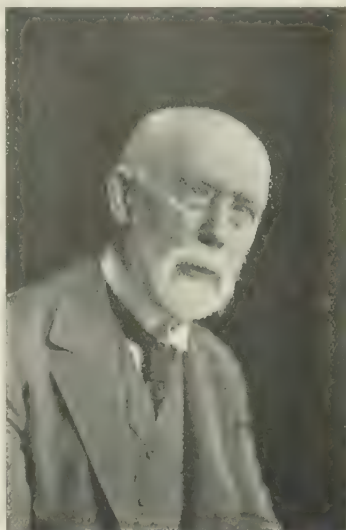
Mr. McCurdy, the Chief Coalition Liberal Whip, represented the Prime Minister at the British Legion inspection by Prince Henry on Sunday afternoon and at the subsequent service at the Cenotaph.

A garden fête is being organised by the Countess of Huntingdon, the Countess of Limerick, and Cora Countess of Strafford, to take place on Tuesday, the 20th inst., in the grounds of Lord Leverhulme's residence at Hampstead, to raise funds for the provision of sports grounds for branches of the British Legion.

The annual festival of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England is to be observed on Monday, the 20th inst. Holy Communion will be celebrated at 10 a.m., and the commemorative service held at the Grand Priory Church in St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, at 2.30. The sermon at the latter will be preached by the Archbishop of York, Prelate of the Order. The general assembly of members takes place at the Chapter Hall, St. John's Gate, at 3.45 p.m.

* * *

In honour of Mr. J. W. L. Forster, the well-known Toronto artist, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Clougher gave an "At Home" at the Royal Colonial Institute on June 17. A very large number of Canadians and



MR. J. W. L. FORSTER.

others came to meet Mr. and Mrs. Forster, and they had an opportunity of seeing some of Mr. Forster's work, in his portrait of the late Earl Grey and his recently-completed subject painting, "Hosanna Christ's Triumphal Entry into Jerusalem." Among those present at the "At Home" were: The Hon. P. C. Larkin (High Commissioner for Canada) and Mrs. Larkin, Sir Joseph Cook (High Commissioner for Australia), Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Justice Hodgins and Mrs. and Miss Hodgins, the Dowager Lady Dimsdale and Miss Dimsdale, Lady Thurston and Miss Thurston, the Hon. J. G. Jenkins, Colonel and Mrs. Noel Marshall, Mr. Wm. C. Noxon (Agent-General for Ontario), Mr. John Howard (Agent-General for Nova Scotia) and Mrs. and Miss Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Olsson, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Armour, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Badgerow, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Buckler, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Dick, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Bull, Miss Violet Vanbrugh, Miss Bourchier, Mrs. Stuart Sankey, and Mrs. and Miss Hume-Robertson.

Mr. Forster, who is a native of Norval, Ont., has painted numerous historical

The author's "A View of the Literature of Canada's First Continent" and "Lundy's Lane" but he is best known for "The Last of the Mohicans" (1826).

Locke, King, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, the Hon. J. C. Atkins, Archbishop Maclay, and Swedenborg. Sir J. A. M. Atkins, Sir John Gibson, the Hon. J. B. Robinson, Sir James Whitney, Earl Roberts, Colonel G. T. Denison, Major General Sir William Otter, Chief Justice Dubuc, Howells, Perdu, Mather, and Moss, and Dr. Wilfred Campbell.

During Mr. Forster's stay in London a painting from his brush—a copy of his portrait of John Wesley in Victoria College, Toronto—will be unveiled in the Central Hall, Westminster, this having been presented by Canadian Methodists. Before their return home, about the middle of July, Mr. and Mrs. Forster will visit Norway.

Sir Rowland and Lady Barran have left 24 Queen's Gate, S.W., for the Majestic Hotel, Harrogate, and will not be returning to London this season.

The Hon. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner, will preside at the annual dinner to celebrate Dominion Day, which will be held at the Connaught Rooms, on Friday, June 30. H.R.H. the Duke of York, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Winston Churchill are among the expected guests. Tickets can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17-19 Victoria Street, S.W.; price, 35s. each.

Mr. C. E. Neill, general manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, returned to Montreal by the *Empress of France* on June 1. Mrs. Neill is remaining for a time as the guest of her sister, Lady G. McL. Brown.

Mr. Clarence A. Bogert, general manager of the Dominion Bank, expects to leave Toronto for London, via New York, by the *Olympic* on June 24.

The arrivals from Quebec by the *Empress of Britain* on May 30 included Mr. T. R. Adams, Mr. A. W. Despard (Ottawa), Mr. C. E. and the Misses Allen, Miss E. Candless, Mr. D. C. MacLachlan (Winnipeg), Misses M. H. and M. M. Lormer, Mr. and Mrs. David Morton, Mrs. F. F. Rennie, Miss M. Nicholson (Toronto), Miss R. Rockwell (Vancouver), Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tate (Montreal).

Sir John L. Bruce, Mr. Claude Bryan, Brig.-Gen. O. K. Chance, Lieut.-Col. H. A. Bayne, and Mrs. W. E. Sanford left Southampton by the *Homeric* on May 31.

The departures for Montreal by the new White Star-Dominion s.s. *Regina* included Mrs. C. and Miss Beauland, Mr. C. M. Cawthra, Mr. J. H. Curle, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Goodhue, Lieut.-Colonel K. C. Laurie, Miss M. Wong, Colonel H. H. and Mrs. W. B. Yuill.

The arrivals by the *Meganto* from Montreal included Professor A. H. Buller, Mr. J. H. Rodier, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Rodden, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Langlois, Mr. F. Sievwright, Mr. A. F. Shaden, Mr. C. W. Trenholme, Colonel H. C. Wallis, Sir Compton Stuart, Mrs. M. Stuart, and

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

- JUNE 8.—Court at Buckingham Palace.
 JUNE 8.—Royal Horse Show opens at Richmond (3 days).
 JUNE 8.—Pianoforte recital by Macarthur Owendon, Aeolian Hall, 8.15.
 JUNE 8.—Song recital by Anne Thurstfield, Wigmore Hall, 8.15.
 JUNE 9.—Polo: Gymkhana at Roehampton.
 JUNE 10.—Pianoforte recital by Harold Samuel, Aeolian Hall, 8.15.
 JUNE 10.—Polo: Junior Championship Final.
 JUNE 11.—Baseball: International Baseball League, Stamford Bridge.
 JUNE 12.—Cello recital by Hans Kindler, Aeolian Hall, 8.15.
 JUNE 12.—Song recital by Sibyl Cropper, Wigmore Hall, 8.30.
 JUNE 12.—Overseas Day, Barnardo Model Girls' Village, Barkingside, Essex, 2.45.
 JUNE 13.—University of London: The Earl of Balfour presides at lecture by Mr. James M. Beck on "The Nature of American Institutions and their Bearing on International Relations," Gray's Inn Hall, 4.45.
 JUNE 14.—Cricket: Middlesex v. Yorks, at Lords.
 JUNE 14.—Canadian Cattle Embargo Conference, Guildhall, 11.30.
 JUNE 17.—Annual dinner to Rhodes Scholars, Town Hall, Oxford, 7.
 JUNE 17.—Polo: Public Schools' Cup Final, Roehampton.
 JUNE 17.—International Horse Show at Olympia opens (till June 24).
 JUNE 18.—Baseball: International Baseball League, Stamford Bridge.
 JUNE 19.—Lawn Tennis: Open Championships, Queen's Club (till June 24).
 JUNE 19 TO 24.—Lawn Tennis: Invitation Tournament, Roehampton.
 JUNE 20.—Institute of Mining Engineers meets at Sheffield (three days).
 JUNE 21.—H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany opens Garden Fête in aid of Poor Clergy Relief Corporation in the grounds of Cam Hall, Campden Hill, 2.30.
 JUNE 21.—Cricket: Surrey v. Cambridge University, Oval.
 JUNE 24.—Peace Day: Third anniversary, League of Nations Rally, Hyde Park.
 JUNE 24.—Polo: Inter-University match, Old Oxonians v. Old Cantabs, Hurlingham.
 JUNE 24.—Pianoforte recital by Harold Samuel, Aeolian Hall, 8.15.
 JUNE 25.—Baseball: International Baseball League, Stamford Bridge.
 JUNE 26.—Lawn Tennis: Championships, Wimbledon.
 JUNE 28.—Royal Colonial Institute annual reception, Natural History Museum.
 JUNE 28.—Pianoforte recital by Lloyd Powell, Aeolian Hall, 8.30.
 JUNE 30.—Polo: Gymkhana, Roehampton.

Among the departures for Quebec by the *Empress of France* on June 1 were Lady Davis, Mrs. Thornton Davidson, Major R. D. Furse, D.S.O., Mrs. and the Misses Hamilton, Mrs. G. R. Hooper, Messrs. A. C. and W. K. L. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Macdonald, Mrs. L. Macdonald, the Hon. S. and Mrs. Percival, Sir Wilfrid and Lady Price, and Miss G. M. Wrenn.

Lieut. John Menzies, D.S.O., and Mrs. H. K. McHaff left for Canada via New York by the *Baltic* on May 27.

Sir Sampson Sladen has been in Ottawa visiting his brother, Mr. Arthur Sladen, and Mrs. Sladen.

The Duke of Leeds, who left Southampton by the *Olympic* recently, is going to have some salmon fishing on the lower St. Lawrence River.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage arranged between Mr. H. D. Howell, B.A., of Toronto, and Miss Muriel Neale, Oxtou, near Exeter, took place quietly on June 7 at Kenton Church, Devon.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Lionel Welby Huntington, younger son of the late W. B. Huntington, D.L., of 143 Piccadilly, and Blackmore Park, Hanley Swan, Worcester, and Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Roberts, of Vancouver.

Miss Lillian Coles, of Vancouver, B.C., was married on Thursday last in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, to Lieut.-Colonel Hugh Campbell, D.S.O., M.C., T.D. (late Scots Guards and Royal Air Force). The bride was given away by Lieut.-Colonel W. Grant Morden, M.P., and was



MISS LILLIAN COLES.

attended by Miss Evelyn Drewe, while Captain Hamilton, M.C. (Scottish Horse) attended the bridegroom. Only a few personal friends were present, including the Lord Gisborough, Sir William and Lady Savory, Mrs. W. Grant Morden, Sir John and Lady Cadman, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Campbell, and Mrs. Colvin. Colonel and Mrs. Campbell, on their return from the Continent, will reside at 3 Hill Street, W.

Sir Duncan Orr-Lewis gave away his sister, Miss Helen Orr-Lewis, at her marriage on June 6 at St. George's Church, Cannes, to Sir Albert Stern, the former Director-General of the Mechanical Warfare Department. Her younger sister, Miss Mary Graham Orr-Lewis, was her only bridesmaid. The bride's mother, Maude Lady Orr-Lewis, widow of Sir Frederick Orr-Lewis, of Whitewebbs, Enfield, and Montreal, held a reception at the Villa Valetta after the ceremony. The honeymoon is being spent in Italy, and later the bride and bridegroom will take up their residence in Park Lane, where Lady Orr-Lewis rented a house last season.

The marriage of Miss Isabel Hearst, daughter of Sir William and Lady Hearst, Glen Road, Toronto, to Mr. Sherman Dana Archibald, of New York, took place on June 6, at the Sherbourne Street Methodist Church, Toronto.

The marriage has taken place at Old Trinity Church, Montreal, of Miss Helen Douglas Wray Burns to Mr. Godfrey C. W. Millward, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Millward, of Toronto.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

NEW, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.—"Mr. Wu" (Matheson Lang, Lillian Brathwaite).

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Covent Garden.—Opera.

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—"Loyalties" and "Shall We Join the Ladies?"

WINTER GARDEN, Drury Lane.—"Sally" (George Grossmith, Dorothy Dickson, Leslie Henson).

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road.—"Dear Brutus" (Gerald du Maurier).

Varieties.

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.

MASKELYNE'S Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.

PALACE, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Co-optimists." ("Pierrotic" entertainment.)

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

ALPINE CLUB GALLERY, Mill Street, Conduit Street.—Exhibition of paintings and drawings by Henry Lamb.

BEAVER HUT, Strand.—St. Dunstan's Exhibition. (Closes June 16, to re-open shortly in Regent Street.)

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.

ROYAL ACADEMY, Burlington House, Piccadilly.—Summer Exhibition.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.—C.M.S. Exhibition, "Africa and the East."

The engagement is announced of Miss M. Kathleen Hodgson, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Hodgson, and Mrs. Hodgson, to Mr. Albert A. Webb, of Montreal, son of the late Mr. A. Webb, and Mrs. Webb, of Bristol. The marriage will take place at Hudson (P.Q.), on June 20.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Captain H. P. Holt, M.C., late 3rd Dragoon Guards, eldest son of Sir Herbert and Lady Holt, of Montreal, and Aileen Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Cairns, of Montreal.

The wedding has taken place at St. Simon's Church, Toronto, of Miss Norah Aileen Cooke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Cooke, to Mr. Robert Michael Willes Chitty, son of Sir Thomas and Lady Willes Chitty, of London, England.

Mr. and Mrs. David Milne, Sarnia, announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Leys, to Mr. Frederick St. Clair Fisher, Hamilton, son of Colonel and Mrs. Charles E. H. Fisher, London. The marriage is to take place early in June.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. D. Paine, of Orillia, announce the marriage of their only daughter, Elizabeth Audrey, to Mr. Allan Ray Jackson, of Trail, B.C., youngest son of the late Allan H. Jackson, M.D., and Mrs. Jackson, of Beccles, Suffolk.

The wedding has taken place at Christ Church, Toronto, of Miss Audrey Drake Kirkpatrick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Kirkpatrick, to Mr. Norman Edward J. Kelk, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Kelk.

Dr. and Mrs. D. de Jersey White, Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Muriel Beatrice, to Dr. J. Neilson Blacklock. The marriage will take place early this month.

IMPORTANT NEW C.P.R. SERVICE.

Hamburg and Quebec via Southampton and Cherbourg.

On June 1 the *Empress of France* arrived at Southampton from Hamburg with many passengers and 1,000 tons of cargo, and left the same day for Quebec via Cherbourg, after embarking passengers and freight.

This voyage marks the second sailing in a fortnightly service maintained by the C.P.R. steamers *Empress of Scotland* and *Empress of France* between the Dominion and the German port on the Elbe. The service is designed to develop travelling and trading facilities from Canada and the western section of the United States, on the one hand, and from Germany and other northern and Central European States, on the other. From Cherbourg the vessels are only about four days in the open sea, before entering the Gulf and River St. Lawrence.

At a luncheon given on board the vessel in Hamburg, Sir George McL. Brown, European manager of the C.P.R., presiding, a welcome was given to this C.P.R. enterprise by representative German and other Continental shippers and merchants.

Those present included Mr. T. J. Smith, European Freight Manager, C.P.R.; Mr. H. G. Dring, European Passenger Manager, C.P.R.; the British Vice-Consul; the Consuls-General, Consuls, and other official representatives of the United States of America, France, Belgium, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Rumania, Poland, and Bulgaria; officials of the port of Hamburg, and distinguished visitors from Vienna, Danzig, Warsaw, Antwerp, Basle, and Prague.

Sir George McLaren Brown, after extending a welcome on behalf of the Canadian Pacific to the guests, representatives of many nations, said he also desired to acknowledge the courteous assistance which the Hamburg port officials had rendered to the company and their new service, which he was confident would materially assist in developing trade between Canada and Central Europe.

They were also desirous of attracting well-to-do passengers of the Middle West of the United States to the many advantages of travelling to their homeland via the St. Lawrence route, with its short open sea voyage, and the charms of the great Canadian river and gulf.

Dr. Sanneman, Harbour Doctor at Hamburg; Mr. Engleman, of the Prague Chamber of Commerce, and other official representatives expressed their pleasure in being present at the gathering on board the *Empress of France*, and wished success to the new service.

Speaking at a later function on board the *Empress of France* Sir George McLaren Brown said that the establishment of the company's service to Hamburg was an effort to restore the channels of trade. The C.P.R. realised that unless these channels of trade were reopened, peace and prosperity in Europe would not be achieved. The Company was endeavouring to realise its responsibilities in this connection. It had a world-wide organisation and influence, and this organisation and influence were being utilised in assisting towards the re-establishment of trade.

After reviewing the history of the construction of the C.P.R. and the establishment of its trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific services, Sir George said: "I would remind those American citizens present that the best and quickest way to travel from Great Britain to the United States is by the St. Lawrence route."

"The Americans should know more of that great and growing country in the north. We believe in Canada, and that we Canadians must become interpreters between Great Britain and the United States. We believe that the peace of the world is bound up in and can only be made possible by the closest possible union between these two great English speaking nations."

"We have had our differences in Canada with the United States. We sometimes snap at one another, but in spite of occasional squabbles Canada and the United States have kept peace for over a 100 years, and I hope it will be kept for another 100 years."

The members of the British Press party who made the round trip from Southampton to Hamburg and back on the *Empress of France*, a number of American correspondents, and representatives of the German Press met at dinner on Monday, May 29, in the Kaiserhoff Hotel, Berlin. This was the largest gathering of British, American, and German Press representatives held in the German capital since the war. Mr. Ernest C. Gill, who presided, extended on behalf of the C.P.R. a welcome to the assembled journalists.

It may be added, on the authority of one of the visitors, that almost all the Hamburg lines are steadily increasing their fleets. The yards are full of work for the account of Hamburg firms, and frequent launches take place, the news of which does not always find its way into publication. In May, 1922, over 1,240 vessels, totalling 1,193,000 tons register, arrived at Hamburg, compared with 1,143 vessels in May, 1913, totalling 1,243,000 tons. The departures in May, 1922, were 1,063 vessels total register tonnage 1,254,000, against 1,469, totalling 1,325,000 tons in May, 1913.

THE CANADIAN BUDGET.

Rigid Public and Private Economy Essential.

In our issue of May 27 we gave a cable summary of the Canadian Budget outlined by the Hon. W. S. Fielding, the Minister of Finance, in his Budget speech. Eleven years ago, when he made his last Budget speech, the story was one of bounding prosperity. Today, as an aftermath of war, it is the gravity of the financial situation that he

For the financial year, 1922-23, he summarized the situation thus:—

Estimated revenue, \$312,029,000.

Estimated expenditure, \$412,083,350.

How was the financial equilibrium to be established? The operation might be painful, but it had to be faced squarely. He had reductions to announce in custom duties, but he had likewise some sweeping increases in taxation. He pleaded for the "deep and earnest need" of economy. He urged that members of Parliament and the people alike should pass a self-denying ordinance. "I would not, however," he added, "have anyone draw the impression that I take a gloomy view of the situation. There is, happily, a brighter side. The worst of commercial and industrial depression is over. Everywhere there is hope and confidence."

The New Taxes.

The new domestic taxes announced are as follows:—

Sales tax increased by 50 per cent.

Passenger automobiles, 5 per cent. up to \$1,200; 10 per cent. above \$1,200.

Confectionery, 5 per cent.

Ale, beer, etc., 15 cents per gallon.

Mineral waters and other soft drinks, 10 cents per gallon.

Cheques, 2 cents up to \$50; 2 cents on each additional \$50.

Insurance, 5 per cent. on premiums paid to unlicensed companies.

Telegrams and cables, increased from 1 cent to 5 cents.

Transfers of stock, increased from 2 cents to 5 cents per share.

Beet sugar, 49 cents per 100 lb.

All the foregoing are under the Special War Revenue Act.

Banks, 1 per cent. on circulation. This is now offset by exemption under income-tax, but the exemption is to be removed.

Customs and Tariff Reductions.

Reductions in Customs duties were announced on the following articles: Mowing Machines, harvesters, binders and reapers.

Cultivators, harrows, horse-rakes, seed drills, manure-spreaders, and weeders.

Ploughs and threshing machines.

Milking machines.

Vegetable grading machines.

Nearly all other agricultural implements are reduced under the general tariff 5 per cent. There is a corresponding reduction on these articles under the British preferential tariff, but practically all are imported under the general tariff.

The reductions in tariff include the following articles: Paper milk bottle caps; glass milk bottles; dairy tin hollowware; milking machines; fruit grading machines; machinery for saw mills; wrought-iron tubing; tools and cant-dogs; gasoline; Manila rope; oiled clothing; oiled hats; liquid medicines (non-alcoholic); cocoa (unsweetened, sweetened, and in powder form); refined sugar; enamelled ware; window shades; cotton fabrics; corsets and cotton clothing; flannels; lustrous, mohair; alpaca and Italian linings; woollen fabrics; rubber clothing; knitted goods; boots and shoes; collars and cuffs; blankets; clothes wringers; British "movie" films; dairy tin hollowware.

Automobiles are now entitled to be entered as settlers' effects by farmers only. It is proposed to admit automobiles valued at not more than \$1,000 by other settlers, as well as by farmers. It is also proposed to admit boats for fishing purposes by settlers as settlers' effects.

Cigars and Cigarettes.

Smokers of expensive brands will have special cause to remember the Budget. The new scaled taxation is somewhat involved. It is aimed particularly to reach the expensive cigar and cigarette.

Legislative Changes.

Acts of last session regarding Consular certificates, valuation for duties, and limiting depreciation on foreign exchange to 50 per cent., are all repealed.

Goods Marking Act repealed, but marking made permissive at option of Government.

Importation of many birds added to prohibited list.

Drawback schedule revised.

* *

As Dominion Day falls on a Saturday this year, the annual dinner held in London to mark the occasion will take place on Friday, June 30.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The Dominion Government has paid \$1,552,355 to the Ontario Department of Public Works upon approved road projects.

TORONTO.—Mr. George Ross, general superintendent of postal services for Canada, has resigned after nearly 50 years' service in the G.P.O.

The annual race for the King's Plate was won by South Shore, of the Thorncliffe stable. Paddle, of the Brookdale stable, the favourite, was second, and El Jesmar third. It was the 63rd contest for 50 guineas, the gift of His Majesty, and \$10,000 added by the Ontario Jockey Club.

Approval was given to the Hon. Manning Doherty's plan for the co-operative marketing of dairy products at a conference attended by many producing dairymen from the Province.

Mr. A. L. McCrimmon has retired from the Chancellorship of McMaster University, which he has held for the past twelve years. The question of a new site for McMaster was mentioned at the Convocation, but this question, as well as the appointment of a new Chancellor, will have to be decided later.

John Armstrong, 10 years; Dr. Milburn Kemp, 16 years; Gordon Kemp, five years. Such were the sentences imposed by Mr. Justice Riddell, following the conviction of the three men on charges of conspiracy and of performing an illegal operation.

HAMILTON.—Ten relatives, including two sons and two daughters, are mentioned as beneficiaries in the will of the late Senator John Milne. The estate left was valued at \$470,241.

Sixty per cent. of the people living in Hamilton own their homes, according to the Assessment Department. Of the 25,301 dwellings in the city, 15,083 are owned by those who occupy them.

The tenth annual report of the Tuckett Tobacco Company, Ltd., shows that net profits of \$249,933 were made last year, compared with \$255,753 in the previous year.

KINGSTON.—On May 17 the Sir Arthur Currie Hall of the Military College was formally opened by the Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Minister and Defence, who also undraped a portrait of General Sir Arthur Currie. Mr. Graham delivered an address eulogising the great work done by Canada's Military College, and what it meant to the country. General Currie was present, and paid a great tribute to the commandant, Major-General Sir Archibald Mardonell.

Colonel W. H. P. Elkins, commanding the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, has been transferred to the command of the Royal Canadian Artillery at Halifax, succeeding Lieut.-Colonel Roy, who in turn goes to Quebec. Colonel Constantine, Professor of Artillery at the Royal Military College, will take over the command of the R.C.H.A. here and also of Petawawa Camp.

KENORA.—Rat trapping ended on May 25, and Indians from the various reservations are bringing in their catches. Prices run from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a skin, and most of the trappers have made good money by their spring hunt.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Mr. Arthur Sauve was re-elected leader of the Provincial Conservative party at the convention here.

Honey produced in the Province is of such a quality as to experience no difficulty in securing orders on foreign markets, in competition with other parts of the American continent. Some time ago samples of Quebec honey were sent to the Province's representative in Belgium, which resulted in an order for 2,000 lb., which was followed up by one for 15,000 lb.

MONTREAL.—Mr. J. F. Savage, for many years a prominent member of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, has been elected president of the organisation for 1922, and Mr. W. Northey vice-president.

—Mr. J. N. Nantel, K.C., has been appointed librarian of the Montreal Bar Library, in succession to Mr. A. Delisle, who is retiring after 25 years' highly-appreciated work.

SHERBROOKE.—A party of boys arrived at the Gibbs Home on May 15 from England in charge of Mr. Keeley. Their ages range from 14 to 17, and they were selected from a total of over 80 who wished to come to Canada and work on the land.

LENNOXVILLE.—The students of Bishop's College presented Rev. Dr. Bedford-Jones with a gold wrist watch as a token of their regard for the late principal of the university. Mrs. Bedford-Jones was made the recipient of a silver mesh bag and a bouquet from the women students of the university.

LAURIERVILLE.—On May 18 a fire started in a blacksmith's shop and spread rapidly, destroying part of this village. The monetary loss may reach \$200,000.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—A summer training camp for the units of the New Brunswick Militia is to be held at Sussex this year.

By-elections to fill the vacancies in the New Brunswick Legislature will take place in St. John and Madawaska counties on June 10, while polling in King's County will take place on June 17.

ST. JOHN.—The La Tour Hotel property, situated on the northern side of King's Square, has been disposed of by auction to Mr. H. A. Powell, K.C., for \$11,000 over all claims and mortgages.

A start has been made by the St. John Drydock and Shipbuilding Company for the pouring of concrete at the site of the dry dock at Courtenay Bay.

MONCTON.—Between 6,000 and 7,000 people visited the first motor exhibition here, held at the Arena Rink. The Ford touring car which was offered for a "door" prize was won by Mr. A. N. Clare, of this city, who held ticket 423.

DALHOUSIE.—Mr. Andrew Barberie has been re-elected mayor by acclamation, and the list of aldermen is the same as last year's, with one exception.

BATHURST.—Old-time industrial activity here is in evidence with the commencement of work at two of the saw mills located in the town.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The timber lands of the Davidson Lumber Co., now in liquidation, have been disposed of by the Royal Trust Co., as trustees, to Hollingsworth, Whitney, of Boston. The lands are situated in Lunenburg, King's, Annapolis, and Queen's counties.

Messrs. Madden and Fales are reported to have completed the purchase of all the land of C. T. White, Limited, in Cumberland and New Brunswick. The purchasing price for both these large properties was not announced, but it is said to be in the vicinity of \$2,000,000. Hollingsworth, Whitney, Limited, will, it is expected, erect pulp mills in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The total value of the product of the Nova Scotia fisheries in 1921 was \$9,755,511, a decrease from the previous year of \$1,987,148, or 23 per cent. The decreased total value shown is the result of a general decrease in prices of fisheries products. Lobster showed an increase in catch of 16,000 cwt., and a decrease in marketed value of \$1,100,000. Cod showed a decrease in catch of 2,000 cwt., and a decrease in marketed value of \$1,200,000. Mackerel, halibut, and salmon showed increases in catch, while haddock, herring, and pollock showed decreases.

WINDSOR.—The University of King's College has conferred an honorary D.C.L. degree on Canon Vernon, general secretary of the Council for Social Service of the Church of England in Canada.

GUYSBORO.—On May 2 the residence of the Hon. J. C. Fors, Minister without Portfolio in the Nova Scotia Government, was destroyed by fire.



PRINCE EDWARD



ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Over \$30,000 will go to the support of a Home for Aged Protestant Ladies, according to the will of Mr. Horace Hazard, wholesale grocer, who died recently, leaving an estate worth \$60,000. Small bequests are made to St. Paul's Church and the Prince Edward Island Hospital.

— Of the total value of silver fox pelts produced in Canada in 1921, which amounted to \$432,130, Prince Edward Island produced \$243,604, or nearly 60 per cent. The value of the live foxes exported from Canada in 1921 was \$277,182.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Two hundred and seven students graduated from the University of Manitoba at the annual Convocation before a packed audience of more than 2,000 relatives and friends. Addresses were delivered by Archbishop Matheson, the Chancellor, and the Rev. H. P. Whidden, D.D., of Brandon College, in which the need for the establishment of fellowships for research work was emphasised. Announcement was made by the Chancellor that Mr. Henry C. Grant, of Manitoba Agricultural College, had been awarded the Hudson's Bay Company's Fellowship of \$1,500 for research work into the cost of present-day farming operations.

—Dr. F. A. Young has been elected president of the Winnipeg Medical Association, Dr. John Sterling vice-president, and Dr. J. D. McQueen, secretary.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.—On May 16 1,500 people from all parts of the district attended the concert by H.M. Scots Guards Band.

BIRNIE.—The unveiling of the memorial tablets to the war heroes of the district, the dedication of the memorial arch, and the formal opening of the memorial park took place last month, the Rev. T. F. Heeney presiding and Brigadier-General Dyer, of Minnedosa; Rev. Dr. W. A. Cooke, of Neepawa; and Rev. T. F. Heeney, of Eden, being among the speakers.

SOMERSET.—At a reorganisation meeting of the Board of Trade here, officers for 1922 were elected as follows: President, Mr. J. P. Lusignan; vice-president, Mr. A. J. Frazer; secretary-treasurer, Mr. R. A. Decosse.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—The total railway mileage in the Province is now 6,269, of which the Canadian Pacific operates 2,777 miles. The aggregate mileage in 1905 was only 1,552; in 1910, 3,259; and in 1915, 6,102.

—The fact that last fall was a poor season for hunting big game in Saskatchewan is shown in a table of comparisons prepared by the Chief Game Guardian. The total number of big game animals taken last year was only 927 as compared with 2,200 in 1920. Last year there were 409 moose captured, as compared with 1,200 the previous year.

By-elections in the Provincial constituencies of North Qu'Appelle and Rosthern will be held on June 12. The Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Highways, will seek re-election in Rosthern, and the Hon. Dr. J. H. Urich in Qu'Appelle. Both were recently elevated to Cabinet rank.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The steamer, *Northland Echo*, left Fort McMurray for Fitzgerald on May 16. This is said to be the earliest sailing on the northern route on record. The *Echo* carried a full cargo of freight and mail, including the winter's accumulation of second-class mail.

—On May 12 the twelfth annual convocation of the University of Alberta, for the awarding of scholarships, prizes, and medals, and the conferring of degrees, was held here.

Announcement has been made by the Hon. Geo. Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, of the appointment of Miss Jessie McMillan, late of Aberdeen, Scotland, and more recently secretary of the ocean travelling staff of the Dominion Council of the Y.W.C.A., as the new director of extension work for women's societies, under the provisions of the new women's institute act. Miss McMillan will enter upon her duties at once. She has been residing here for the past few months.

—Eighty-six per cent. of the student body of the University are Alberta residents. Of the total, 162 are Alberta born. There are 32 professors, including deans, employed; 14 assistant professors, 11 associate professors, 25 lecturers, 5 instructors, 4 with part time, and 25 demonstrators, part time; while there are 13 employees in the extension department.

Pupils enrolled in Alberta public schools total 124,322, with 3,301 school districts operating and 5,320 teachers employed. There are 68 consolidated school districts. Eighty-six new districts were created last year. The school library branch of the Department of Education distributed 51,170 books among the various schools.

CALGARY.—The Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat, and Power Company has acquired outright a big block of natural gas leases, embracing the most important holdings in the Redcliff field, near Medicine Hat.

—While assessments on lands and buildings here have been decreased more than 5½ million dollars this year over 1921, the total mill rate for 1922 will be 48.47 mills, the same as in 1921.

—The dispute between job printers and employers has been settled here by an agreement by which the men will receive 92½ cents an hour for six months and 60 cents an hour thereafter. They formerly received \$1 an hour.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The Police Commission has refused to revoke its order for the strict enforcement of the Lord's Day Act in this city.

Replying to a request of the Board of Trade that the Federal Government should grant a subsidy for a proposed dry dock here, the Hon. J. H. King, Federal Minister of Public Works, stated that, after a thorough investigation into the dry dock situation on the Pacific coast, the Government would not be warranted in continuing the subsidy; and that, owing to the progress already made with the dry dock at Esquimalt, and the serious loss and liability that would be likely incurred by leaving the work at Victoria in an uncompleted condition, it was considered advisable to continue that work. Nearly two million dollars have been expended on the Esquimalt dry dock, which is to cost \$5,000,000.

VANCOUVER.—At a cost of approximately \$500,000, the Granby Mining and Smelting Company will install a huge new hydro-electric plant at Anyox, northern British Columbia, this summer, which is intended to eliminate entirely the necessity for steam-generated power for the company's big plant and smelter. The management has just awarded a contract for the erection of a mammoth water storage dam which alone will cost close to \$350,000.

—The fixing of a charter for a ship with bulk grain to England was completed on May 17. This is another step in the development of the grain trade of this port. The vessel will take 250,000 bushels of Alberta and Saskatchewan wheat.

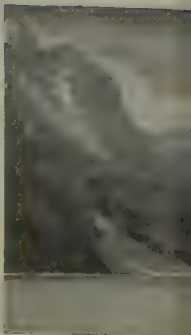
—Imprisonment in the penitentiary was ordered by Mr. Justice Murphy for 18 prisoners convicted at the assizes here. The heaviest sentence was seven years for Hoy Ching for having \$15,000 worth of cocaine in his possession. Two prisoners convicted of robbery with violence were sentenced to five years and 20 lashes each, and a third to two years and five lashes for a similar offence.

—The steamship company of Dodwell and Company, with connections in the United Kingdom and France, as well as in North America, is taking over the canning interests of the Western Packers, Limited, Vancouver, and will handle the export of canned salmon from their plants this year.



THE COLD WATER POOL, BANFF.

The Banff-
Windermere
Highway.
(See page 259.)



LAKE LOUISE



MIRROR LAKE, ONE OF THE LAKES IN THE CLOUDS, LAKE LOUISE.



THE BOW



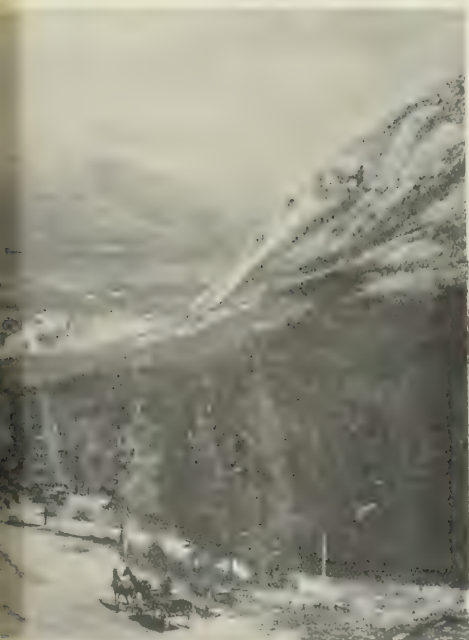
ON THE SHORES OF LAKE WINDERMERE, IN



OF THE ROCKIES.



THE HOT SULPHUR POOL, BANFF



LEY, CANAL.



THE VALLEY OF THE TEN PEAKS, NEAR LAKE LOUISE.



SAL KOOTENAY DISTRICT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Dominion Textile Company, Limited.

Profit and Loss Account.

For Twelve Months Ended March 31st, 1922.

Mar. 31st, 1921—Balance at Credit ...	\$4,030,591.03
Mar. 31st, 1922—Manufacturing Profit ...	1,768,861.57
Mar. 31st 1922—Interest on Investments ...	138,370.95
	<u>\$6,543,820.25</u>
Mar. 31st, 1922—Interest and Discount on Bonds, and Rent Account ...	\$ 750,586.68
Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts ...	50,000.00
Dividend—Preferred Stock ...	135,842.00
—Common Stock ...	600,000.00
Balance at Credit ...	5,007,700.57
	<u>\$6,543,820.25</u>

Audited and Reported on—
P. S. ROSS & SONS,
Chartered Accountants
MONTREAL, MAY 20TH, 1922.

H. S. HOLT, Vice-President
F. G. DANIELS, Director

GENERAL BALANCE

For Twelve Months Ended March 31st, 1922.

Liabilities

Capital—Common Stock ...	\$5,000,000.00
—Preferred Stock ...	1,940,600.00
Bonds—Dom. Textile Co. Ltd. ...	6,449,000.00
—Dom. Cotton Mills Co. ...	2,551,000.00
	<u>\$15,940,600.00</u>
Deposits ...	83,581.59
Open Accounts (including Reserve for Income Tax) ...	1,307,681.94
Allowance—Wages ...	172,825.00
—Interest on Bonds ...	70,510.00
—Pref. Dividend ...	33,960.50
TOTAL LIQUID LIABILITIES ...	<u>\$1,758,559.03</u>
Reserve—for Pension Fund, Bad Debts and Plant Renewals ...	2,694,254.70
Profit and Loss Account ...	5,007,700.57
	<u>\$25,401,114.30</u>

Assets

Land, Buildings and Machinery ...	\$15,497,654.48
Raw Cotton ...	\$ 290,520.09
Stock Mfg. and in Process ...	880,994.19
Supplies ...	350,001.70
Cash and Bills Receivable ...	1,391,844.82
Open Accounts ...	2,552,925.03
Insurance ...	135,000.00
Investments ...	4,122,264.99
TOTAL LIQUID ASSETS ...	<u>\$9,093,450.82</u>
	<u>\$25,401,114.30</u>

Indirect Liabilities ... } \$33,000.00
Bills Receivable under discount ...

H. S. HOLT, Vice-President
F. G. DANIELS, Director

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS
DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED
GENERAL MAN.

We certify that we have audited the financial books and records of the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, for the year ended March 31st, 1922, and that we have obtained all the information and explanations required by us.

Upon comparing the above Balance Sheet and Relative Profit and Loss Statement are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

(Signed) P. S. ROSS & SONS,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, Auditors

MONTREAL, MAY 20TH, 1922.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

The Moral of Genoa.

"Genoa has made one thing clear: the nations must act in concert in dealing with the German and Russian problems. Their individual attitudes are so conflicting that separate action must result in irreparable damage. There must be an adjustment of attitudes and policies and agreement among the nations. The airing of the difficulties at Genoa impresses on the world the importance of a settlement." *Ottawa Journal*.

Too Great or Too Small.

"In both the Militia and naval estimates the Dominion Government occupies an indefensible position. It should either have cut these services out altogether, or have retained them in a condition to be of some use. As ornaments, they are still expensive; as utilities, they are non-existent." *Winnipeg Tribune*.

Canada and Empire Defence.

"Canada's naval question resolves itself into one simple proposition: do the Canadian people accept the principle of sharing in the Empire's common defence? If we accept that principle, then the King Government's proposals are unworthy of a self-respecting people. If we don't accept the principle, then common manliness dictates that we say so in unmistakable terms. In other words, are we or are we not partners in the British Commonwealth?" *Ottawa Journal*.

Welcoming New Citizens.

"So Canada takes down her quarantine notice and holds out her hand to the new settlers. The new policy involves increased responsibilities of considerable gravity. If we are to let down the bars and send out invitations, however timed may be the language in which they are couched, we must provide machinery at this end that will enable us to fulfil our responsibilities. We must organise our welcome to the new citizens. Every one of these new citizens will have to assume a share of our debt amounting to about \$300. He will have to work to help us pay the interest on our appalling railway deficits. He will have to produce, to carry his share of the load. He will do so with a better will and a stronger determination if we make him one of us the day he arrives." *Montreal Star*.

Brief and Breezy.

"June is the month when one must make the great decision whether to give the blushing bride a berry spoon, a pie knife, or a pickle fork." *Ottawa Journal*.

"Irrigation is a good thing, but residents of the flooded districts in Manitoba are convinced that it can be overdone." *Vancouver Province*.

"Henceforth let us employ as our national device: 'God Save Canada'—for Canada has found it too costly to make provision for saving herself." *Halifax Chronicle*.

"The Nova Scotia man who got a fish-bone in his windpipe at an Ottawa hotel should again be reminded that up here we don't inhale them." *Ottawa Journal*.

—* *—

Describing "The Advance of Medical Science throughout the Empire" before the Royal Colonial Institute recently, Dr. A. Cowan Guthrie said in Canada very special work had been done in connection with tuberculosis, and in the Sanitarium of Manitoba even the light treatment (that is, treatment by ultra violet rays) had been used with favourable results.

Out of a total of 883 prisoners released on parole from penitentiaries, prisons, and reformatories of Canada, in the fiscal year ending March, 1921, only 28 (3.17 per cent.), had their licences revoked. Out of the 28, 10 (35.7 per cent.) were pardoned for non-compliance with conditions, and 12 paroled prisoners (1.35 per cent.) had to forfeit their licences as a result of subsequent conviction. This total of parole delinquents was the smallest for any year since the inception of the Act in 1899.

The Board of Trade have received through the Foreign Office eight silver medals and two bronze medals, with diplomas, which have been awarded by the President of the French Republic to certain members of the crew of the s.s. *Monteagle*, of Vancouver, in recognition of their services to the French s.s. *Hsin Tien*, which was wrecked on the Lamocks on April 8, 1921.

A miner, giving evidence before the Conciliation Board at Banff, Alta., said that in 1921 he had made over \$2,008 in working 170 days as a contract miner and 20 to 30 days on company's work; while two of his sons earned \$1,920 and over \$2,016 respectively, making the total family earnings \$6,135.

Appreciation of the help extended by Canada at the time of the great famine in Honan Province, China, last year, has been shown by the bestowal of special orders by the Republic of North China upon representative Canadian clergymen and upon the Canadian missionaries in the Province.

A GRAND CIRCLE MOTOR TOUR.

The Rockies and the Banff-Windermere Highway.

A slender blue ribbon of trail, 5,000 miles long, threading together the ten finest scenic jewels of the Western continent—that is what Western motor maps will show by the end of this summer. It is called the "Grand Circle Tour," and it will offer the most wonderful variety of natural scenery accessible by any motor road in the world.

One last link in the chain, only a few miles now in length, remains to be completed. Then the road will be open to the motorists of the continent. This unfinished section, from the Vermilion summit near Banff, Alberta, in the Canadian Pacific Rockies, down to the Columbia Valley, will, Canadian Government engineers say, be ready for traffic by August. Throughout the past winter, in spite of the difficult conditions occasioned by the heavy snowfall in the mountains, a force of men was busily engaged clearing the last nine miles. With the coming of spring all that remained to be done was the grading and widening of the unfinished portion of the road. Then the great leap, dream of a few far-visions men, will be completed, and the stream of tourists may flow along this unparalleled motor highway.

This will mean that the motorist may start at Calgary, Alberta—as this is a loop highway he may, of course, start at any other point on it as he desires—travel west through the grassy foothills to the great front door of the Rockies, which is, incidentally, the gateway to the Banff National Park. At Banff, where there is already a motor camp-site as well as several good hotels, he may linger to bathe in the radium hot springs, play golf among the clouds, or fish in some of the numerous well-stocked lakes or streams of the locality. From Banff the road proceeds westward to Castle, thence by a short detour to the wonderful Lake Louise region and on to Moraine Lake and the rugged sublimity of the Valley of the Ten Peaks. Returning, it climbs by easy grades to the Vermilion Pass, 5,204 feet, then drops down to the Columbia Valley, through the Kootenay National Park, to Lake Windermere and the village of Invermere on its shore.

Every mile of the way through the Canadian Parks has been built with an eye to easy travelling and scenic grandeur. Giant peaks, often helmeted with a snow cap centuries old, guard the way. Deer, wild sheep, elk, and goat may be seen feeding fearlessly on the slopes, and practically every valley holds a blue lake stocked with trout. From the Divide the road runs through hitherto unopened country, which is one of the richest both in scenery and big game in the Rockies. From Invermere it drops south, skirts the beautiful Windermere and Columbia lakes, the latter the source of the mighty Columbia River, through deep-shaded forests to the International Boundary, which it cuts just north of Metairie, Washington. From Bonnetts Ferry, it swings south over excellently constructed roads through Spokane, Walla Walla, and Pendleton, where it links up with the Columbia Highway from Portland. Then it drops down past the eastern entrance to Crater Lake, National Park, to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

From this point a short detour will allow the motorist to see the famous Yosemite as well as Grant Park and Sequoia Park, the home of the giant redwoods. Then, travelling east, he may visit the Grand Canyon and proceed north via Salt Lake City to the Yellowstone Park. From Yellowstone one day's journey will take him north to the United States Glacier National Park, and less than two hours more to the International Boundary. Following the trail to Cardston, he may make a short detour to Waterton Lakes Park in Southern Alberta, thus completing his tenth National Park.

Thousands of motorists, it is expected, will follow this scenic highway as soon as it is thrown open. American motorists will want to come north to see the glories of the Rockies; Canadian motorists will want to see beautiful California and the

wonder of the Grand Canyon and the Yosemite. To mean an international exchange of money is important to many an industry, as well as the travel international good.

The new road also opens up an all-Banff, Lake Windermere, the trip over the Crow-Northern to the north. It is a two-mile trip for Canada. The most wonderful scenery in the Rockies, in which for the whole distance the tourist will either be amazed or in full view of the snow peak.

(See photographs on centre double.)

OBITUARY.

At St. John, N.B.: Dr. William R. Wilkes, late C.A.M.A.

At Bathurst, N.B.: Mr. Edward L. O'Brien (62), police magistrate.

At Dartmouth, N.S.: Mr. F. W. Hetherington, son of the Provincial Assistant Emigration Agent at Halifax, from effects of gas at Hooze, 1916.

At Montreal.—Rev. Angus MacCallum, a native of Glasgow, who entered the Presbyterian ministry here in 1861; Mr. Thomas Watson (78), formerly of the Bank of British North America, a native of Waterhams Darvel, Scotland; Rev. James Roy, LL.D. (87); Mr. Herbert L. Wallis (78), a native of Derby, and for many years mechanical superintendent of the G.T. Railway.

THE SALVATION ARMY WEEKLY CONDUCTED PARTIES TO CANADA

provide exceptional facilities for men, women and children travellers by sea and land. Our Women's Lodges are to be found from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Our organisation is unparalleled. In-interested up-to-date advice freely given on any point concerning Inter-Imperial Migration. Assisted passages in approved cases.

Write for particulars to—THE SECRETARY FOR EMIGRATION, Migration House, 3 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4

12 Pembroke Place, Liverpool; 203 Hope Street, Glasgow; 50 High Street Southampton; 63 Main Street, Dundee; and 51 St. Nicholas Street, Aberdeen.

ONTARIO

is one of the leading gold-producing countries in the world, possesses one of the richest silver-mining fields ever discovered, and is the main source of the British Empire's supply of nickel.

The following figures give the output of some of Ontario's principal minerals in 1921.

GOLD	...	...	709,509 ozs.
Silver	...	...	8,412,059 ozs.
Copper	...	...	3,070,719 lbs.
Nickel, Metallic	...	...	5,430,147 lbs.
Nickel, Oxide	...	...	1,402,019 lbs.
Lead, Pig	...	...	3,570,222 lbs.

Four Ontario Gold mines have already paid in dividends and bonuses to their shareholders, \$21,890,110.

Three Ontario Silver mines have similarly paid \$44,708,297 in dividends and bonuses—more than ten times the total of their issued capital stock.

For information and free booklets write:

Agent-General for Ontario, 163 Strand, London, W.C.2.

ALBERTA, CANADA,

BETWEEN EDMONTON AND CALGARY.

LOVELY CLIMATE.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
TO BE SOLD.

OVER 2,000 ACRES, enclosed with wire fence, about one-half under cultivation. The whole forms an excellent MIXED FARM, fully stocked, and very suitable for pure bred herd.

CAPITAL RESIDENCE of three sitting rooms, six or more bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.), and usual office. VERANDAH OVERLOOKING FINE LAKE.

Centrally located throughout. Ample garage and stabling accommodation and several outbuildings.

FIRST-CLASS DUCK AND PRAIRIE CHICKEN SHOOTING ON THE PROPERTY.

Going concern being fully worked. Full particulars of GIDDY & GIDDY 114 Regent Street, S.W.1.



VIEW OF THE HOUSE



VIEW OF THE HOUSE FROM CORRAL

Our International Banking Service

Separate Foreign Exchange Departments, under specialists, are maintained at our London, New York, Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto Branches, as well as at the Head Office in Winnipeg. No more complete Foreign Exchange organization exists in Canadian banking. Our statistical service offers vital assistance to business men in their import and export trade relations.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1865.

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.

LONDON OFFICES: 6 PRINCES STREET, E.C.2, 26 HAYMARKET, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November, 1921) \$152,625,386.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital, £5,000,000.

Paid-up Capital, £1,100,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,100,000.

Head Office: EDINBURGH.

London Office: 37 NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.4

WILLIAM CARNOGIE, General Manager; GEORGE A. HUNTER, Secretary.

T. C. RIDDELL, Manager; DUGALD SMITH, Assistant Manager.

The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken, and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London retired on terms which will be furnished on application.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4 p.c., 1922, 106½.
British Columbia.—4½ p.c. Ins., 1941, 93½.
Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 86½; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 78½; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 84½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 88½; 4 p.c. Siks., 1940-50, 89 9/16; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 84; 4½ p.c., 1902-25, 99½.
New Brunswick.—4 p.c., 1949, 84½.
Newfoundland.—4 p.c., 1913-38, 84; 4 p.c. Ins., 1935, 90; 4 p.c. Cons., 1936, 88½; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1950, 77; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1952, 75½; 3½ p.c., 1941-78, 78½.
Ontario.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1946, 81½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1945-65, 99½.
Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 77½; 4 p.c., 1888, 96; 4 p.c., 1934, 92½.
Saskatchewan.—4 p.c., 1931, 86½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—5 p.c., 1933-44, 98½.
Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 84½; 4½ p.c., 1930-51, 86½; 4½ p.c., 1932-52, 93½; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 98½; 1923-53, 99½.
Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 60½; 4 p.c., 1932, 83½; 4 p.c. 1948-50, 80; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 90.
Point Grey.—4½ p.c., 1906-61, 73.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 99½; 3½ p.c., 72½.
Regina.—5 p.c., 1923-63, 90½.
St. John.—4 p.c., 1934, 79½.
Saskatoon.—4½ p.c., 1941-61, 79½.
S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1962, 81.
Toronto.—3½ p.c., 1920, 91; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 82½; 4½ p.c., 1948, 92.
Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1931, 84; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 81½; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 80½; 4½ p.c., 1953, 80; 4½ p.c., 1923-33, 98.
Victoria.—4 p.c., 1962, 66½; 4½ p.c., 1962, 80.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 90½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 90.

Railways.

Alberta and Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c. Bds., 97.
Algoma Cent. Temls.—Stamped, 15.
Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c., 28.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 94½.
Buffalo and Lake Huron.—84.
Calgary and Edmonton.—4 p.c., 76½.
Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 105½, 77.
Can. Northern.—4 p.c., 1930, 95; 4 p.c. Perp., 69; 3 p.c., 1953, 63; 4 p.c., 1930, 66½; 4 p.c. Alta., 81; 4 p.c. Sask., 81½; 1½ p.c., 1958, 78; 4 p.c., 1934, 93; 5 p.c. Int. Charge., 83½; 5 p.c. Land, 98½; Ont. 1½ p.c., 1938, 80; 4 p.c. Perp., 60½; 3½ p.c. Dom., 78½; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 84½; Que. 4 p.c. Perp., 68½; Western 4½ p.c., 1942, 91½.
Can. Pacific.—1664; Non. Cum. Pref., 77; 7 p.c. Perp. Bds., 80; Non. Cum., 90½; Spec. Inv. to gr. Note, 114.
Deluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1910, 72½.
Grand Trunk.—2½; 3 p.c. Guar., 75½; 1st Bond, 17½; 2nd Bond, 81; 3rd Bond, 97½; 1st Bond, Cap. Perp., 5 p.c., 97½; Perp.

4 p.c., 78½; Gt. Westn. Bond, 5 p.c. Perp., 97.
Grand Trunk Pac.—3 p.c. 1962, 71½; 4 p.c. 1955A, 75½; 4 p.c. 1955B, 75½; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 77½; 4 p.c. Debs., 29; Branch 4 p.c. Sask., 87½.
Ontario and Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 95½.
Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 92½.
Quebec and Lake St. John.—4 p.c. Debs., 70.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—8 p.c., and Debs., 105½.
Brit. Empire Trust.—Pf. Ord., 14½.
Bk. of Montreal.—Lond. Reg., 48½.
Calgary and Edmonton Land.—3/6.
Can. Bk. of Commerce.—41½.
Can. Nth. West.—Com., 30.
Can. Nthn. Prairie Land.—35/-.
Hudson's Bay.—Pref., 6 13/16; Pref., 96/3.
Royal Bk. of Can.—45.
San Antonio.—Deposit Recpts., 10½.
Trust and Loan of Can.—18½.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction.—52½; Pref., 93½.
B.C. Elect.—Def., 74; Pref. Ord., 70½; Perp. Pref., 81½.
Can. Gen. Elect.—7 p.c. Cum. Pfc., 115½.
Cities Service.—Com., 255.
Montreal Water.—4½ p.c. Prior Lien Bds., 90½.
Shawinigan.—Cap., 115; 5½ p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 111½.
Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 89.
Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 77.
Winnipeg Elect. Ry.—4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 75.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 61.
Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 95½.
Dom. Iron and Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 84½.
Dom. Steel Corp.—6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 83½.
Lake Superior.—Cap., 11½; 5 p.c. Bds., 77.
Steel of Can.—6 p.c. Bds., 108.

Mines.

Mond Nickel.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 23½; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 18½; 8 p.c. Debs., 110½.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp. of Can.—Com., 57.
Beinson and Hedges (Can.)—8½ p.c. Debs., 95½.
B.C. Breweries.—6 p.c. Gld. Bds., 72½.
Brit. Controlled Oilfids.—11/3; 7 p.c. Pref., 12/3.
Can. Steamships.—Com., 23½.
Can. Cement.—6 p.c. Bds., 105½.
Can. Westn. Natural Gas.—Com., 7½.
Can. Westn. Lumber.—4½ p.c. Debs., 65; 5 p.c. Inc., 15; Com., 14½.
Furness Withy.—30/1½; Pref., 9.
Imm. Tob. of Can.—20/0; Pref., 21/-.
Marconi of Can.—11/4.
Spanish River Pulp and Paper.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 101.

Grand Trunk Railway Co.—Notice is given that the transfer books of the Perpetual 5 per cent. Debenture Stock (Grand Trunk Borrowed Capital) and Perpetual 4 per cent. Cons. Deb. Stock will be closed from June 14 to July 13, both days inclusive. Warrants for the interest accrued to June 30, 1922, will be forwarded on July 13 to all proprietors of those stocks registered on June 14. The transfer books of the 5 per cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock (Great Western Borrowed Capital) and 4 per cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock (Northern Borrowed Capital) will be closed from July 15 to July 31, both days inclusive. Warrants for the half-year to July 31, 1922, will be forwarded on that date to all proprietors of those stocks registered on July 15.

Province of Saskatchewan 5½ per cent. Reg. Stock, 1924-34.—The Union Bank of Canada gives notice that the transfer books of the above stock will be closed from June 14 to June 30, both days inclusive, for the preparation of warrants for the half yearly interest due July 1, 1922.

CANADA

and

THE KIRKLAND LAKE GOLD AREA

Thro' the Tough-Oakes have become familiar terms in England to-day.

LEBEL LODGE, LTD., with its 170 acres, a little east of Tough-Oakes and on the same great vein-system, will yet become known the world over.

LEBEL LODGE is one of the husky young developments in Kirkland, still in its growing pains, just financing its first developments at 25c. per share. It is appealing to the public for funds on the merits of its nine known gold-bearing veins, its geology, location, fairness of promotion and sound executive ability.

Property is fully patented, over 100 acres owned outright and only \$8000 owing on the rest of its property. Send for Prospectus, etc., to Head Office, and get in on the ground floor away from commissions and rake-offs, etc.

HEAD OFFICE:

8 SILVER ST., COBALT, CAN.

Prospectus, etc., will be forwarded by first mail in response to the cable words: "Lebel Lodge, Cobalt, Canada," and address.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents

THE LONDON MARKET.

THROCKMORTON STREET, LONDON.

Friday, June 9.

Thursday, June 8.

There has not been a great deal of activity on the Stock Exchange during the past week, the incidence of the Whitson holidays being restrictive, while the Irish situation is also regarded with some recurrence of anxiety. On the other hand, the Continental position is judged to have further improved, though there are still difficulties in the way of an international agreement for the flotation of a Reparations Loan for Germany. Gift-edged issues have been irregular, despite the disbursements of over 50 millions in War Loan and other interests. Home rails remain recurrently active and strong, and the undertone is still very robust. South American rails are checked without pronounced tendency. In the foreign market there has not been much business. French loans advanced, but are now under stress. Elsewhere the tone has been irregular. Mines still hang fire, and the oil share market has been chilled by the announcement of reduced dividends by the Shell and Royal Dutch Companies. Rubbers are idle and industrials unsteady. Canadian securities have been steady to dull without any sustained activity. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have not varied. The 3½ per cents. are called 78½ ex the dividend. Municipal bonds have been idle. In the railroad group Canadian Pacifics have improved a little to 188, but Grand Trunk issues have turned heavy again owing to the character of Canadian comment on the poor annual figures. There are many falls of ½ to 1, and the Guaranteed Fours at 75½ are 2 down. Hudson's Bays in the land group hold around 6 11-16, and lower-priced shares have been steady. Among industrials there has not been much movement, but Dominion Steels exceptionally have spurted 8 to 41½. Canadian Cars at 29½ are a point up. Canada Cement Common has not varied, but the Pref. at 103½ is 3 better. Shawinigan Water has not varied. Brazil Traction has lost a fraction at 52½, and Mexican traction issues show occasional falls of ½ to 1.

- * *

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, May 26.

Last week trading was somewhat less active, and there were numerous recessions in prices, but these were due, at least in part, to profit-taking after the strong rise of late, and to offset these there were numerous advances which as a rule were considerably greater than the declines. Thus, while the heaviest declines during the week were 2½ points by Wabasso, 2½ by Mackay and 2 by Wayagamack, Canada Forgings improved 15 points, Tuckett 5½, Brazilian Traction and Can. Cement 4½ each, Carriage Factories and Dominion Bridge 4 each, Steel of Canada 3½, Asbestos and Dominion Cannery 3 each, and there were numerous other gains of from 2½ downwards.

This week, after opening quietly on Monday, activity was to some extent repressed by the imminence of the Budget statement on Tuesday, and the fact that this would be followed by the holiday on Wednesday. On Monday Brazilian was the most active stock, but lost ½, while Steel of Canada showed continued strength, B.E. Steel Common and 2nd Pref. both improved fractionally, and Penmans, with a rise of 3 points, reached a new high price for the year. The papers were quiet with the exception of the Riordon stocks, of which the Pref. rose 3 and the Com. 1½. During the past few days Riordon has been consistently strong, this being due partly to an encouraging statement in regard to the company's current business, which has recently been issued by the Boston News Bureau. This reports that the company is making money, with the Kipawa Mills running to capacity, the mills

at Hawke Bay and Clamnet Early Bay, and the Lacfontaine Co. doing well. It is stated that the company has been making some progress in working its way out of its financial predicament.

On Tuesday trading was less active. Brazilian was the leader, but lost 4, and among the paper stocks Riordon improved 1 and Laur. 1. Price Bros. lost 1, and most of the rest lost fractionally. On Wednesday and yesterday discussion naturally centred upon the alterations in taxation under the new Budget. The general view seems to be that most of these will exercise very little effect on the stock markets, but strong exception is taken to one or two points, notably the graduation feature of the tax on cheques. This it is felt will impose great hardship on financial business in general, and it is suggested that it will most injuriously affect the market for Victory and other Government bonds. The margin of profit on which these bonds are handled by the big bond houses is sometimes as low as 5 cents per \$100, while members of the stock exchanges trade in Victory Bonds on the basis of ¼ per cent. This tax will, of course, affect practically all classes of business, and especially big companies such as the railways, which have very large pay rolls. The members of the Montreal Stock Exchange are presenting a petition to the Minister of Finance with the object of securing, if possible, a moderation of this new tax.

Yesterday the Budget announcements were one cause of some selling in the morning, but this was followed by a recovery later in the day, from which it is deduced that large holders of stock are confident that the market will continue strong. Quebec Railway was the most active and, after falling back, recovered to within half a point of its opening price. Atlantic Sugar was the strong feature, rising 1½, and Toronto Railway was the heaviest loser with a decline of 1½ on a small turnover of shares. Riordon continued to improve, but the other paper stocks were generally easier.

Among prices at the close of business yesterday Abitibi was 52; Asbestos Corporation 56; Atlantic Sugar 25; B.E. Steel 12, 1st Pref. 74½, 2nd Pref. 29½; Brompton 31; Can. Car 25½; Can. Cement 66½, Pref. 93; Can. Cottons 90; Can. Forgings 40; Can. Gen. Elec. 89½; C.S.S. Lines 22½, Pref. 52; Cons. Smelting 23; Dom. Bridge 74; Dom. Cannery 33; Dom. Textile 152; Kaministiquia 83½; Laurentide 86½; Mont. Power 91; Nat. Breweries 57½; Ogilvie Pref. 112 xd; Ottawa Power 86½; Price Bros 43½; Quebec Rly. 28½; Riordon 12, Pref. 19; Shawinigan 106; Span River 89½, Pref. 95½; St. Maurice 85; Steel of Can. 74½, Pref. 97½; Toronto Rly. 65; Wayagamack 51½; Winnipeg Rly. 40½, Pref. 85.

It is announced that the Manitoba Government has not accepted any of the bids received in reply to its recent call for tenders for the new issue of \$2,000,000 30-year 5 per cent. bonds. Nine bids were received, the highest being one at the rate of 96.47 by the Dominion Securities Corporation. The provincial treasurer had expected to get par for the issue and states his opinion that the fact that the recent Dominion Government issue of \$100,000,000 had not yet been entirely absorbed by the market was partly the reason for the low price offered for the Manitoba bonds.

An issue of \$302,225 of 6 per cent. bonds, repayable in ten year instalments of the City of Kitchener, Ontario, has been awarded to Aemilius Jarvis and Co., whose bid was at the rate of 101.13.

The Municipal Bankers' Association has purchased an issue of \$38,824 20-year 5½ per cent. bonds of the City of Guelph at the price of 101.59. Eighteen bids were received for the issue.

Mr J. M. Macdonnell has been appointed manager of the National Trust Company's office in Montreal, to succeed Mr. J. McDonald, who has resigned.

MINING NOTES.

It is noted that the average value of the ore being now treated at the Deane Mines is approximately \$25 per ton. Calculations based on these values give rise to a suggestion that the company may be able to transport capital at the rate of \$4 per ton in instead of \$24 in addition to the regular dividend.

At the annual meeting of Armstrong Gold, Limited, held recently, it was announced that the future of the property was assured. The president explained that although the property had been reserved on the account of one of the 200 ft. level and that there had been a check over by Mr. J. B. Farrell of London. The company also has a contribution of \$100,000, 200 and 400 ft. levels. A vein had also been made of independent sections of ore from the 200 ft. level, and these were found to average over \$10 per ton. At the 200 ft. level the ore was found to be of two distinct grades. Value than at the 200 ft. level. A vein has been encountered some 220 feet from the shaft which gave most encouraging prospects and was taken as indicating an extended future for the mine. Work done at the mine last year included sinking the shaft from the 200 foot to the 400 foot level and establishing a level at a depth of 190 feet, where approximately one thousand feet of cross cutting and drifting was made, opening 2 veins 150, 152, and 154 to considerable lengths. These veins have proved to be a very high grade ore.

New buildings were added and logs cut for the mine and other structures. Much of the machinery for the new mill is now on hand, as well as cement, sand and other materials. In January the sinking of the shaft to 500 feet was begun.

Since the close of its financial year, on March 31 last, the Selukwe Gold Mining and Finance Company has applied for and been allotted 98,000 shares of 5s. each, making the total interest in the British Canadian Silver Corporation, Ltd., 1,000,000 shares out of a total of 1,600,000 shares of 5s. each. The British Canadian Silver Corporation, among other assets, is mainly concerned in approximately 60 per cent. interest in the B.C. Silver Mines, Ltd., capital \$1,000,000, all issued—a Canadian undertaking which owns two extensive blocks of ore-bearing ground adjacent to the north and south of the well-known Premier Gold Mine, near Stewart, British Columbia.

It is reported from Timmins that by the end of May shaft-sinking operations will be under way on the Goldale property. The work is being undertaken by the Lewisohns of the Kerr Lake Mining Co. The object is to endeavour to locate a continuation of the rich zone of mineralisation on which the Hollander and McIntyre ore bodies are situated.

It is now understood that reports that the McIntyre-Porcupine Co. might increase its dividend rate will not be substantiated in fact. Ore possibilities of the mine are to be explored and developed; several new levels are being opened down to 2,000 ft. It is expected that by early next year the carbonaceous ore will all have been treated by the mill addition constructed for that purpose, and the whole plant will then be able to treat 1,000 tons of ore per day.

The Tough Oakes mill is treating about 70 tons daily. Underground operations are being extended. The ore hitherto has mainly been drawn from the main deposit at the 400 ft. level; a long cross cut at the 400 ft. level and another at the 550 ft. level are being pushed forward.

Work is in operation at the recently-discovered placer claims at Three Mile Creek, which is a branch of L'Amour Creek, which joins the North Thompson River at Mount Olie, on the C.N.R. in British Columbia. It is stated that the gold occurs in nuggets up to \$10 in value. Fine gold is present on most of the claims, and flake gold occurs with sufficient frequency to give encouragement to prospectors. Lands in the vicinity have been extensively staked. Development work will be, it is said, a hydraulic proposition.

THE NORTH SASKATCHEWAN LAND COMPANY.

In 1911 an issue of 6 per cent. Thirty-year Sterling Bonds of the North Saskatchewan Land Company was made under the auspices of Messrs. Spurling and Co. The remaining land owned by the company was sold under an order of the Canadian Courts and the proceeds returned to the bondholders. So far two payments have been made—20 per cent. and 10 per cent., and a further small distribution is expected later.

When the control of the land was placed in the hands of the Receiver, Mr. John F. Hansen, the late manager, entered into the land business in Louisiana.

Messrs. Spurling and Co. (says the *Financial Times*) have now received a letter from Mr. Hansen stating that he has been advised that the final proceeds of the sale will result in a considerable loss to the bondholders. Although the misfortunes of the company were due to conditions prevailing just before the outbreak of war, yet he feels keenly the unfortunate outcome because the bonds were offered largely on his recommendation. He therefore has decided to make good the loss so far as it is in his power. So he has notified his willingness to prepare a mortgage charge against the assets of the Louisiana Landowners Company, of which he is the principal owner, for the purpose of creating an issue of Income bonds or Debentures to be distributed among the owners of the North Saskatchewan Land Company bonds.

It is understood that the Louisiana Landowners Company owns or controls 30,000 acres of land in the delta of the Mississippi River.

Messrs. Spurling have accepted on behalf of the bondholders Mr. Hansen's offer, and promise an early announcement in order that holders should not part with their bonds pending the official announcement.

— * * —

Imperial Tobacco of Canada.—Ordinary dividend of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. declared payable June 28, rate of exchange 4.41s per £ sterling.

Brazilian Traction Light and Power.—Quarterly dividend of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Cumulative Preference shares is payable July 1 to shareholders of record June 15.

Molson's Bank.—A dividend of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. (being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum) has been declared upon the capital stock for the current quarter, payable by the London County, Westminster, and Parr's Bank on July 3.

Canada Landed and National Investment.—A dividend of $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. (being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum) on the paid-up capital stock of the company has been declared for the quarter to June 30, payable at the offices of the company, 23 Toronto Street, Toronto, on and after July 3, to shareholders of record June 15. Payments to shareholders in Great Britain will be at the current rate of exchange.

Canadian Crop Prospects.—The Bank of Montreal have received the following cable from the head office at Montreal: "Warm weather and plentiful rain give crops excellent start throughout. Prairie Provinces—Wheat 2 in. to 4 in. high some districts; coarse grain seeding nearly completed. Ontario—Similar conditions; hay promises large crop; fruit bloom abundant. Quebec—Prospects good hay crop. Maritime Province—Season fortnight late; fruit trees Annapolis Valley heavy bloom. British Columbia—Season fortnight late; crops fair condition."

The Temiscouate Railway.—Gross earnings for April: \$34,348; operating expenses, \$29,344.

Canadian General Electric Co.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2 Lombard Street, E.C.3, announces that the directors of the above company have declared a dividend of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the common stock for the three months ending June 30, 1922, payable July 1, to shareholders of record June 15. The transfer books will not be closed.

INSURANCE IN CANADA.

Life and Fire Figures for Last Year.

The statistical abstract of insurance in Canada for 1921, just issued by the Insurance Branch at Ottawa, shows that the net amount of new life insurance issued and paid in cash in the Dominion last year was \$54,087,611. While this is a reduction from \$630,116,000 for 1920, still, taking into account the acute business depression, it is a very creditable showing, being nearly twice as much as was written in 1918 (says the *Montreal Gazette*). The surprising feature is that, considering conditions, so much was written.

The amount of life insurance written by Canadian companies in Canada was \$332,037,029; outside of Canada, \$86,362,883; by British companies, \$15,660,737; by foreign companies (almost entirely American), \$160,388,045. For 1920 the figures were: Canadian companies in Canada, \$387,549,766; outside of Canada, \$100,624,400; British companies, \$14,976,038; foreign companies, \$227,615,096.

While the value of life insurance issued during the year was \$116,000,000 less than in 1920, the number of policies was only about 7,000 less, having been 648,421, as against 655,176.

Last year was not as satisfactory for fire insurance companies in Canada as was 1920, the net losses having been \$27,463,837, as against \$22,601,085 for 1920. As the net premiums written during the year were \$47,199,765, the losses were thus equal to 58 per cent. of the premiums. The former, however, were \$6,671,828 in excess of those for 1920. The net amount at risk by all fire companies in Canada was \$5,087,38,051, as compared with \$5,969,872,278 for 1920. Of this, \$1,046,125,611 is held by Canadian companies, \$3,039,109,169 by British companies, and \$1,902,123,271 by foreign (almost entirely American) companies.

The total premium income of the Canadian business solely of Canadian life and fire companies was \$70,139,495. In addition to this business, Canadian companies, of course, wrote a great deal abroad, the net premium income on the latter business having been \$11,204,000.

The total net premiums of American life and fire companies in Canada in 1921 were apparently about \$40,000,000. The total for all "foreign" companies was \$40,595,481, but very nearly all these "foreign" companies are American.

The net premium income of British life and fire companies fell away below those of either the Canadian or American companies, having been but \$26,321,247. Of this the fire companies, which have a very high standing in Canada, had premium incomes amounting to \$21,417,000. The premium income of British life companies was but \$2,917,418.

* * *

Dining Car Deficit.—The dining car service on the Government railways, according to a statement in the Dominion House of Commons, resulted in a deficit during 1921 of \$176,394.

Interest Warrants.—The Bank of Montreal notify that for the purpose of preparing the interest warrants due August 1, 1922, the balances of the Municipality of Point Grey 4½ per cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock 1906-61, and the City of Winnipeg 4½ per cent. Consolidated Registered Stock, 1904-61, will be struck on the evening of July 1, after which date the stocks will be transferable ex-dividend.

Coupons Due.—Coupons falling due July 1, 1922, on the City of Saskatoon 5 per cent. Debentures, City of Calgary 4½ per cent. and 5 per cent. Debenture Loans, City of New Westminster 4½ per cent. and 5 per cent. Debentures, and City of Port Arthur 4½ per cent. and 5 per cent. Debentures; also interest coupons of the City of Quebec 4 per cent. and 4½ per cent. Debentures and the City of Regina 4½ per cent. Debentures maturing July 1, 1922, and the interest coupons maturing on June 30, 1922, on the Municipality of Burnaby 4½ per cent. Debentures, 1920, may be presented on and after June 12, 1922, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) at the Bank of Montreal, 47 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2.

BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR JUNE.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

"Pearson's."

Outstanding articles in June *Pearson's* are "New Light on Bible Stories," by Dr. Alfred Taylor, who has just returned from Palestine, and who proves his points by some unique photographs; and "The Work of William Orpen," by G. Beattie Crozier. Viscount Grey of Fallodon contributes a description of his wonderful collection of wildfowl; and Dr. C. W. Timmins writes on "What Children Dream About." The fiction is, as usual, good and varied, and includes another of R. Austin Freeman's "John Thorndyke" stories.

"The Connoisseur."

Foremost among the attractions of the June *Connoisseur* is an article by the Earl of Ilchester on the miniatures of herself which Queen Elizabeth bestowed on her special favourites, with reproductions from contemporary portraits of the wearers of these cameos. A discussion of "Two Unknown Pictures by El Greco" is contributed by F. G. Konody; Fred Roe writes on "Some Early Tudor Panelling"; and Commer de Geus on "The History of the Dutch Wall Tile" as exemplified in the Vis collection; while the Editor's criticisms on the Royal Academy summer exhibition in general and on some of its most notable pictures will be found very helpful.

"The English Review."

"Back to Realities" is the title of an article by the Editor in this month's *English Review*, in which he discusses the possibilities of laying the foundations of world progress. Another political article is "The Future of Empire and of England," by Frederic Harrison. A "New York Specialist" writes on "The Great Drug Deception," and L. de Giberne Sieveking on "The Psychology of Flying"; while an interesting contribution on the more literary side is that on "Tolstoy" by M. P. Willcocks. The contents of *Theatre-Craft* include "The Insurgent Theatre in Russia" and "The Dutch Dramatists."

"The Empire Mail."

The June issue of the *Empire Mail* is a special number commemorative of Empire Day, and contains a remarkable series of messages from eminent men in many spheres of Imperial thought and activity. The Marquess Curzon, Foreign Secretary, writing on the present depressing symptoms, says these will not endure, and calls upon the Commonwealth of free British nations to solve its own problems and thus set an example for other countries. Mr. Winston Churchill, Colonial Secretary, urges firmness, coolness, and patience upon all loyal and faithful subjects of the King. The Earl of Meath, founder of Empire Day, referring to the welter and confusion which exist today, points to signs of encouragement and hope. The views of well-known Labour leaders on the British Empire and on present Labour conditions are given in the form of special messages. "Dominions under the Flag" contains messages and interesting descriptive articles from the 11th Commissioners and Agents-General in this country. These contributions are of great educative value. "A Great Empire Migration Scheme," by Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., Agent-General for British Columbia, is also included.

— * * —

"Newfoundland: A Country of Infinite Possibility and Manifold Attractions to the Capitalist, the Settler, and the Tourist" is the title of an interesting little book from the pen of Dr. H. M. Mordell, managing editor of the *Daily Star*, St. John's.

The annual report of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris (Inc.) has been issued as a booklet, with a list of members as at January 1, 1922.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID UP CAPITAL
\$15,000,000 (12.3.082.192)

Head Office: TORONTO.

RESERVE FUND
\$15,000,000 (12.3.082.192)

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President.
RT. HON. SIR THOMAS WHITE, K.C.M.G., Vice-President. SIR JOHN AIRD, Vice-President and General Manager.
H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

Over 500 Branches throughout CANADA and NEWFOUNDLAND.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

BARBADOS.....Bridgetown. CUBA.....Havana. JAMAICA.....Kingston.
MEXICO.....Mexico City. ST PIERRE et MIQUELON.....St. Pierre.
BRAZIL.....Rio de Janeiro. TRINIDAD.....Port of Spain.
UNITED STATES.....New York, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), and Seattle.

Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

LONDON OFFICE - - - 2 LOMBARD STREET, E.C.3.
CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager. A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office:
TORONTO.

Capital and Reserves - \$14,000,000

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER,
President.

CLARENCE A. BOGERT,
General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73 CORNHILL, E.C.3.

S. L. JONES, Manager.

A Foreign Exchange Department is conducted at which all enquiries as to Canadian, United States, and other Exchanges will be courteously answered. Cable or Mail Transfers effected to, and Accounts Opened at any of the Bank's complete system of Canadian branches. Deposits Received at interest. Travellers' Credits Issued. Orders Executed on the London, Canadian and New York Stock Exchanges.

New York Agency - 51 Broadway.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1727.

Paid-up Capital - £2,000,000
Rest and Undivided Profits - £1,241,777
Deposits - £40,740,031

Head Office - ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Cashier & General Manager: A. K. WRIGHT.
Secretary: J. B. ADSHEAD.

London Office - 3 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.2.

ALEX. DICK & Co. Joint Managers.
WM. WHITE.

Glasgow Office -

ROYAL EXCHANGE SQUARE & BUCHANAN STREET.

THOMAS LILLIE, Agent

175 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT SCOTLAND.

Banking Business of every description transacted. Deposits received at interest repayable at call or at notice. Drafts, Circular Notes, Letters of Credit and Cable transfers issued - available throughout the world. Foreign Exchange. Accounts opened and Agency business undertaken for Foreign and Colonial Banks and other financial establishments. Correspondence invited.

"CANADA" SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

INCLUDING POSTAGE AND QUARTERLY INDEXES.

	Per Annum.	6 Months.	3 Months.
The United Kingdom	35 6	20 6	10 3
Canada or Newfoundland	37 6 or 39	21 6 or 22 0	10 9 or 11 0
All Other Countries	39 6	22 6	11 3

Cheques and P.O. Orders payable to THE CANADA NEWSPAPER CO. LTD.

To the Publisher of "CANADA," 110 St. Martin's Lane, London.
Please send me a copy of "CANADA" weekly, commencing for 52 weeks, for which I remit £.

Name _____

Address _____

In connection with export trade matters, "Canada's" Trade Enquiry Department will be pleased to furnish, as far as possible, information desired by Canadian manufacturers. This department is in touch with the buying community, and is in a position to render service on points of difficulty that confront many Dominion producers. Communications, which will be treated in confidence, should be marked "Trade Enquiry Department."

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817

Paid up Capital \$27,250,000.

Reserve \$27,250,000.

Undivided Profits \$579,675.

Total Assets (April 29, 1922) \$653,869,071.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SIR VINCENT MEREDITH BART, President
 R. B. ANGUS, Esq., L. and S. SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., C.B.E., Vice-President.
 H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq., D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq., C.B.E.,
 Lt.-Col. HERBERT MOLSON, C.M.G., M.C., HAROLD KENNEDY, Esq.,
 G. B. FRASER, Esq., H. HONOUR HENRY COCKSHUTT,
 E. W. BEATTY, Esq., K.C., SIR LOUIS GOUIN, K.C.M.G.,
 GEN. SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
 SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Branches & Agencies throughout Canada & Newfoundland, also at New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Spokane in the United States, and at Mexico City
LONDON OFFICES - 47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.2
 London Committee: Sir THOMAS SKINNER, Bart., F.R.S., BALFOUR, Esq.

PARIS AGENCY: Bank of Montreal (France), 6 Place Vendôme, Paris.
 Paris Comité d'assurances: M. Le Sénateur Gaston Meier.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

The Bank has reciprocal arrangements with leading banks covering all countries, and is, therefore, in a position to offer favourable competitive rates for business in all parts of the world. With its numerous Branches it offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a General Banking Business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Mexico and France.

W. F. Benson, Manager.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Established 1832.

GENERAL OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.

CAPITAL	\$9,700,000
RESERVE FUND	\$19,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS over	\$225,000,000

Special facilities are available to the public through the branches of this Bank for the transaction of business with Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and the United States at Boston, Chicago, and New York.

329 BRANCHES IN ALL.

LONDON BRANCH, 55 OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2. E. C. MACLEOD, Manager.

QUEBEC

CANADA.

THE PROVINCE OF PROSPERITY.

Vast natural resources and an industrious, thrifty, and enterprising population have brought unexampled prosperity to this Province.

No province of the Dominion offers more startling opportunities for the investor. Immense water powers, now running to waste, will produce electricity for industrial purposes in unlimited volume; vast forests will supply an enormous cut of timber and wood pulp; rich mineral deposits hold out alluring opportunities to the prospector; extensive tracts of fertile land suitable for general farming and dairying await settlement. Next to its lands and forests, the Fish and Game of the Province are among its most valuable assets, providing splendid commercial opportunities and incomparable sport. Quebec is the Sportsman's Paradise, the Holiday-maker's Elysium, and a land of opportunity for all.

For further particulars apply to:—

Lt.-Col. P. PELLETIER,

Agent-General for Quebec,

38 KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.**THE ITALIANS IN CANADA.**

One of the largest parties of Italians yet landed in Canada was carried by the *Caserta*, of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, from Genoa, Naples, and Messina.

Of the 665 third-class passengers, most of whom were landed at Quebec, many were young married couples, and some single men and women of the farmer class.

A number who had been in Canada previously, and had gone back to Italy to bring out their families, could speak English well, while to per cent. of the whole were able to speak French. They passed the immigration inspection without difficulty.

It is not generally known that there is already a thriving Italian colony in Alberta, called "Venice," and located on the shores of Lake La Biche. It was settled in June, 1914, by hardy, progressive farmers from Lombardy and northern Italy, and promises to become of increasing economic importance to Canada.

**WHEN IN CANADA**

You will find the Managers and

Staffs of our Branches willing and ready to help you in your banking transactions. They will be pleased to have you call on them.

We have over 600 Branches covering Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and there is a Savings Department at every Branch.

**THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.**

DEPOSITS: 380 MILLION DOLLARS.

London Office: PRINCES STREET, E.C.

C.N.R. EFFICIENCY.

"The Canadian National Railways are in a high state of efficiency," said Mr. D. B. Hanna, President of the Board of Management of the C.N.R., in the course of an address on the transportation situation at the annual meeting of the Ontario division of the Canadian Credit Men's Association. "They are the most valuable asset we have in this great Dominion and they will, in the not distant future, be a great financial success. The people of Canada do not appreciate as they should the value of this great property, which is their own, and which, if they patronised it more freely, would soon be the most successful public-owned enterprise in the world."

* * *

Dr. King, Minister of Public Works, in reply to the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, said in the Canadian House of Commons that the Ottawa Parliament Buildings had so far cost \$10,275,100. It will probably cost another \$1,000,000 to complete the building.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Canadian Investors.

In a note on the same subject the financial editor of the *Toronto Globe* deals with the financial needs of the Dominion Government, a subject which has aroused some uneasiness in the Canadian Bond market. The writer states that there is a general feeling that if the Finance Minister has to resort to further borrowing now he will have to turn to the American Market, but if he can postpone this until the fall "the local market will in the meantime have made substantial progress towards the higher level established on the other side." The repayment of the 1922 issue, which matures at the end of the year, will, of course, release a large sum which will be seeking reinvestment, "and, for this reason," it is argued, "a domestic loan is desirable if it can be floated satisfactorily." In the meantime it is of interest to record the superior terms upon which Canadian investors are able to invest their superfluous funds. Manitoba 4 per cent. stock maturing 1950 can be purchased to yield 5½ per cent., a rate which is also obtainable on Saskatchewan 4 per cent. bonds repayable a year earlier. City of Toronto 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. bonds, maturing 1923-52, show yields of from 5.20 to 5.50 per cent., a short-dated security. City of Montreal 5½ per cent. Bonds, redeemable 10 years hence, give the full 5½ per cent., which is also the yield on another early maturing issue, City of Winnipeg 5½ per cent. bonds, maturing in the same year. In view of the way in which interest yields are falling in the Mother Country, such returns must cause painful reflection in the minds of those unable to take advantage of them.

* * *

A Bond Comparison.

Whilst the value of the dollar still effectively prohibits the investment of English capital on a remunerative basis, except in the case of those fortunate enough to have funds at their credit in Canada, Canadian Bond market developments are still closely studied by those who look forward to the day when dollar securities may again be available to the British investor. In an interesting review of the Canadian Bond situation, Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Co. compare Bond prices in the Dominion with those in other countries. As has recently been pointed out on this page, the new City of Toronto issue was offered on terms to yield from 5.20 to 5.50 per cent., according to the date of maturity, in comparison with approximately 5 per cent. on similar securities placed in this country. The Dominion Government loan lately placed in New York was offered on terms to yield a similar return, and the Ontario issue offered at the same time was also introduced on terms to return approximately 5 per cent. to the purchasers. In commenting on these interesting financial operations, Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Co. state "on an average, therefore, Bond prices in Canada are still from four to six points lower than in the United States, and past experience has shown that Bond prices in the United States and England very quickly reflect themselves in the Canadian market."

* * *

Canadian Price Movements.

In their Commercial report for May the Royal Bank of Canada devote considerable attention to the recent marked rise in the wholesale prices of certain commodities, notably in grain and certain other farm products. Whilst still a long way from pre-war levels, considerable progress has been made in the recession movement, a 36 per cent. decline having taken place since May, 1920, when the peak was reached. In the case of retail prices a slight decline has recurred since the end of January, due largely to the reaction in certain dairy products. The writer of these interesting notes alludes at some length to the importance of the close relationship which exists between price movements and business conditions in general, a subject which has attracted considerable attention during recent years. He shows that the question merges into that of the ill-understood trade cycle, and considers that all that can be done is to indicate the attendant circumstances surrounding price changes in the past, and "vaguely assume that similar conditions will produce similar movements." A survey is furnished of price fluctuations in the past century based on United States prices, this being necessitated by the lack of Canadian statistics over a long period. As a result of an examination of the movements in prices from the peak figure reached during the war of 1812, it is found that the recent apex in prices is the third in about a century. Following the previous two peak movements in 1812 and 1865, there were long periods of falling prices that continued for about a third of a century in each case. In each of these periods, however, "the decline was never an uninterrupted one, but was varied by occasional periods of rising prices." It will be interesting to follow the course of events onward and see if history repeats itself.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The annual financial statement of the Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., which is published on another page, shows reasons why this strong company is regarded with so much confidence among Canadian investors. Manufacturing profit for the year to March 31, 1922, was \$1,768,561, which was increased to \$1,997,237 by interest on investment. After allowing for interest and discount on bonds and rent account, setting aside \$50,000 for bad and doubtful debts, and paying dividends on the preferred stock, the surplus from the year's profits was \$971,080, which represents well over 10 per cent. on the common stock. After payment of dividends on the common stock at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, the surplus \$371,102 was placed to the credit of profit and loss account, bringing the total now standing at credit of that account up to \$5,007,700. The balance-sheet shows that liquid assets total \$9,003,450, and exceed total liquid liabilities by \$8,144,000. In regard to both its profit-earning power and its financial strength, the shareholders, no doubt, are eminently pleased with their property, and the directors are to be congratulated on a highly successful year's working. In his report to the shareholders, the vice-president states that the year under review was one of great manufacturing activity, every department and branch of the company being operated to capacity. The company now has in operation 530,000 spinning spindles, 17,000 twisting spindles, 11,023 looms, and in direct employment over 8,000 operatives.

* * *

The report of Ames-Holden-McCreedy, Ltd., for 1921 reflects clearly the difficulties and discouragements under which the company laboured. The company actually made a loss of \$294,155 on its sales for the year. Net sales totalled \$6,134,092, and cost of goods sold, etc., exceeded that sum by the amount stated. As interest, provision for bad debts and depreciation, loss on sale of fixed assets and discount on bonds, amounted to \$523,955, the company's net loss for the year was \$817,211. Adding this and the amount provided for shrinkage in inventories at December 31, 1921, to the previous deficit, and subtracting the appreciation of investments, the deficit carried to the balance-sheet was \$1,201,338. In the balance-sheet, current assets, even including investments in capital stock of associate companies, are shown at \$3,580,695. Current liabilities total \$3,116,067. Omitting expenditure on account of future business and bond discount, etc., fixed and other assets exclusive of goodwill, patent rights, and trade marks, are shown at \$2,833,784, which is just over \$121,000 more than the total of the outstanding 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent. Second Mortgage Debentures, and 7 per cent. 10-year Second Refunding Mortgage Bonds. The equity of the preferred shares, of which \$2,500,000 is outstanding, seems to consist of the item goodwill, patents, etc., which is carried in the balance-sheet at \$3,825,949, but whose value at a break up might be problematical. The company's difficulties and the steps which are being taken to find some way of coping with them have already been mentioned in *Canada*. It will be remembered that, presiding at the meeting of the company's creditors in April, the chairman of the board said that the figures for March showed business of over \$700,000, and a profit for the first time in two years. It is to be hoped that the company will soon surmount its present difficulties.

* * *

The twelfth annual report of Canadian Cottons, Ltd., which covers the year to March 31, 1922, indicates that the company confronted the difficulties which existed during the year with very considerable and satisfactory success. Total sales for the year were \$8,255,625, or nearly \$3,000,000 less than for the previous year, and the adjustment between inventory value of cloth, etc., on hand or in process of manufacture at March 31, 1921, and March 31, 1922, reduces this total to \$8,233,277. Raw materials, manufacturing cost, marketing, administration, repairs, replacements, maintenance, depreciation and Government taxes for 1921-22 amount to \$7,658,050, leaving \$575,226 as net manufacturing profits which were thus only slightly over \$100,000 less than the corresponding figures for the previous year. Interest on investments increased the profits of the year to \$668,572. After paying bond interest, the regular dividends on the 6 per cent. preference shares, dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the common shares, and allowing \$30,491 for bad debts, the balance carried forward from the year is \$24,216, which brings the total surplus at credit of profit and loss account up to \$2,744,200. The balance sheet shows that current assets exceed current liabilities by \$1,321,001. In the course of his report to the shareholders the president says that "It would be difficult, as well as useless, to forecast the future, knowing that the prosperity of your business, like all other industries, is dependent upon improved conditions, and as the outlook is encouraging, your directors are therefore hopeful of the future of your company."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquiry is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

"J. H."—It is several months since we mentioned the bonds in question, which then seemed especially attractive in view of their high yield and the large and increasing earnings of the company. The latter condition still remains, but the rise in value of the bonds which we anticipated has occurred. The yield at the current quotation is about 6 per cent.

MANCHESTER.—I.M. Trade Commissioner in Winnipeg thus sums up the position of the import trade of Western Canada: At no previous time has the desire for British goods been so marked as now, but the small, quick repeat-order methods at present in vogue favour the factories within a few days' rail haul. At the same time, a beginning is noticeable on the part of the largest importers to return to "placing" orders, particularly in hosiery, underwear, and piece goods for forward delivery from United Kingdom firms. One well-known dry goods importer in the West summed up the view of the majority when he made a statement a few days ago that the trade welcomed the signs of a return to more stable conditions which is enabling importers to again depend on the known and tried sources of supply in the Old Country.

"A. H. J."—The present Canadian Government, under the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, was formed in December of last year. Biographical notes of the members of the new Cabinet were given in Canada of January 7, 1922.

"E. D."—The first woman Cabinet Minister was Mrs. Ralph Smith, who was appointed a Minister without Portfolio in British Columbia in March, 1922, but resigned the following December.

AMES, HOLDEN, MCCREADY.—A protection committee has been formed in the interests of 6 per cent. 30-year First Mortgage Gold Bonds, on which default has occurred. The committee is inviting bondholders to deposit their bonds.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Laws of Canada.) NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly DIVIDEND of 1½ (One and a Half per cent.) has been declared on the Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company, PAYABLE on the 1st July, 1922, to Shareholders of record on the Registers at the close of business on 15th June, 1922.

J. M. SMITH, Secretary.
Toronto, Canada, 30th May, 1922.

CITY OF WINNIPEG FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED REGISTERED STOCK, 1943-63.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st August, 1922, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st July, 1922, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

For BANK OF MONTREAL.

G. C. CASSELS, Manager.
47, Threadneedle street, E.C.2, 1st June, 1922.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN FIVE AND THREE-QUARTER PER CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1943-63.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Stock will be CLOSED from the 14th June, 1922, to the 30th June, 1922, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Warrants for the half yearly interest due 1st July, 1922.

For the UNION BANK OF CANADA.

J. WILSON, Manager.
6, Prince Street, London, E.C.2.
2nd June, 1922.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, so far as regards the Perpetual Five per Cent. Debenture Stock (Grand Trunk Borrowed Capital) and Perpetual Four per Cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock, will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 14th June, to Thursday, the 13th July, 1922, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the interest accrued to the 30th June, 1922, will be forwarded on the 13th July next to all Proprietors of those Stocks registered on the books of the Company on the 14th June, 1922.

And Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, so far as regards the Five per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock (Great Western Borrowed Capital) and Four per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock (Northern Borrowed Capital), will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 15th July, to Monday, the 31st July, 1922, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the interest for the half-year to the 31st July, 1922, will be forwarded on that date to all proprietors of those Stocks registered on the books of the Company on the 15th July, 1922.

By Order.

H. W. HARDING, Local Secretary.
Orient House, 42-45, New Broad-street,
London, E.C.
2nd June, 1922.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Canadian General Electric Company give Notice that the Directors have DECLARED a Quarterly DIVIDEND of 1½ per cent. for the three months ending 30th June, 1922, on the Common Stock of the Company, and that the said Dividend is PAYABLE on the 1st day of July, 1922, to Shareholders of record on 15th June, 1922.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will NOT be closed.

For the CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Registrars of the Canadian General Electric Company, Limited.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager.

2, Lombard-street, E.C.3, 6th June, 1922.

Mining Corporation of Canada.—For 1921 there was a profit at the mines of \$77,043, while interest, etc., brought in \$61,660. After, however, allowing for head office expenses, loss on Canadian and British War Bonds, taxes, &c., and after writing off loss in connection with Canadian Industrial Minerals (\$232,039) and loss in connection with sundry optioned properties (\$231,023), there remains a net loss for the year of \$524,434, which reduces the credit balance brought in from 1920 to \$274,104.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England.
Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allmetal," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TYRRE, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRIS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Wulnes, Lancashire England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates.—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

HOUSE WANTED.

CAN any late member of the C.E.F. assist C.E.F. pensioner to find a small house or self-contained flat (unfurnished) in or near London?—Apply, Box 565, "Canada," 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

PARTNERSHIPS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Orchard and Garden Irrigated Land some 3,000 acres personally inspected and strongly recommended by R. F. Cruise, late Divisional Commissioner, Royal Irish Constabulary, and Lieut.-Colonel F. E. Sedgwick, C.M.G., D.S.O., who are now on the property. Estate close to City of Kamloops on main line railway, ready for Settlement. Very favourable terms for payment by instalments. Excellent opportunity for Settlers and Investors with comparatively small capital. Large producing Orchard showing average yearly profit of £57 per acre last two years, under expert management. Equipment and labour available to assist settlers. No Pioneering. Apply now for information to The British Overseas Settlement Agency, Ltd., 4 Moorgate, London, E.C., or to Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd., 11 Charing Cross, S.W.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms was not NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—
BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jonahall."
A. J. Brown, E.C. W. R. L. Shanks.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C. G. P. Vanier.
R. C. McMichael, E.C. G. A. Coughlin.
W. F. Chipman, E.C. F. Common.
R. O. McMurtry, E.C. L. H. Ballantyne.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ontario Four Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

CHAUVIN, MEAGHER, WALKER, STEWART & CREPEAU, 228 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.
H. N. Chauvin, E.C. S. Stewart.
J. J. Meagher, K.C. H. Crepeau.
H. E. Walker, K.C.

OTTAWA—
POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 48 St. Charles Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

TORONTO—
PARKER & CHARTER, Barristers and Solicitors, 103 Bay Street, Toronto. Cable address: Rerpark, Toronto. Codes: Western Union and Bantleys.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—
RUTHERFORD, WILKINSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors and Trustees, Merchants, Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Wilco," Toronto. Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 857. June 10, 1922.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

HAMBROS BANK.

A Successful Year.

The tenth annual meeting of Hambros Bank Ltd., was held on Thursday, June 1, at the company's offices, 45 Bishopsgate, London. E.C. Sir Edward Hambros, K.C.V.O. (the chairman), presided.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman said: "Gentlemen, you will find laid on the table the directors' report and the statement of accounts for the year ending March 31 last, and I will assume that, according to our usual custom, you may take them as read. The balance-sheet calls for no special remark except, perhaps, that it reflects the period of trade slackness through which we are passing, which is shown by the decrease in acceptances and holding of bills and the increase in Government securities. Of these securities 60 per cent. are short-dated, which we feel justified in regarding as cash. One other item which perhaps requires explanation is the premises account, which has risen from £225,000 to £315,000. This is due to the fact that our Old Broad Street premises were not included last year; both these properties we consider conservatively valued. The bank has had a successful year, and before formally moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to reply to any questions or observations from any shareholder. I now formally move: 'That the report of the directors and audited statement of accounts to March 31, 1922, already printed and circulated among the shareholders, and as presented to this meeting, be received, adopted and entered upon the minutes.'"

Mr. H. Bendixson (director) seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman next proposed: "That a final dividend of 9 per cent. for the year ended March 31, 1922, free of income tax, be declared on the capital paid up, and that such dividend be made payable on and after June 2, 1922."

Mr. H. Hunter (director) seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

Sir Eric Hambro moved that Mr. H. Bendixson, Sir James Currie, K.C.B., Mr. S. E. Dahl, Mr. E. Glückstadt, Right Hon. Earl Grey, and Mr. H. Hunter be re-elected directors; Sir Karl Knudsen (director) seconded the proposition, which was carried.

Mr. C. J. Wede proposed that Messrs. W. B. Peat and Co., chartered accountants, be re-elected auditors for the current year; and Mr. A. J. Waley seconded the resolution, which was agreed to.

The Chairman intimated that the dividend warrants would be posted on the following day.

On the motion of Mr. H. Brent Grotian, a vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman for presiding.

—*—

THE MONTCALM RELOADED.

The new C.P.R. two-class ss. *Montcalm*, which left Montreal for Liverpool on June 1 with a full passenger list, grounded in the ship channel of the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec, just below Three Rivers, but was reloaded within forty-eight hours, and will go into dry dock at Quebec for examination before resuming her voyage to Liverpool. Her passengers were transferred to the *Metagama* and the *White Star ss. Canada* and the *Cassandra* on Sunday, and are due on Monday or Tuesday next. At no time was there any risk of danger to the passengers, who expressed their appreciation of the manner in which the officers of the vessel handled matters and looked after their comfort during the time they were aground. An investigation has been ordered to be held without delay. It is believed that the accident in the river channel was caused by a breakdown of the steering gear. Much care has been spent in improving conditions of navigation for large ships in the St. Lawrence River, the winding channel being carefully buoyed and otherwise marked.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Canadian Pacific.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal
Friday, June 9. **Empress of Britain*
Friday, June 16. *Scythian*
Friday, June 23. **Montcalm*
Friday, June 30. **Montcalm*
Friday, July 7. **Empress of Britain*

Southampton to Quebec or Montreal via Chesham.

Thursday, June 1. **Empress of Scotland*
Thursday, June 22. *Minotaur*
Thursday, June 29. **Empress of France*
Thursday, July 6. *Melita*

Glasgow to Quebec or Montreal.

Friday, June 9. *Corsica*
Friday, June 16. *Metagama* (via Liverpool).

Friday, June 30. *Tancon* (via Belfast Vancouver to China and Japan).

* Third class steamer to Quebec only.

June 29.—**Empress of Canada*.

July 13.—**Empress of Russia*.

July 27.—**Empress of Australia*.

Aug. 10.—**Empress of Asia*.

* Three class steamer. † New steamer.

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: July 21. *Nugara*; August 18, *Makura*; Sept. 22, *Nugara*.

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.

Liverpool to Montreal.

Saturday, June 10.—*Canadian Pioneer*.

Glasgow to Montreal.

Friday, June 16.—*Canadian Trooper*.

Cardiff to Montreal.

Saturday, June 17.—*Canadian Otter*.

Wednesday, July 12.—*Canadian Runner*.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Tuesday, June 13.—*Tyrrhenia* (from Glasgow).

Thursday, June 29.—*Albania*.

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, June 15.—**Antonia*.

Thursday, July 6.—**Andania*.

Thursday, July 20.—**Antonia*.

* New steamer.

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, June 10.—*Bergamot*.

Thursday, June 15.—*Saxonia*.

Saturday, June 17.—*Mauretania*.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, June 10.—*Canopic*.

Saturday, June 24.—*Itgina*.

Saturday, July 1.—**Megantic*.

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, June 9.—*Poland*.

Friday, June 30.—*Vedic*.

† Three-class steamer.

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to Montreal and Quebec.

Thursday, June 15.—*Manchester Producer*. Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due by the direct mail steamers from Canadian ports as follows: *Canada*, June 11; *Metagama*, June 12; *Mincedosa*, June 15; *Regina* and *Albania*, June 18. Letters only are due via New York by the *Olympic*, June 10; *Mauretania*, June 13; *Homeric*, June 17; *Aquitania*, June 20.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS).

Nine Days Ending May 31.

Canadian Pacific.—\$4,478,000; decrease, \$64,000.

MINING PRICES.

TORONTO, May 25.

GOLD MINES.—Argonaut, .04; Atlas, .22; Dome Lake, .11; Dome Mines, 28.00; Hattie, .15; Hollinger, .00; Keora, .10; Kirkland Lake, .44; Lake Shore, 2.30; McIntyre, 17.75; Moneta, .11; New R. Porcupine Crown, .20; Porcupine, .10; Schumacher, .58; So. Keora, .10; Hughes, .50; West Dome, .11; Hargreaves, 2.71.

SILVER MINES.—Beaver, .31; Coniagas, 1.25; Crown Reserve, .17; Castle Trethewey, .24; La Rose, .32; McKinley-Darragh, .38; Mining Corporation, 1.02; Nipissing, 0.25; Temiskaming, .30.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.

E. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires Cable Address, Canadian.

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Address for letters—Box 149 G.P.O., Melbourne; Office Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. Cable Address, Canadian.

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleskney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. Cable Address, Canadian.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164 Rio de Janeiro; Office, Rua Gonçalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Cable Address, Canadian.

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. Cable Address, Canadian.

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai Cable Address, Canconco.

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Teniente Rey 11, Havana, P.O. Box 1290. Cable Address, Cantracom.

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. Cable Address, Canconco.

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuiddak 26, Rotterdam. Cable Address, Waterrmill.

India and Ceylon.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 Mission Row (P.O. Box 2003), Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2 Milan. Cable Address, Canadian.

Jamaica.

G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. Cable Address, Cantracom.

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; Office, 51-B Main Street, Yokohama. Cable Address, Canadian.

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. Cable Address, Canadian.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. Cable Address, Cantracom.

Straits Settlements.

P. W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. Cable Address, Canadian.

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Phone: Victoria 830.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 78 Basinghall Street, London, E.O.2, England. Cable Address, Sleighing, London.

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. Cable Address, Cantracom.

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. Cable Address, Cantracom.

A. B. Muddiman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. Cable Address, Canadian.

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. Cable Address, Cantracom.

United States.

F. Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City. Cable Address, Cantracom.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

E. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

T. Godfrey Grant, 9-11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegrd No. 4, Christiania, Norway. Cable Address, Sontums.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES
IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner.—HON. P. C. LARKIN, 19 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)

Emigration Officer.—Superintendent of Emigration, MR. J. OBE SMITH, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—MR. F. C. WADE, R.C., British Columbia House, 13 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 205.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 67 Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—MR. W. C. NOXON, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, 36 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—THE HON. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, 45 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 3302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUND-
LANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

B.

Beaumont, J., Glen Williams, Ont.—Hotel Cecil.
Breakey, Geo., Mrs. and Miss, Breakeyville, P.Q.—Ivanhoe Hotel.
Brittain, Isabel E., Montreal.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Brown, D. and Mrs., Ottawa.—1 Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate.
Browning, Mrs. J., Newfoundland.—c/o High Commissioner for Newfoundland.
Bernard, Col., C.B.E., St. John's, New-

PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS

Established 1900.

Gentlemen and Ladies. First class throughout.

JULY 11—OBERAMMERGAU PASSION
PLAY and through the DOLOMITES
by AUTO 4 wks. 79 gns.

Programmes for these and later tours from—

MISS BISHOP F.R.G.S.

159 Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.19.

foundland.—c/o High Commissioner for Newfoundland.

C.

Chown, A., St. Hyacinthe.—Hotel Cecil.
Chalifoux, G. P., St. Hyacinthe.—Hotel Cecil.
Collingwood, Cuthbert and Mrs., Kamloops.—35 Granville Road, Boscombe, Hants.
Cameron, Mrs. I. C., Montreal.—Whitehall Hotel, Bloomsbury Square.
Caldwell, W. Stewart, Montreal.—Cambridge House, Montague Street.
Cox, H. C., Toronto.—Estcourt House, Tetbury, Glos.
Cotton, F. Sidney, St. John's, Newfoundland.—c/o High Commissioner for Newfoundland.
Charron, A., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.—c/o Agent-General for Quebec.

D.

Drainie, Alice L., Vancouver.—Aban Court Hotel.
Dawson, Dr. and Mrs. W. Bell, Ottawa. c/o High Commissioner for Canada.
Dupont, René, Mrs. and Misses, Quebec.—Savoy Hotel.
De Carteret, N. S., Halifax.—Blackbush, Burlev, Hants.

ROBERTS & SHORT

NAVAL, MILITARY,
SPORTING AND CIVIL
TAILORS,

4 & 6 BURY STREET, ST. JAMES',
LONDON, S.W.1 (Opposite St. James' Theatre)

F.

Fischer, Sarah, Montreal.—Granby Court Hotel.

G.

Gray, Thos., Victoria.—13 Seymour Street, Bishop Auckland, Durham.
Griffin, H., Montreal.—1 Eaton Gate, S.W.1.

H.

Hall, W. H., Vancouver.—"Lyndhurst," 26 Chandos Road, Amphill, Beds.
Hartley, Mrs. L., Charlottetown, P.E.I.—22 Stamford Brook Road, W.6.
Hay, Mrs. John D., Toronto.—89 Inverness Terrace, W.2.

LADIES' HAND BAGS in Great Variety.

GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING
CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.

Fancy Articles of Every Description.

T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and
Cutlery Specialists
76 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

Heather, Mrs. G. A., Kitchener.—Ladies' Park Club, 32 Knightsbridge.
Hodgson, Edward, Victoria.—192 Earl's Court Road.
Hart, F. G., Halifax.—H.M.S. Malaya.
Hadriell, George, Montreal.—9 Prince's Square, W.2.
Hughes, Mrs., Toronto.—46 Wilton Road.

I.

Idler, Lily E., Montreal.—Chiltern House, High Wycombe.

J.

Jameson, Arthur S. and Mrs., Toronto.—Doran Court, Redhill, Surrey.
Jeffs, Mrs. W. H. M., Toronto.—c/o Dr. Howard B. Jeffs, 1 Regent Street.

K.

Ker, David, Victoria.—c/o Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Kendall, M. C., Penticton.—17 Courtfield Gardens, S.W.5.

L.

Lodge, M., Moncton.—37 Half Moon Street, W.1.
Ladlaw, Walter C., Toronto.—Carlton Hotel.

PORTRAITS.

MACKLEM,

16 Brook St., New Bond St., W.1.

Photographers to
their Excellencies

The Lord and Lady Byng of Vimy.

Tel.: Mayfair 4980.

Mac Mc.

McConkey, T. G., Toronto.—Savoy Hotel.
Macdonald, Capt. C. B. R. and Mrs., Kingston, Ont.—52 Croxeted Road, Dulwich, S.E.21.

McMicken, Mrs. H. G. Winnipeg.—25 Compayne Gardens, Hampstead.
McMahon, Mrs. M. E., Toronto.—46 Wilton Road.

M.

Meungs, Arthur L., Victoria.—24 Woodstock Avenue, Golders Green.
Monk, Miss Elizabeth, Montreal.—Whitehall Hotel, Bloomsbury Square.
Milliken, Mrs. E. E., St. John.—Hotel Cecil.
Murray, J. D. and Mrs., Winnipeg.—25 Compayne Gardens, Hampstead.

N.

Nelles, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Montreal.—Hyde Park Hotel.

P.

Power, Frank and Mrs., Quebec.—Waldorf Hotel.
Pickup, Miss A., Ottawa.—1 Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate.
Parker, George W. and Mrs., St. John.—Hotel Cecil.
Picher, E. B., and family, Quebec.—Grand Hotel.

R.

Rintoul, Mrs. Robert, Vancouver.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Rettie, T. L., Montreal.—Royal Exchange, F.C.
Ryde, Mrs. W. and Miss, Montreal.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

S.

Sibley, Arthur, Hamilton.—Chilton Foliat, Hungerford, Berks.
Sumner, F. R., Moncton.—37 Half-Moon Street, W.1.

T.

Tripp, Marie A., Toronto.—Hyde Park Hotel.
Tobin, Col. and Mrs., Halifax.—18 Portman Street, W.

TOURS BY PRIVATE MOTOR CAR
IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Private Visits to War Graves.

OVERSEAS BUREAU,
22 Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.2.
(Central 3225.)

W.

Witte, E., Montreal.—Regent Palace Hotel.
Ware, Mrs. Samuel S., Montreal.—Granby Court Hotel.
Wood, Mrs. M. and E. M., Calgary.—23 Devincourt Gardens, L'Anse-au-Loup.
Welch, W. H. and Mrs., Toronto.—Fern Cottage, Berkswell, Coventry.
Wurtele, A. C., Ottawa.—H.M.S. Malaya.

COUNTY LINE
TO CANADA
Fortnightly Freight Steamers

from LONDON, LIVERPOOL and Havre.
INTERCONTINENTAL
TRANSPORT SERVICES, LIMITED.

Lowest Rates

in connection with

CANADA S.S. LINES, C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.R.
Japp, Hatch & Co., Ltd., London & Liverpool.
General European Agents.

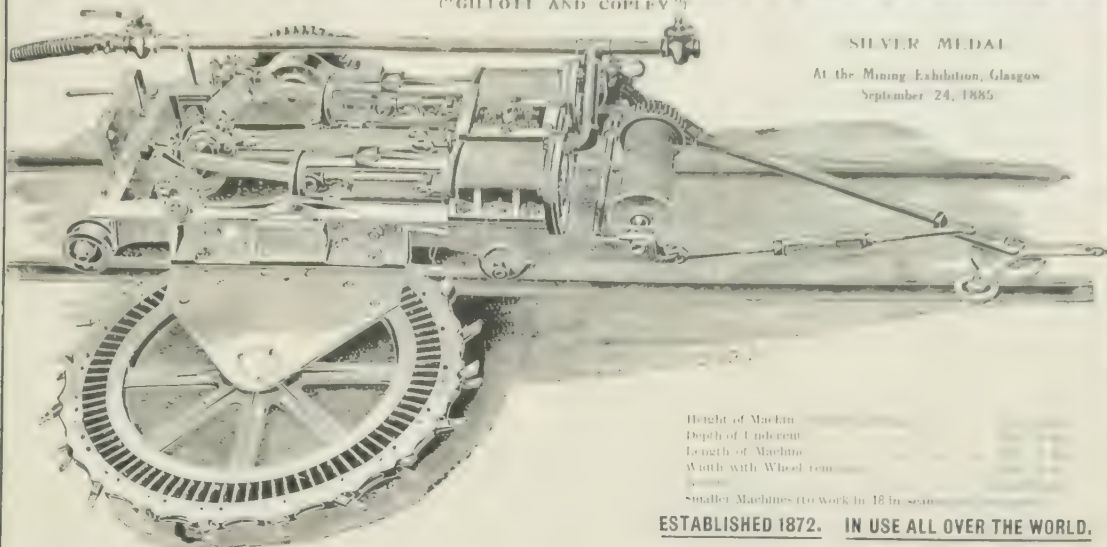
Phone (LONDON: Avenue 9070.
LIVERPOOL: Bank 315.

GILLOTT'S IMPROVED ROTARY COAL CUTTING MACHINE.

(GILLOTT AND COMPANY)

SILVER MEDAL

At the Mining Exhibition, Glasgow
September 24, 1885



Height of Machine
Depth of Undercut
Length of Machine
Width with Wheel rim

Smaller Machines (to work in 18 in. seam)

ESTABLISHED 1872. IN USE ALL OVER THE WORLD.

JOHN GILLOTT & SON, Lancaster Works, Barnsley.

Make a Speciality of

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY; MACHINES FOR COAL HOLING; MACHINES FOR FIRECLAY HOLING, HARD OR SOFT. MACHINES TO TAKE OUT A PRICKING BETWEEN TWO COALS. The only machines in successful operation and giving profitable results.

Will cut from 20 yards per hour in hardest Coal or Fireclays. Is made almost wholly of Steel. Amount of work guaranteed. Is lighter, more portable and compact, and will do more and better work than any other machine. 20,100 yards holed in 1,726 hours in six months in a 28 in. seam of Coal in stoppages, and producing 12,500 tons of Coal. We had 17 of our machines at work at the Colliery where this was done.

INSPECTIONS MADE WITH VIEW TO WORKING MACHINERY AND APPROXIMATE RESULTS GIVEN.

ASK FOR CIRCULAR "B."

Regular Sailings to St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S.; also Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, U.S.

MANCHESTER LINERS, LTD.

Direct ST. LAWRENCE Sailings, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Ss. "MANCHESTER PRODUCER," Thurs. June 15; "MANCHESTER HERO" Thurs., June 22; "MANCHESTER BRIGADE," Thurs. June 29.

MANCHESTER to ST. JOHN, N.B. Steamer about June 22.

MANCHESTER to PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE and NORFOLK, Va. (via ST. JOHN, N.B.)—Steamer about June 22.

For further particulars of freights, insurance rates, sailing dates, etc., apply to Owners, 108 Deansgate, Manchester.

CUNARD LINE. CANADA.

Magnificent New Fleet of Oil-burning Liners.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

*Tyrrhenia	... June 13	Tyrrhenia	... July 13
Albania	... June 29	Ausonia	... July 27

From Glasgow.

Southampton and Cherbourg to Quebec and Montreal.

Antonia	... June 15	Antonia	... July 20
Andania	... July 6	Andania	... Aug. 10

UNITED STATES.

• Fastest Ocean Service in the World.

Southampton and Cherbourg to New York.

Berengaria	... June 10	Muretania	... June 17
Saxonia	... June 15	Aquitania	... June 24

Liverpool and Queenstown to New York.

Laconia	... June 22	Scythia	... July 6
Carmania	... June 29	Laconia	... July 20

For Rates of passage and further particulars apply Cunard Line, Cunard Building, Liverpool; 51 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; 26 & 27 Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1. Canute Road, Southampton.

OFFICES AND AGENCIES EVERYWHERE.

WHITE STAR - DOMINION LINE TO CANADA.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

CANOPIC	...	...
CANADA	...	...
REGINA	...	...
MEGANIC	...	...
CANOPIC	...	...

WHITE STAR LINE

**Bremen—Southampton—Cherbourg
to Quebec and Montreal.**

	From Bremen	
VEDIC	June 28 Aug. 9	June 26
POLAND	July 19 Aug. 30	July 21

For Rates of Passage, etc.,

Apply to WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE, S.W.1, and 38 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3, London; The American and Transport Agency, 9 Rue de la Paix, Paris; West India House, Union Chambers, 63 Temple Row, Birmingham; 53 James St., 1

Visitors from Canada who wish to receive "CANADA" regularly can conveniently do so by means of a short term subscription order. A postcard addressed to the Publisher is sufficient to notify changes of address. See subscription form on another page.



Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways.

The World's Greatest Transport System.

22,375 MILES OF LINE.

Comprising over 50 per cent. of the railways in Canada, the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways, with the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, form the greatest and most far-reaching transport system in the British Empire, serving all the great ports and principal cities in the Dominion, and connecting the important industrial districts of the East with the ever-expanding agricultural sections of the Western Provinces.

FAST TRANSCONTINENTAL SERVICES

connecting all parts of Canada and the United States.

IDEAL HOLIDAY RESORTS.

FISHING. HUNTING. CAMPING. CLIMBING.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

ALGONQUIN PARK

MUSKOKA LAKES

NIAGARA FALLS



THE NIPIGON

JASPER PARK

THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

B.C. COAST ROUTE

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.

Quickest dispatch for merchandise, valuables, &c., to Canada and U.S.A. Money Orders issued payable in dollars and cents.

RAIL TICKETS AND THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

issued to Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, Chicago, Detroit, St. Paul and all principal points in Canada and United States.

Write for full information and illustrated pamphlets to

CANADIAN NATIONAL-GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS:

LONDON, E.C.3
LIVERPOOL

44-46 Leadenhall Street.
20 Water Street.

GLASGOW
MANCHESTER

75 Union Street.
7 Brazennose Street.

Wm. PHILLIPS, European Manager, 17-19 COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1.

BRITISH TRADE IN CANADA.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 858. Vol. LXVI. LONDON and MONTREAL.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1922.

Price 9d.
(20 CENTS.)



Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways.

The World's Greatest Transport System.

22,375 Miles of Line.

FAST TRANSCONTINENTAL SERVICES

connecting

All parts of Canada and the United States.

IDEAL HOLIDAY RESORTS

FISHING — HUNTING — CAMPING — CLIMBING

The Maritime Provinces

Algonquin Park

Muskoka Lakes

Niagara Falls

The Nipigon

Jasper Park

The Canadian Rockies

B.C. Coast Route

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.

Quickest dispatch for Merchandise, valuables, &c., to Canada and U.S.A. Money Orders issued payable in dollars and cents.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY:

CANADIAN NATIONAL-GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS.

17 - 19 COCKSPUR STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.

44-46 Leadenhall Street, LONDON, E.C.3. | 20 Water Street, LIVERPOOL.
7 Brazennose Street, MANCHESTER. | 75 Union Street, GLASGOW.

WM. PHILLIPS, European Manager.

CANADIAN
MANUFACTURES
EXPORTS
MINING
FINANCIAL
UNIONIZATION
AGRICULTURE
SOCIETY
ANALYSIS
LITERATURE
SPORT



THE SALVATION ARMY WEEKLY CONDUCTED PARTIES TO CANADA

provide exceptional facilities for men, women and children travellers by sea and land. Our Women's Lodges are to be found from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Our Organisation is unrivalled. Disinterested up-to-date advice freely given on any point concerning Inter-Imperial Migration. Assisted passages in approved cases.

Write for particulars to—THE SECRETARY FOR EMIGRATION,
Migration House, 3 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4.

12 Pembroke Place, Liverpool; 203 Hope Street, Glasgow; 50 High Street
Southampton; 63 Main Street, Dundee; and 54 St. Nicholas Street, Aberdeen.

ONTARIO

is one of the leading gold-producing countries in the world, possesses one of the richest silver-mining fields ever discovered, and is the main source of the British Empire's supply of nickel.

The following figures give the output of some of Ontario's principal minerals in 1921

GOLD	709,509 ozs.
Silver	8,412,059 ozs.
Copper	3,070,719 lbs.
Nickel, Metallic	5,430,147 lbs.
Nickel, Oxide	1,402,019 lbs.
Lead, Pig	3,570,222 lbs.

Four Ontario Gold mines have already paid in dividends and bonuses to their shareholders, \$21,890,110.

Three Ontario Silver mines have similarly paid \$44,708,297 in dividends and bonuses—more than ten times the total of their issued capital stock.

For information and free booklets write:

Agent-General for Ontario. 163 Strand, London, W.C.2.

Is "Canada" in your local library or reading room? If not—why not?

**Regent Plate**

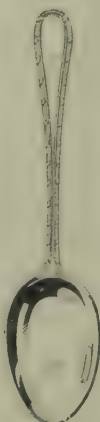
THE FINEST SUBSTITUTE
FOR SOLID SILVER

THE Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company's Regent Plate is the finest electroplate procurable, being unrivalled in workmanship, finish and durability.

The Wortley Pattern as illustrated is obtainable in Regent Plate as follows:

12 Table Spoons	£2 12 6
12 Table Forks	£2 12 0
12 Dessert Spoons	£2 0 0
12 Dessert Forks	£2 0 0
12 Tea Spoons	£1 0 0

A Catalogue of Spoons, Forks and Cutlery will be sent free upon request



WORTLEY

The
**Goldsmiths & Silversmiths
Company Ltd**

ONLY ONE ADDRESS. NO BRANCHES.

112 Regent Street,
LONDON, W.1.

Canadian Government Merchant Marine Ltd.

"Canada's Commerce Carriers."

IN CONNECTION WITH
CANADIAN NATIONAL - GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS

DIRECT SAILINGS

from (Liverpool Glasgow) to (Montreal & Quebec in Summer,
(London Cardiff) (Halifax, N.S., & St. John, N.B., in Winter.

WORLD-WIDE SERVICES from CANADA

St. John's, Newfoundland.
West Indies and British Guiana.
Havana, Cuba.
Brazil and the Argentine.

TO

Egypt and The Mediterranean.
India and Straits Settlements.
Australia and New Zealand.
China and Japan.

**FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
from CANADA to**

BAHAMAS, JAMAICA, AND BRITISH HONDURAS.

Passages booked at Cockspur Street Office, London.
Freight accepted in the U.K. for transhipment.

Rates and Sailings from the following Agents:

In England and Wales: Cunard Line.
In Scotland: Anchor Donaldson Line.
In India: Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
In the Orient: Butterfield & Swire.

Wm. PHILLIPS, European Manager,
17 19 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.



CANADA

No. 858.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1922.

Vol. LXVI.

9^D. WEEKLY

CANADIAN CATTLE: Specimens of Animals the Embargo Keeps Out of England.

See page 273.



CATTLE PASTURING ON FALL RYE, NEAR HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA, IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S RANCH.



AT A MANITOBA FAIR: HEALTHIER CATTLE DO NOT EXIST.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL
FOR ALL INTERESTED IN THE DOMINION.

PRICE 9d. OR 20 CENTS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (see page 1v.).

OFFICES OF "CANADA":

ENGLAND: 110 St. Martin's Lane, LONDON, W.O.2 (close to Trafalgar Square).

CANADA: 4 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Telephone—London: 3450 Recent.

Telegrams—"Canada Newspaper, London." Cables—"Chinook, London."

Cheques and P.O.O.s to be made payable to the Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter.

Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

In the absence of an expressed agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all articles published in "Canada" belongs to the Canada Newspaper Company, Ltd.

We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs of interesting Canadian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned.

Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for (not forwarded).

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
SPECIMENS OF CATTLE BARRED (Illustrations).....	269
BRITISH TRADE IN CANADA	270
MIGRATION WITHIN THE EMPIRE	272
CATTLE EMBARGO DEMONSTRATION	273
PURELY PERSONAL.....	275, 276
EARLY DAYS IN REAL ESTATE.....	277
FROM EAST TO WEST.....	278, 279
SUMMER HOLIDAYS IN CANADA.....	280, 281
CORRESPONDENCE	283
STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.....	286
FINANCE, TRADE, AND BUSINESS.....	284, 285, 286, 289
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.....	290
CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON	292

BRITISH TRADE IN CANADA.

CANADA wants British goods, and to prove her sincerity so arranges her fiscal system as to give handsome preference to those goods.

Great Britain, on the other hand, is also keenly alive to the importance of the Canadian market, and is fully appreciative of the Canadian preference. Yet neither country is satisfied with the volume of business transacted. Why? To answer that question adequately is not so easy as it may appear. Successful modern trading is a complex affair. It is dependent on the production of the right kind of goods at the right price, on the freedom and security enjoyed by Capital and Labour, on a stable rate of exchange, on market conditions, and on many other factors. The war interfered with all these things and disorganised our whole commercial and industrial system; and the country is still suffering from the aftermath of war. The Peace Treaty, based on Democratic principles, and the Revolution in Russia inspired Labour with exaggerated hopes of an ampler life. Instead of seeking to realise that hope by greater devotion to business, Labour organised strikes on a vast scale with

the object of destroying Capital. In Russia Capital was successfully destroyed; but to the amazement of Labour it brought about not a new heaven and a new earth but starvation and misery. The world is learning from the bitter experience of Russia that Capital can go on strike as well as Labour. A nation can only become prosperous by Capital and Labour working amicably together, each pulling its full weight. The industrial system was founded and improved on that understanding. The system admittedly carries many injustices, but so far nothing better has been devised to replace it. These are elementary economics no doubt, but the understanding of them has been the absorbing occupation of the bulk of the British people since the Armistice.

Time, energy, and money, which might have been devoted to the study of improved industrial methods and invigorating trade campaigns, have been lavishly given to economic compromises and adjustments, and to those ameliorative measures for unemployment resulting from world-wide commercial depression. Neither Canada nor the United States has suffered from these disabilities to the same extent as Great Britain. Canada built up a manufacturing production of three and a half billion dollars during the war. That has undoubtedly supplied the medium for satisfying most of her domestic requirements. Then there has been the industrial invasion from the United States. Tariff walls or no tariff walls, it is impossible, as Sir Edmund Walker reminds us elsewhere, for one hundred and ten million people speaking the same language and having the same commercial instincts not to make an impression upon nine million people who are next door neighbours. The marvel is not that the United States has made such headway in the Canadian market as she has done, but that she has not accomplished more, as she could easily have done but for Canada's sentiment in favour of the Mother Country and for Canada's preference for British goods. We hope, therefore, that British manufacturers and traders, now that the black cloud of depression so long darkening the world is gradually dispersing, will give thought to these matters and study the report on foreign capital in Canada issued by the Trade and Commerce Department. That report has taken two years to compile and is therefore not quite up to date, but its analysis provides interesting and instructive figures.

It shows, for instance, that 34 per cent. of the capital of the Canadian manufacturing establishments is owned by citizens of the United States, 56 per cent. by Canadians, 9 per cent. by persons living in Great Britain, and 1 per cent. by persons living in other countries. Since the compilation of those figures, it is confidently stated that Americans have substantially increased their holdings—that, in fact, 50 per cent. of the total manufacturing capital employed in the Dominion is owned by citizens of the United States. The American supremacy is in regard to the motor-car industry (61 per cent. American, 39 per cent. Canadian), the rubber industry (50 per cent. American, 40 per cent. Canadian, 2 per cent. British, 8 per cent. other countries), petroleum refining (53 per cent. American, 46 per cent. Canadian, and one-fifth of 1 per cent. British), electrical apparatus (49 per cent. American, 36 per cent. Canadian, and 12 per cent. British), and so on. There are certain old and profitable industries, of course, such as lumbering and pulp and paper making, in which Canadian capital predominates. The first call upon Canadian policy is naturally the maintenance of that great productive organisation she herself has created. After that, however, there remains a vast field for the British manufacturer to explore, and now, more than ever, he has every possible inducement to do so. As the Toronto *Mail and Empire* points out, "Britain makes many classes of goods that on account of their cheapness and excellence should be more acceptable than competitive goods imported from the United States." It is for British producers and merchants to make the most of their opportunities. They will find, we feel

sure, that it will pay them to open branch factories in Canada, a country whose population is sure to double in not quadruple itself within a generation. This is where the United States financiers and captains of industry are foremost, and it is to this aspect of the matter that British capital might perhaps best turn its attention.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Canada and the Empire. Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, speaking at the annual meeting of the British Imperial Council of Commerce in the City of London—the Earl of Derby presiding—on Friday last, said:—

I would like the British people to remember the difference in the position of Canada compared with the rest of the Empire. It was impossible for 9,000,000 people in Canada, who were alongside another great country with 110,000,000 people speaking the same language, to feel the same towards the centre of the Empire as did Australia and other isolated parts of the Empire. But they were part of the British Empire, and would not fail to remain so.

We gladly emphasise that observation and hope that some of our friends in Canada will give ear to Sir Edmund Walker's considered opinion. For on both sides there is among certain people a feeling that a breaking away of Canada from the British Empire is more or less imminent. Lord Northcliffe recently suggested something of the kind, and so did Mr. J. I. Shaw, M.P. (West Calgary), the other day, at the newly-formed Toronto branch of the National Progressive Party. Mr. Shaw, indeed, favours severing the Imperial tie. But that is neither the feeling nor the policy of Canada. Loyalty to the Crown is general and deeply rooted. And Sir Edmund Walker interprets the Canadian view most accurately. Canadianism, on the other hand, is perfectly legitimate. In Canada all are Canadians. Whether these Canadians be English, Scottish, Welsh, Irish, French, or any other nationality is a secondary consideration.

* * *

Commemorative Days. Stated to be supported by President Harding, Mr. Lloyd George, and the Premiers of the several British Dominions, the Magna Charta Day Association, which has its headquarters in America, wants to unite still closer the United States and the seven nations of the British Empire. In recognition of the signing of the great charter, the basis of the liberty of the English-speaking world, it desires to fix the third Sunday in June, annually, as Magna Charta Sunday, and have it honoured as Empire Day is honoured throughout the British Empire on May 24, and Independence Day throughout the United States on July 4.

The Association may succeed, if it be not easily discouraged. Empire Day started in Canada, but it has taken over 20 years of hard work to make it an Empire festival. Magna Charta, moreover, has long since ceased to be an inspiration. King John, of whom we know nothing good, was forced to sign it at Runnymede (between Staines and Windsor) on June 15, 1215. It was repudiated and reinforced several times, and had to be confirmed by Act of Parliament no fewer than 32 times. Still preserved in the British Museum, it is almost a forgotten document. It will take some work to put new life into its dead bones.

* * *

The Land of Opportunities. The education ladder in Britain is moderately good and substantial. It is possible for a person, like the hotel clerk instanced in this column last week, to remain so ignorant as to credit the United States with the possession of Canada. But that is another story. It is also possible—and this is where the ladder comes in—and a plain man's son to become Prime Minister. Yet Britain is not a land of opportunities in Canada. That is admitted.

For instance, two foremen carpenters—Alfred Leach and John Warren—left Chertsey for Canada

twelve years ago, lived to improve their condition. With money earned by hard manual work they entered a collegiate institution and accomplished in ten months' study what usually takes three years. Warren is now a prominent barrister, and Leach rector of Unity, Saskatchewan. The latter, who is now in London, deploras "the want of ambition among the young people in the 'Old Country.'" Quite so; but where in all England could Messrs. Leach and Warren have accomplished what they have done in Canada?

Aeroplanes v. Insects.

The fiercest war of the future, according to scientists, will be between man and insects. For the moment, however, mankind is fairly successful in dealing with insects. A six-acre grove of catalpa trees at Troy, Ohio, was recently threatened with debilitation by caterpillars. An aeroplane flew over the grove, and in fifty-four seconds "dusted" the trees with 200 pounds of arsenate of lead. Within three days 99 per cent. of the destructive caterpillars were dead.

Canada, we note with pleasure, is planning a similar campaign on mosquitos. Every year these pests hamper fruit picking, reduce milk production, render lumber operations almost impossible, and make life generally miserable. Their extermination in the Lower Fraser valley and elsewhere by spraying chemicals from aeroplanes is being considered by the Dominion Entomological Department. Forest pests and crop destroyers which annually take such toll will be "handled" in like manner.

* * *

Fish Waste Utilised.

Money spent in organised scientific research is like bread cast upon the waters. It comes back after many days, often increased a hundredfold. On the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Canada there is fish waste amounting to 300,000 tons annually. If utilised this waste would be worth \$10,000,000 annually.

The Finance Minister need not earmark this amount just yet; but it will come into his net in due season. The Scientific Research Council at Ottawa declares that the fish waste can and should be utilised. Under its auspices a plant has already been established at Canso, N.S., for the production of fish oil and special cattle food from fish waste.

* * *

The New Giant Star.

Imagination reels at the new vistas presented of the immensity of the universe. Dr. Plaskett, of the Dominion Observatory, Victoria, B.C., is reported to have discovered a new star in the heavens which, he calculates, is 52,560 billion miles from the earth, 160 times more massive than the sun, and five times larger than any other known heavenly body. The Plaskett, named after the astronomer, is a double star, each 70 million miles apart, revolving round a common centre of gravity.

Dr. Plaskett, says the *Daily Express*, was engaged for ten months in observing this particular star. Its existence has been suspected for some time, but Dr. Plaskett is the first to establish it. Dr. Plaskett's calculations concerning this star are among the most remarkable feats in astronomical research. Our Canadian astronomer's discovery and calculations open up new conceptions of time and space and the wonders of the heavens.

Settlers—House and All.

A Canadian paper contains the interesting information that a family settled at Moorhead, Minn., contemplate removing to the Winnipegosis district of Manitoba, and that they intend to take their house with them. This unusual procedure is rendered possible by the house being on wheels.

The family in question has four neighbours who contemplate the same procedure, and so with the minimum of delay and fuss they will establish a colony of 25 persons in all. This new style of migration from the United States has distinct possibilities.

MIGRATION WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

Warm Support from Viscount Milner.

A meeting organised by the Women's Guild of Empire, the President of which is Countess Haig, was held at the Eolian Hall, London, on Tuesday, for discussion on "Migration and Employment within the Empire."

Viscount Milner, who presided, said, in the course of his address, that the Empire Settlement Act was a great Imperial measure. Our industrial and social problems tended more and more to define themselves in terms of employment. There could be no greater object of statesmanship to-day than to direct the energies of labour—using that word in its broadest sense—to include every kind of honest worker, mental and intellectual, as well as physical; to direct labour into channels of production where it was most required, and to place it where it could be most profitably exercised. The promotion of migration within the Empire was the best kind of social work and the highest philanthropy, because it was a system by which people were helped to help themselves. Emigration was not a substitute for finding employment at home nor an alternative or competing policy. So far from being against the interests of the workers at home, emigration was to the interests of those who stayed at home as much as to the advantage of those who went.

Colonel Amery, M.P. (Chairman of the Overseas Settlement Committee), said in the 10 years before the war an average of 300,000 persons left these shores annually, while the Dominions received about an equal number. That healthy process was stopped by the war and had been slow to recover. In the last eight years the Dominions had received fully 2,000,000 fewer immigrants than they would have received but for the war, and the check to their expansion was clearly reflected in the figures of our trade with them.

Canada's Immigration Policy.

The Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, outlined in the Dominion House of Commons on May 23 Canada's immigration policy. He said: The Department of Immigration and Colonisation was being organised to secure for Canada a fair percentage of agriculturists, farm labourers, and household servants from Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries, and to a certain extent from the continent of Europe. The occasion was a vote of \$2,008,190 for immigration and colonisation.

Mr. Stewart emphasised the point that it was not wise at the present time to encourage large numbers of immigrants other than the classes mentioned. With regard to Oriental immigration, he declared that he was attempting to find some solution. He sympathised with British Columbia members in their efforts to maintain as large a white population in that Province as possible. It had frequently been stated that Canada was setting up an extremely rigid examination for immigrants. There was no use whatever in augmenting the ranks of unemployment through permitting the entry of those who could not earn a livelihood. An important feature of the immigration policy, he added, was the encouragement to be offered in the promotion of child immigration to Canada. Last year 1,500 children were brought in, while there were applications for 15,000. Australia and South Africa were both offering keen competition for immigration, and were making ever-increasing inducements. It was possible that the Government would have to ask for an increased grant for the purpose of keeping up the work. Efforts were also being made to secure immigration from the United States, and a special endeavour was being put forth to induce Canadians to return to Canada. It was probable that a large number of desirable farmers would be secured from this source this year.

Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, visited Ottawa this week to discuss Oriental immigration, which is becoming an acute problem in British Columbia.

Immediate Prospects.

"Immigration business in Europe with the present unsettled state of affairs is hard to figure out, but I look for a fair season this year, with the probability that when things get more settled next year, and European affairs get into better shape, there will be a much better return for the work we have done." This was the statement made by Mr. W. R. MacInnes, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in charge of traffic, on his return to Montreal from a trip to Europe to look over the immigration possibilities for the near future. He added: As there has been no emigration worth discussing since 1914, there is in most countries a larger surplus population than before the war. As conditions become more settled there should be a large emigration, and Canada should benefit materially if a proper system is established whereby the "desirable" emigrants can be selected.

* *

A committee has been appointed by the Ontario Legislature to investigate the relations between the University of Toronto, its federated colleges, and the Toronto General Hospital.

Sir Lomer Gouin, Minister of Justice in the Dominion Parliament and formerly Premier of Quebec, promises complete revision of the Bankruptcy Act either at the next or a subsequent session of Parliament.

THE EARL OF YPRES'S VISIT TO CANADA.

The Earl of Ypres, better known as Field-Marshal Lord French, arrived at Southampton on Saturday in the White Star liner *Olympic*, on the conclusion of a visit to the United States. The whole of his stay was in New York and its neighbourhood, with the solitary exception of a brief visit to Toronto, where he was the guest of the Empire Club. Lord Ypres said that he was particularly glad of the opportunity that this visit afforded him to render a tribute to the magnificent work done by the Canadian Army and the Canadian people in the war. Had time permitted, he would have dearly loved to have travelled further afield in Canada, and revisited a number of old friends throughout the Dominion. All through his stay in the United States he had found the utmost cordiality and good feeling expressed towards Great Britain by the Americans he had met.

—* *—

A VETERAN CANADIAN.

Mr. Richard Bladworth Angus, who celebrated his 91st birthday on May 28 at his beautiful country home, Senneville, Montreal, migrated from Scotland to Canada 65 years ago. He joined the staff of the Bank of Montreal when the Hon. Peter McGill was president of the institution. Twelve years later he became the general manager of the bank. Ten years later he resigned and associated himself with the St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba Railway (now the Great Northern system), which had then been purchased from Dutch interests by men connected with the Bank of Montreal. Two years after that he threw himself into the C.P.R. project with George Stephen (Lord Mount-Stephen) and Donald Smith (Lord Strathcona). His name in connection with the C.P.R. is a household word.

In his 80th year, when most men welcome retirement, Mr. Angus accepted the duties of president of Canada's foremost bank. These he fulfilled until 1913, when he resigned and was succeeded by Sir Vincent Meredith. Mr. Angus's interests are not confined to banking and railway enterprises. He is also a director in coal, pulp, and paper and other industrial concerns. He is a great lover of art, and his pictures are considered one of the finest private collections in Canada. He is also an ardent antiquarian and a Governor of the Montreal Antiquarian and Numismatic Society. Last year, regardless of his great age, Mr. Angus undertook an extended tour in Europe.

—* *—

An invitation by cable has been extended to and accepted by Mr. J. S. Morrison, the chess champion of Canada, who will fill the place in the London tournament vacated by Kostich. The Canadian Championship Tournament was played in Montreal at the end of last March, and was won by Mr. Morrison with a score of 8½ points out of the 11 games played.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or \$1. for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

SINCLAIR.—At Toronto, on June 2, to Mr. and Mrs. J. L. A. Sinclair (née Margaret Somerville), a son.

MARRIAGES.

ARKLIE-MARSHALL.—At West U.F. Church, Coldstream, on June 7, 1922, by the Rev. James Mackintosh, John Arklie, 218 Sandyhills, Shetleston, Glasgow, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, 51 High Street, Coldstream. (Canadian papers please copy.)
HAWES-BARR.—On June 8, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Cecil Wilfred Hawes, eldest son of George Hawes, of Alicante, Spain, to Marjorie Barr, daughter of George Barr, of St. John's, Newfoundland.
HOSMER-KIRKMAN.—At Medicine Hat, on April 29, 1922, Alfred E. Hosmer, of Pakowki, Alta., to Peggy Kirkman, grand-daughter of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Murdoch, of Rothsay.
NAIR-MAGE.—On June 10, at Ottawa, Douglas Gordon Nairn, Major, R.A.F., to Florence Muriel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Magee, of Ottawa.
ODLING-CHANDLER.—On Easter Sunday, at Kelowna, British Columbia, Vere Gordon, son of the late H. H. Odling, Esq., M.A., of Bournemouth, and of Mrs. Odling, of 1 King's Road, Sydenham, to Barbara, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Chandler, of Wileys, Surrey.

DEATHS.

BOYD.—On June 8, at St. Andrew's Vicarage, Worthing, the Rev. George Kynaaston Boyd, vicar of St. Andrew's, Worthing, second son of the late George John Boyd, of Toronto.
BUTLER.—On May 30, at Baines Crag, Shrewsbury, Henrietta Philips Butler, widow of the late Thomas Butler, and daughter of Major Huby, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged 80.
FORD.—On June 8, 1922, at Oakdale, Preston, Pailinton, after a long illness at his family home, Gerald John Ford, late factor of Idoford, Devon, son of the late Major-General Barnett Ford, aged 69. (Canadian papers please copy.)
FONTAINE DE MARCHING.—On June 8, 1922, at 14a Upper Wimpole Street, London, Louise Mary Fontaine de Marching, aged 31, beloved widow of the late Roger Fontaine de Marching, Brineux, Pas-de-Calais, France. R.I.P. (Indian and Canadian papers please copy.)
SHERRIN.—On the 2nd inst., at 3 Milton Street, Springfield, Glasgow, George Sherrin, late chief engineer, Orient S.S. Line, also Canadian Pacific Line, Hong Kong and Vancouver.

SILVER WEDDING.

ROSS MACDONALD.—On June 8, 1907, at 7 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Alexander Whyte, D.D., uncle of the bride assisted by the Rev. William Ross, Donside, Glasgow, father of the bridegroom, the Rev. J. W. Ross, Free Church, Alford, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Macdonald, North Bay, Ont. Present address, 2 Belgrave Crescent, Edinburgh.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS IN CANADA.

Camp Life in Shady Nooks.

It may be doubted if there be any place in all the world where a month or two can be spent more enjoyably under canvas in many parts of Canada. The fact that many people do so year after year is the best proof that they like it.

Those desiring this sort of summer outing can have two kinds to select from. They can lie to some inland lake or stream and there enjoy warm days and relatively warm nights, and almost always a little fishing, which sometimes will be exceedingly good; or they can go to the seashore, where the days are never very warm and the nights are always delightfully cool.

One advantage of the seashore is the fresh breeze that blows in over the salt water, and drives all insect nuisances away. Another is the sea-bathing, which in places is very agreeable. Another is the abundance of firewood which the tide casts upon the beach, out of which fine camp fires can be built in places where no risk is run of damaging anything.

The Highlands of Ontario.

The "Highlands of Ontario," in particular, offer splendid opportunities to the camper. This great lakeland territory is for the most part in its natural, unspoiled condition. There are literally thousands of lakes, and these are linked together by streams affording the canoeist a choice of highways such as are to be found in no other section of the continent. There are ideal sites available on the shores of every lake, and these may be occupied without charge of any kind. The visitor may camp on one of the islands and be in a veritable kingdom of his own. While staying in this beautiful wilderness, campers may still be in touch with the outside world, if they so desire, and within easy paddling distance of the outfitting stores, postal and telegraph offices, enjoying fresh provisions and daily mail service.



A TYPICAL CAMP SCENE IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.
(For other illustrations see daily centre pages.)

Resorts in Quebec.

Larger than the combined area of the British Isles, France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, and Germany, with lakes covering a total area of three and a half million acres, with forests covering 130,000,000 acres, with a national park of over three thousand square miles, with the grandest river in North America, the St. Lawrence, running through it for a thousand miles, with opportunities for hunting and fishing as wonderful as anywhere in North America, with three centuries of romantic history in its two great cities, with its old-world atmosphere and new-world progressiveness, the Province of Quebec has for the tourist and traveller, and, indeed, also for its two million people, an embarrassment of riches.

In the Forest Reserves.

Another enjoyable way of spending a holiday is making use of the forest reserves. Under proper supervision and regulation this is, according to the annual report of the Director of Forestry (1920-21), "desirable from the forest administrators standpoint." People who spend their holidays in the woods, whether simply in camping or in hunting and fishing, get a good idea of the value of forest resources and thus become active agents for forest protection. In locations along the shores of lakes in different forest reserves plots are leased to citizens on condition that they erect suitable houses and keep their surroundings in good order.

An Appeal to the Railway Companies.

The Canadian railways are announcing special fare reductions for summer tourists to the British Columbia coast and return. This return to normal peace conditions will be heartily welcomed by Canadians in general, and should assist remarkably in building up a "See Canada First" movement this season. The railways (says a Canadian contemporary) should also revert to their pre-war practice of operating excursions, giving special week-end rates, special holiday rates, and otherwise endeavouring to promote passenger traffic.

THE CANADIAN CATTLE EMBARGO.

Gaulthall Conference.

Delegates from all over the United Kingdom assembled at the Gaulthall, London, on Wednesday last, when a conference was held regarding the importation of Canadian live stock cattle.

Mr. Deputy W. P. Neal, chairman of the cattle markets committee of the Corporation of the City of London, was in the chair.

The resolution submitted to the meeting was as follows:

That this Conference of specially appointed delegates from the principal municipalities in Great Britain, representing large masses of the population, and, so far as possible, representing all the counties in the question as affecting the interests of commerce throughout the country, urgently call upon His Majesty's Government forthwith to honour the unqualified undertakings given to the Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada by the President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries at the Imperial War Conference in April, 1917, and to act upon the unanimous conclusions of the Royal Commission on the importation of store cattle in favour of the admission into this country of Canadian stores.

The Chairman, in moving the resolution, pointed out that the meeting was in no sense a political one. The Corporation, however, dissented so strongly from the policy of the Ministry of Agriculture in regard to the embargo on Canadian cattle that it had deemed it necessary to make a definite public protest.

The speaker warmly deprecated the favouring of a small section of agriculturists, who were really monopolists, which he said, was a policy detrimental to the safety of the Empire and must be abandoned, even if it resulted in the resignation of the Minister.

Baillie James Walker, of Glasgow, who seconded, said that for twenty-six years this agitation had been going on. The breeders in this country, by their plea for the continuance of the embargo, confessed themselves unable to compete with breeders 3,500 miles away. It was a confession that they could not make the best use of their land. Last year a Royal Commission was appointed, and after hearing evidence from both sides, issued a unanimous verdict in favour of the removal of the embargo. But those in favour of the embargo were able to influence the Government to such an extent that it had not yet been removed.

The Conference, the speaker added, should not break up without appointing a strong deputation to wait upon the Prime Minister and the other heads of the Government and demand from them a fulfilment of the pledge.

After discussion, the resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority, there being one dissenter.

The Promised Debate in Parliament.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, questioned in the House of Commons on Tuesday, said that he would endeavour to find an occasion between the Committee and Report stages of the Finance Bill for a discussion on the Canadian cattle embargo question.

Mr. Chamberlain's announcement, says the Parliamentary correspondent of *The Times*, was intentionally a little vague. The Committee stage will be taken next week and, so far as the Government is concerned, the embargo debate might be fixed for the following week. The Labour members are, however, desirous that the discussion should not occur at a time when they will be in Edinburgh attending the party's annual conference. If the Government Whips defer to the Labour representations, as probably they will, the debate will be fixed for the first week of July.

Canada's Position.

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London announced that a letter and a resolution have been sent to each member of Parliament, dealing with the cattle embargo. The letter states that a definite promise was given that the embargo would be removed, and there is to-day no just reason why it should be maintained. The Canadian Chamber request that members of Parliament should record their votes in favour of its removal as an act of justice to the Dominions.

British Farmers Appeal to Canada.

The Live Stock Defence Committee, a group of breeders selected from the leading pedigree stock associations and the Royal Agricultural Society of England, have broadcast an appeal throughout Canada in the belief that it is necessary that the farmers of the Dominion should understand the home-viewpoint, just as the British raiser of cattle understands the Canadian case. Stress is laid on the fact that the British farmer is passing through a hard time. Unlike the Canadian farmer, he was controlled, hampered, and fettered during the war to a degree that was almost intolerable. Promises were made to him that have been repudiated; and now, when he realises more than ever that his future success depends upon the breeding and feeding of stock, he sees with dismay the threat of the removal of that security.

THE NEW CANADIAN BUDGET. Government Secures Majority of Eighteen.

In the Dominion House of Commons on Tuesday the Government secured a majority of eighteen in connection with its Budget proposals, ten Agrarians voting with the Government.

The debate earlier in the week gave every indication of a close division. Sir Lomer Gouin (said the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*) had angered the Progressives by the best argument made in the House this session in support of the Protectionist system for Canada. His speech was applauded as strongly by the Conservatives as by the Liberals.

Sir F. Williams Taylor's Criticism.

Commenting on the Budget, Sir Frederick Williams Taylor, President of the Canadian Bankers' Association and President of the Bank of Montreal, said: "Bankers generally will doubtless regard this fresh tax upon their profit as heavy in view of the disturbed times with inevitable losses and greatly reduced net earnings. On the other hand, the impost will be received with some measure of resignation in the view of the Minister's necessity for revenue. Under the new ruling the tax of 1 per cent. upon circulation will continue as before, but, in addition, the banks must pay the usual income tax imposed upon business institutions. Everyone will be in favour of the domestic loan if it is found practicable. Foreign markets should only be utilised in case of necessity."

Other Opinions.

Mr. J. A. Bandfield, Dominion President of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada (Winnipeg): "We believe in the Sales Tax, provided they do not ask the retailers to collect it."

Mr. C. Howard Smith, Provincial chairman of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association (Montreal): "The tariff has been seriously interfered with, and the cheque tax is a stiff 'un."

Mr. W. J. Brennan, of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada (Montreal): "The one thing we know is that prices will go up."

Mr. E. M. Trowern, secretary of the Dominion Board of Retail Merchants' Association (Ottawa): "Some lines of trade are undoubtedly going to suffer, but they will have to adjust themselves to the new conditions."

The Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says: "Not within the present generation has the Budget excited so much opposition among the manufacturing interests of the country, which has grown to such an extent that it is impossible for the Finance Minister to receive the number of protesting deputations."

—* *—

The Bankers' Committee, of which Sir R. M. Kindersley was a member, has decided not to recommend an international loan to Germany.

All over British Columbia parties from the Geological Survey of Canada will be busy this summer probing into the mineral wealth of the country. No fewer than twelve will be at work in this province under the general direction of Dr. J. D. MacKenzie, head of the survey in British Columbia, according to an official announcement.

A sale of work, organised by the College Missionary Guild, was held in London the other day, the Bishop of Stepney, Prebendary Perry, and other members of the Council of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge being present. The proceeds are to be devoted to clearing the debt on a church in Western Canada, in which the Guild is interested.

Sir George Foster, the veteran Canadian statesman, and a representative of Canada in the Assembly of the League of Nations, graphically described last week, before an audience which filled the Majestic Theatre, Halifax, N.S., the formation of the League. He said: "There are now fifty-one nations in the League, an increase from the original thirty-two, which was in itself proof that there was something in the efforts behind the League."

"Of the estimated Canadian coal reserves, which amount altogether to 1,234,268 million tons, not less than 1,072,027 million tons are of a sub-bituminous lignitic class, and occur in the province of Alberta," said Professor W. A. Bone, F.R.S., of the Imperial College of Science and Technology in a lecture at the Royal Society of Arts. He added: "In the neighbouring Province of Saskatchewan, in the Souris Valley, in many places the individual seams run from 8 ft. to 10 ft. in thickness, and are mostly within 250 ft. of the surface."

Captain Horace Van Wart has left Fredericton, N.B., for The Hague, to give evidence in connection with the surrender and execution of Admiral Kolchak at Irkutsk, Siberia, on February 7, 1920. Captain Van Wart was the only Canadian officer with the British forces at Vladivostok. When the troops surrendered at Moscow and Kolchak was given over to the Bolsheviks, he was present, and he was also present at the execution of the admiral at Irkutsk, when he was given the personal papers and documents belonging to the executed admiral for safekeeping.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

The Budget.

The mountain has laboured and has brought forth a mouse. The vast pretensions of the general election campaign of last December on the part of Liberals and Progressives alike have come to little in the first Liberal Budget.—*The Ottawa Journal*.

Mr. Fielding has a peculiar political situation to meet. He must placate the Progressives or risk the defeat of his Government and a premature election which no one—least of all the business man—wants. Yet he really cannot afford to take a penny off his indirect taxation. So he compromises. He grants a minimum of concessions to the grain-growers, and makes up the loss by increasing the sales tax. No one will be satisfied, but no one probably can suggest a better adjustment.—*The Montreal Daily Star*.

Much the largest part of the business of the country is carried on by means of cheques, and what the Finance Minister proposes is to penalise big business irrespective of whether it involves profit or loss.—*The Gazette, Montreal*.

All the (tariff) reductions are on necessities, all the increases on luxuries. That the work has been done cautiously will not be regarded as a fault. Not only has revenue to be considered, but disturbance and alarm such as might check the revival of industry are to be avoided.—*The Globe, Toronto*.

The Finance Minister draws a gloomy picture of declining revenues. He appeals to Parliament and to the people to pass self-denying ordinances and to do without many things they would like. We think they ought to be advised to help on trade by spending their money judiciously in buying necessities made in their own country instead of having the temptation to buy articles from the United States whose importation Mr. Fielding's new tariff changes will stimulate.—*Mail and Empire, Toronto*.

The Fielding budget will neither stir the Western farmer to song nor send the manufacturing east to sackcloth and ashes.—*The Calgary Herald*.

The revision of taxation is an attempt to reduce somewhat the protectionist features of the system; and to readjust taxation upon the basis of increasing the levy upon those who are supposed to be best able to pay it.—*Manitoba Free Press*.

Mr. Fielding has adopted methods of taxation which will press lightly on basic production and more heavily upon economic processes whose restriction is by no means so dangerous to prosperity.—*The Winnipeg Evening Tribune*.

On the whole we believe the tariff changes will appeal to the country as reasonable, sound, and fair, having regard to the necessities of revenue, the grave financial condition of the Dominion, and the unsettled state of world affairs.—*The Morning Chronicle, Halifax, N.S.*

Mr. Fielding has moved circumspectly in a situation which is admittedly difficult from the business rather than from the party standpoint.—*The Daily Telegraph, St. John, N.B.*

British Activity.

Next week the *British Trader* will sail from London on a mission round the world. Here we have an example of what the so-called slow-going Britishers are doing. There is a lesson in these activities we should take to ourselves. Nothing is being done to advertise Canada abroad, not even in the United Kingdom. What this inactivity means, in trade and immigration, can scarcely be over-estimated. Our failure to regard intelligent advertising as a productive expenditure is as incomprehensible as it is costly.—*The Winnipeg Tribune*.

Tribute to Lady Astor.

It requires considerable knowledge, as well as nerve and tact, to take the floor of the House of Commons—there to gain a reputation and achieve some distinct notoriety. But "Nancy" Astor, taking all things into consideration, as a Parliamentarian has been a big success. She has many admirers.—*The Gazette, Montreal*.

—* *—

Mr. D. C. Coleman, Vice-President, Western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is confident that the steady return to normal conditions that now seems to be setting in, will be of a permanent nature.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons, last week publicly complimented the Hon. S. C. Mewburn, M.P., ex-Minister of Militia, on his work as chairman of the War Memorials Commission.

Definite opposition to the Government's policy of drastic reductions in naval and military expenditure was expressed on behalf of the Navy League of Canada by the President, Mr. Jarvis, at the annual meeting of the Dominion Council of the League at Montreal (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*).

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The King and Queen held the first of the series of three June Courts on June 8 at Buckingham Palace. Some eight hundred guests were present, including the greater part of the Diplomatic Corps, and the Ministerial and official sections of society were largely represented. The second and third Courts are to be held on June 21 and 22.

Lady Nanton, of Winnipeg, was presented by the Dowager Countess of Airlie, and afterwards presented to their Majesties her daughters, Mrs. D. L. Cameron and the Misses Constance and Margaret Nanton.

The Countess of Minto presented the Hon. Mrs. Lionel Guest, and Mrs. C. R. Dunlop was presented by Mary Countess of Minto. Lady Hamar Greenwood was also among the ladies present at the Court. Mrs. Geoffrey Kindersley was presented, on her marriage, by Mrs. Austen Chamberlain.

A private farewell audience has been granted by the Pope to Mgr. Enard, the newly-appointed Archbishop of Ottawa.

The Duke of Leeds will return to London early in July from Canada.

The Duchess of Somerset will present prizes to old boys and girls at the Barnardo Founder's Day Fete at the Girls' Village Home, Barkingside, Essex, on Saturday, June 24, at 3.30 p.m.

The Marquess and Marchionness of Northampton, who have been making a honeymoon tour of the world, are returning to England via British Columbia.

Sir Auckland Geddes is expected to arrive in London from Washington on July 6.

The Rev. Dr. Cody, of Toronto, has been selected as the preacher on the occasion of the consecration of the Rev. H. W. K. Mowl as a bishop in Westminster Abbey on Saturday, June 24.

Mr. W. J. Lynch, D.S.O., chief of the Dominion Patent Office, has arrived from Ottawa as Canadian Representative of the British Patent Convention, at which all the Dominions of the Empire, including India, will be represented.

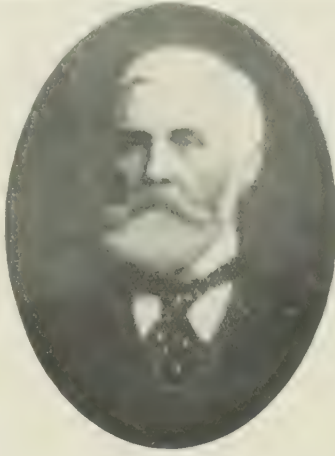
Sir Campbell Stuart, who has been in Toronto, has since been a guest at Government House, Ottawa.

Lady Mount Stephen is sailing from Southampton on July 13 by the *Empress of Scotland*. She will visit Montreal, where she has many relatives, and before returning home in the autumn will tour in the West. This will be her first trip to Canada. Before her marriage Lady Mount Stephen was Miss Gian Tufnell, daughter of Captain R. G. Tufnell, R.N.

The Hon. Lionel Guest has left London for a few weeks' visit to Canada.

The High Commissioner of Canada and Mrs. Larkin will hold a reception, in commemoration of Dominion Day, at the Ritz Hotel, on Friday, June 30, 4 to 6 p.m.

The Hon. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner, will preside at the annual dinner to celebrate Dominion Day, which will be held at the Connaught Rooms on Friday, June 30. H.R.H. the Duke of York, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Winston Churchill are among the expected guests. Tickets can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17-19, Victoria Street, S.W., price 35s. each.



MR. R. B. ANGUS,
Who was 91 on May 28. (See page 272.)

Mr. Larkin was among those present at the dinner given by the Pilgrims to Mr. James Beck, Solicitor-General of the United States, at which Lord Desborough presided on June 7. Others present were Col. H. Blaylock, Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., Mr. G. W. Dawson, and Lord Morris.

Mr. Larkin attended the dinner given to Lady Astor by the English-speaking Union at the Savoy Hotel last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Larkin were at Ascot Races on Tuesday.

Mr. Larkin had lunch with Lord Riddell on Friday of last week, and the same afternoon received a delegation from the Manchester and Bradford Chambers of Commerce.

Sir Edgar Bowring, the High Commissioner for Newfoundland, accompanied by Mrs. Munn, Miss Winifred Bowring, Lt.-Col. McCowen, and Mr. Victor Gordon were present in the Royal Enclosure at Ascot on Wednesday and Thursday.

Mrs. McCallum Grant, wife of the Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, arrived at Southampton by the *Empress of Scot-*

land. The Hon. G. H. Mulock, Minister of Agriculture, and the Hon. Dr. F. W. Armstrong, Provincial Secretary in the Northern (Manitoba) Government, have resumed their portfolios.

The Earl and Countess of Minto and their daughter, Lady Bridget Elliot, expect to visit Canada in the early part of next year.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Canby have taken Brown House, Frinton-on-Sea, for the months of July and August.

Mr. Charles D. Gordon, manager of the Dominion Bank in Toronto, has arrived in England on a short visit for the benefit of his health, and is staying at the Hotel Cecil, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Kennedy, of Toronto.

Mr. C. A. Bogert, general manager of the Dominion Bank, who is expected to arrive from Toronto by the *Olympic* on July 1, will be accompanied by Mr. F. L. Patton, of Winnipeg, assistant general manager of the Dominion Bank.

H.M.S. *Raleigh*, Capt. A. Bromley, C.M.G., the flag-ship of Admiral Sir William Pakenham in North American waters, is making a tour of Canadian ports, and will visit Sydney and Charlottetown this month. Montreal and Quebec from July 3 to 10, Murray Bay July 10-24, and Dalhousie July 26-31.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Medland, of Toronto, are at the Hotel Victoria.

Mr. A. H. W. Cleave, deputy-master of the Royal Mint, Ottawa, is in England on a business visit, and is staying at 29 Princes Square, W.2.

Mr. J. A. Russell, who was formerly manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Windsor, N.S., accompanied by Mrs. Russell, is visiting relatives at Bromley, Kent.

Mr. T. Hardy Webb, of the firm of Messrs. George A. Touche and Co., chartered accountants, Winnipeg, has left London for a tour of the battlefields, accompanied by Mrs. Webb.

Mr. Stewart Lyon, managing editor of the *Globe*, Toronto, has been appointed a director of that paper. Mr. Lyon has been a member of the staff for thirty-three years, starting as a reporter.

Mr. Lachlan Gibb, of Blackheath Park, S.E., and St. James-street, Montreal, who died on March 1, left £100 to the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and £200 to the South Entomological Society, "as an appreciation of a life's pleasant and instructive fellowship with their members."

Mr. A. E. Rea, Toronto, who has been buying wool-combing machinery for the Dominion Combing Mills in Oldham, Keighley, Cleckheaton, Rochdale, and other places, left Southampton by the *Berengaria* last week.

Mrs. Jackson Dadds is leaving Southampton by the *Empress of France* on June 20 to join her husband, who is now residing in Wynn.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

- JUNE 17.—Annual dinner to Rhodes Scholars, Town Hall, Oxford, 7.
- JUNE 17.—Polo: Public Schools' Cup Final, Roehampton.
- JUNE 17.—Cricket: Middlesex v. Lancs.
- JUNE 18.—Baseball: International Baseball League, Stamford Bridge.
- JUNE 19.—Lawn Tennis: Open Championships, Queen's Club (till June 24).
- JUNE 19 to 24.—Lawn Tennis: Invitation Tournament, Roehampton.
- JUNE 19.—Chemists' Exhibition and Empire Drug Trade Mart, Central Hall (till June 23).
- JUNE 19.—Pianoforte recital by Mary Lovelace, Wigmore Hall, 3.
- JUNE 20.—Institute of Mining Engineers meets at Sheffield (three days).
- JUNE 21.—H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany opens Garden Fête in aid of Poor Clergy Relief Corporation in the grounds of Canu Hall, Campden Hill, 4.30.
- JUNE 21.—Cricket: Surrey v. Cambridge University, Oval.
- JUNE 23.—Prince of Wales' birthday.
- JUNE 24.—Peace Day: Third anniversary, League of Nations Rally, Hyde Park.
- JUNE 24.—Polo: Inter-University match, Old Oxonians v. Old Cantabs, Hurlingham.
- JUNE 24.—Dr. Barnardo's Homes' Founder's Day Celebration at Barking-side, 2 to 7.
- JUNE 24.—Pianoforte recital by Harold Samuel, Aeolian Hall, 3.15.
- JUNE 25.—Baseball: International Baseball League, Stamford Bridge.
- JUNE 26.—Lawn Tennis: Championships, Wimbledon.
- JUNE 28.—Royal Colonial Institute annual reception, Natural History Museum.
- JUNE 28.—Pianoforte recital by Lloyd Powell, Aeolian Hall, 8.30.
- JUNE 30.—Polo: Gymkhana, Roehampton.
- JUNE 30.—Dominion Day reception by High Commissioner and Mrs. Larkin, Ritz Hotel, 4 to 6.
- JUNE 30.—Dominion Day dinner at Connaught Rooms; the Hon. P. C. Larkin presides.
- JULY 1.—Polo: Champion Cup Final at Hurlingham.
- JULY 4.—Baseball: International Baseball League, Stamford Bridge.
- JULY 16.—National Rifle Association Bisle Meeting opens (till July 22).

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Major H. P. Holt, M.C., eldest son of Sir Herbert Holt, of Montreal, late 3rd Dragoon Guards, to Aileen Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Cairns, of Montreal, will take place in Montreal on June 21. Sir Herbert Holt is a native of Dublin, son of the late Mr. Grattan Holt, of Kildare, and has been for some time president of the Royal Bank of Canada.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place in the autumn in South Africa, between Captain John L. V. Reid, M.C., late Green Howards (Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment), son of the late John Reid and Mrs. Reid, now of Scarborough, and Hilda, second daughter of J. D. Mackenzie, of Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Anderson, Wau-laushene, Ont., announce the marriage of their daughter, Jessie Randolph, to Lieut.-Col. John A. Shaw, D.S.O., of Toronto, which took place June 12.

A marriage will shortly take place between Captain E. Alistair Lee, R.G.A., and Miss Barbara Lemon, daughter of the late Edward Lemon, of Winnipeg, and of Mrs. Ogilvie, Victoria, B.C.

Amongst guests entertained by Colonel and Mrs. Grant Morden at Heatherden Hall for Ascot Week were General and Mrs. J. W. Stewart, Miss Margaret Stewart, the Secretary of State for War and Lady Worthington-Evans, Mr. L. and Miss Worthington-Evans, Colonel Weldon McLean, M.P., Sir John Gannon, M.P., and Sir Herbert and Lady Jessel.

Lady Drummond is now staying with relations in London after an extended visit to the battlefields area and cemeteries.

Mr. David Drummond, who has just been appointed the agent for the Canadian Pacific at Southampton, joined the Allan Line at Glasgow in 1899. He transferred to London in 1910 as secretary to the chairman and London secretary of the



MR. DAVID DRUMMOND.

company, and during the war acted as Embarkation Staff Officer of Canadian Forces at U.K. ports. He was appointed general freight agent for the Ocean Services in 1920, and freight claim agent in 1921. The offices of the company, which are in course of erection, will be in Canute Road, Southampton Docks. The temporary offices will be at 7 Canute Road.

On Thursday of last week, at Christ Church, Westminster, the marriage took place of Mary, daughter of Mr. W. L. Griffith, Secretary to the Office of the High Commissioner, and Mrs. Griffith, of South Lodge Farm, Edenbridge, to Mr. Martin Bonnell Lewis, B.A., son of Mrs. Lewis, Wincott, Llanelli, and a brother-in-law of Mr. A. T. Davies, M.P., whose little daughter acted as train-bearer for the bride. Miss Ruth Griffith and Miss Betty John were the bridesmaids, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. Llewellyn Lewis, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by his uncle, the Rev. T. P. Kirk, vicar of Christ Church.

A reception was afterwards held at the Ritz Hotel, at which the Hon. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner, Mrs. and Miss Larkin were among the large gathering present, which also included Lord and Lady Riddell, Sir Emsley and Lady Carr, Lady Davies, Sir Charles Russell, Sir Thomas and Lady Fisher, Mr. A. T. Davies, M.P., and Mrs. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. J. Obed Smith, Col. and Mme. Pelletier, Mr. Donald Armour, Sir Robert and Lady Perks, Mr. E. P. Luke, Mr. C. J. Taylor, Major B. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P., and Mrs. Hurd, Captain Pickup, and Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Trethewey.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

NEW, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.—"Mr. Wu" (Matheson Lang, Lilian Braithwaite).
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Covent Garden.—Opera.

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—"Loyalties" and "Shall We Join the Ladies?"

WINTER GARDEN, Drury Lane.—"Sally" (George Grossmith, Dorothy Dickson, Leslie Henson).

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road.—"Dear Brutus" (Gerald du Maurier).

Varieties.

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.
MASKELYNE'S Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.

PALACE, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Co-optists" ("Pierrotic" entertainment.)

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.

GRIEYES ART GALLERY, 22, Old Bond street.—Annual Exhibition of Royal Society of Miniature Painters.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.

OLYMPIA, West Kensington.—International Horse Show (till June 24).

ROYAL ACADEMY, Burlington House, Piccadilly.—Summer Exhibition.

The arrivals by the *Empress of Scotland* from Quebec last week included Mr. and Mrs. Frank Everest, Mrs. F. H. and the Misses Hollister, Mr. G. F. James, Mr. T. B. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. MacKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Moysey, Messrs. G. B., C. G., and C. W. Beatty, Mr. T. A. Brown (Toronto), Mr. C. L. Anger, Mr. C. A. Richardson, Mrs. J. M. Orkin, Col. F. H. and Mrs. Wallis (Montreal), Mrs. W. H. and Miss Constock (Brockville), Mrs. E. Evans, Dr. F. W. and Mrs. Maunsell (Vancouver), Mrs. M. and the Misses Lovell (Victoria), and Mr. W. J. Lynch (Ottawa).

The arrivals from Montreal by the *Canopic* on June 7 included Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Eakin and the Misses Eakin, Rev. R. Fullerton, Mrs. Hutcheson, Professor R. Miller, Mr. C. H. Parmeter, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Waterous, Major and Mrs. M. L. Tindall and Dr. L. A. and Mrs. Wood.

The departures by the *Berengaria* from Southampton last Saturday included Mr. and Mrs. W. Black, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Cameron, Major A. P. Holt, Mr. W. R. G. Holt, Mr. Campbell M. Hunter and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Michaels, and Sir William Priestley.

The arrivals at Liverpool by the *Canada* last Monday included Professor E. and Mrs. Bartlow, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bornick, Mr. and Mrs. D. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Finney, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fuller, Major J. E. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. R. Meach, Mrs. F. S. 100, Professor W. A. Naves, Mr. J. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Eakin.

The engagement is announced between S. Richards Sidebottom, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Sidebottom, of Littleton Hall, Chester, and Laura Kathleen, eldest daughter of the late Cyril Grant Cunard and Mrs. Curran of Britwell House, Watlington, Oxfordshire.

EARLY DAYS IN REAL ESTATE.

Boom Reminiscences of a Winnipeg "Old-Timer."

SOME interesting reminiscences of real estate activity in Western Canada were recently given by Mr. James Scott, the first president of the Winnipeg Real Estate Exchange, in an address at a luncheon of that body. Mr. Scott has been a resident in Winnipeg for forty-one years, but he came into the West two years earlier as an Indian farm instructor. In going through to his destination, the Touchwood Hills, by wagon, he had, he said, every opportunity to observe the vastness of the country, the richness of the soil, and the great possibilities of the value that eventually would be in land when the country began to get settled up; and that, no doubt, was his reason for having since confined himself almost exclusively to the sale of farm lands.

"My first deal in real estate occurred while I was acting as farm instructor, and happened in this way," said Mr. Scott. "A great many of the half-breed families from the parishes surrounding Winnipeg were moving to Prince Albert and other districts in the North-West, as it then was called, and the Government farm being close to the trail on which they travelled, I met most of these people.

"A young couple who got as far as my place found that one of their ponies got fagged out, and they were obliged to stop and look for another. Not being able to get one from any other source, they came to me and offered the wife's half-breed claim



AT THE CORNER OF PORTAGE AVENUE AND MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, IN 1875.

to 240 acres of land for one that I had. I had never heard of half-breed lands, but when they showed me the patent, with the big red seal on it, it began to look good to me, and after getting all the information that I could from them we made the deal and I took their new address and sent the patent to our present Lieutenant-Governor, who evidently knew what to do about it, for in about two months' time I received word from him that the deed had been signed and registered and the title now stood in my name. This proved to be a profitable investment, as you will see in due time.

"About this time rumours reached us that the C.P.R. was contemplating building to the mountains, and there were many routes laid out for it by interested parties, and several 'smart Aecs' took up homesteads where they thought towns would be located. We had on the Indian reserve near us a catechist for the English Church, a full-blooded Indian, named Charles Pratt, who urged me very strongly to take up a homestead at the Moose's Jaw, where Thunder Creek joined the Moose's Jaw Creek, now the city of Moose Jaw. He said it would be the only easy crossing for a railroad, and would some day be the site of a city. I had two reasons for not heeding his advice. The first was that I did not have sufficient cash to keep myself and family until I could comply with the homestead requirements to get my patent, and the second reason was that I did not believe the reverend gentleman knew what he was talking about.

"From the location of the farm and the fact that I had plenty of Government provisions and always made travellers welcome, I was seldom without visitors, and through them was kept well posted as to what was going on in the outside world. I soon learned that property, especially in Winnipeg, was increasing in value very materially, and that new towns were springing up in every direction.

"In the winter of 1880 I got the final shock that decided me to quit farming and move east, where the money was circulating. W. L. Orde, who, with the late Palmer Clarke, was in charge of our party from Ottawa to Winnipeg, and subsequently

went to Battleford as Indian agent, called at the farm on the way to Winnipeg one mighty cold evening and informed me that he had a telegram in his pocket offering him \$75,000 cash for two acres of land (the present C.P.R. station grounds) that he had bought about eighteen months previously for \$17,000. I told him that he must be crazy not to have taken it and showed where he was. I learned a few months later that he had sold for \$30,000.

"As soon as I got my spring work done and helped the Indians to get their affairs in good shape, I resigned and left for Winnipeg the latter end of July, by mail wagon. On the way down we stopped for a few hours at Minnedosa. J. S. Armitage was then having the townsite surveyed and plotted, and there was great excitement amongst the few dozen Indians as to its future greatness. I looked it over, but not with any idea of buying, as \$50 was the limit of my capital, but it proved useful to me later on and was where I made my second real estate investment, and without any capital, as you will learn.

"When I arrived in Winnipeg I found that great changes had been made during my two years' absence, business of all kinds was booming, and lots in the central part of the city were changing hands rapidly.

"As I could not get suitable employment for some weeks, I wandered around, sizing up the situation, and when I had about made up my mind to go into real estate I was offered a position with the late Joseph Wolfe, the celebrated real estate auctioneer, who conducted a large business behind a counter in the bar of the Queen's Hotel. The salary offered was \$15 per week, but as I wanted work and the opportunity for getting experience with him was great, I jumped at the chance.

"It was not long until I made the acquaintance of several shrewd speculators who were on the look-out for anything likely to prove profitable, and I induced Mr. Wolfe to allow me to open a private sales book, on the understanding that on all sales I made I was to receive 25 per cent. of the commission. This proved to be a profitable arrangement for both of us. At the end of the first week my salary was supplemented by \$15 commission, the second week \$25, and the third week \$35, and kept on increasing week by week until it reached the tidy sum of \$187.

Minnedosa Town Site.

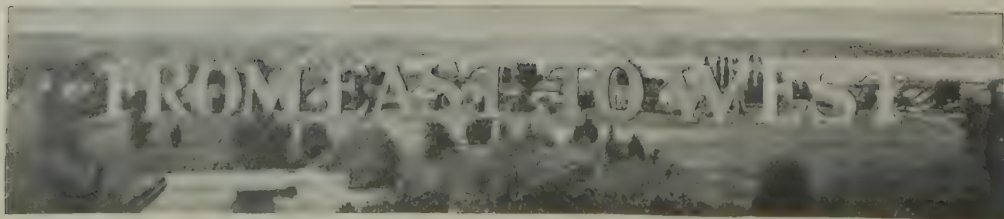
Shortly after my engagement with Mr. Wolfe, Mr. Armitage, above mentioned, came in and arranged for the sale of his Minnedosa town site by auction. This sale lasted several nights and was quite a success. Mr. Wolfe, knowing that I had come through Minnedosa, suggested that we should buy two lots each, and said that he had the privilege of selecting any four lots at the average sale price of the whole, and settling when the sale was over. He was sure, from what he knew of the place, that I would have them sold long before settlement day came. This was done, my lots costing me \$38 each, or \$76, and selling for \$175 and the money being in my pocket days before I had to pay Mr. Armitage. One of the lots I then owned is now coveted by a bank.

"It was about this time that a young man named Clark came to me and stated that he had opened a real estate office and requested me to give him some listings to help him get started. Not being permitted to give anything from the office, I told him that the only thing I controlled was 240 acres of land in 8-6 west, and he could have the exclusive sale of it at \$480. The following afternoon he reported that, although he had it listed on a board outside of his office door, no one even stopped to read it. I said, 'It must be too cheap! Mark it up to \$600.' He said, 'How do you expect me to sell at \$600, when they won't buy at \$480?' 'Try it and see,' I replied. When he reported next day he said two fellows stopped and read particulars and one said, 'No use bothering with that; the d— land is no good or it would not be offered at that price.' I told him, 'I guess that is right. Change your description to-morrow to read, "An excellent prairie farm of 240 acres, only \$3 per acre."'

"The poor fellow looked at me in disgust, but as he had nothing else to sell, he followed my instructions, and about 11 o'clock next day rushed in, greatly excited, and said, 'I am offered \$600 cash for your farm.' 'Did you take it?' I asked. 'No,' he replied. 'Well, then,' I said, 'hustle and close the deal. You might be sure when I was willing to sell at \$480, it wasn't likely I would refuse \$600.'

"He returned with the name of the purchaser, but no deposit, told me where to take my papers, and said it would be paid for when his lawyers approved of the title. The matter dragged along until I got tired and demanded my papers. He finally had to pay \$50 to get them. I then paid the commission, and, as business was humming, forgot

(Continued on page 28.)



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Immigration, stated in the House of Commons that there had been 1,522 abandonments of farms by soldier settlers. The total amount of public moneys invested in the abandoned farms was \$8,880,535. The amount invested in lands and buildings was \$1,051,237. The return received was \$1,852,334. The amount invested in stock and equipment was \$530,753, and the return received from the sale of this stock and equipment, \$376,466.

The total value of the fur production of Canada in 1920-21 was \$10,151,594, beaver pelts being of the value of \$2,686,472, muskrat \$2,050,375, marten or sable \$1,081,871, mink \$908,582, white fox \$741,551, and silver fox \$432,130.

TORONTO.—The late Sir John Eaton left estate valued at more than £2,500,000.

—Dr. W. B. Hendry has been appointed chief of the Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics in the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto, in succession to Dr. B. P. Watson, who is taking up a similar appointment in Edinburgh University.

—The Rev. Sutherland Macklem, formerly assistant rector of St. Thomas's Church, who died at Guelph on April 3 last, left an estate of \$291,164. The testator's two sons, Francis, of London, England, and Charles, of Toronto, will each receive \$20,000 for their own use.

—Empire Day was honoured by 80,000 children of Toronto's schools, public, separate, and high, in a variety of ways.

—The Rev. W. J. Clark, an advocate of union among the Protestant Churches, has been elected Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

—The Dominion Dental Council elected the following officers at its convention here: President, Dr. James M. Magee, St. John, N.B.; vice-presidents, Dr. W. M. McGuire, Simcoe, Ont., and Dr. Geo. K. Thompson, Halifax, N.S.; secretary, Dr. W. D. Cowan, Regina. One of the chief functions of the Council is the handling of applications of dentists for transfer from one Province to another, with the exception of Quebec and British Columbia.

—A total of 532,611 prescriptions for liquor was issued in Ontario during 1921. The total amount of intoxicating liquor sold by the Government dispensaries was 183,246 gallons, representing a value of \$3,131,410.

The minimum wage board announces minimum scales for female workers in textile factories, ranging from \$8 for inexperienced girls over 18 years in small towns to \$12.50 per week for experienced help over 18 years in Toronto. The rates do not affect office help.

KINGSTON.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has decided to build a spur line into the feldspar mining district, which is located near Thirteen Island Lake. The building of the new line will mean that a larger quantity of feldspar will be mined.

BRAMPTON.—On May 28 upwards of 2,000 people attended the unveiling of the war memorial erected in the cemetery by the local branch of the G.W.V.A., the dedication of the Odd-fellows' plot, and the decoration of graves of departed members of that Order. The monument was unveiled by Mrs. D. H. Bull, who has been a resident of the town for 47 years. She lost her son in the Great War.

COLLINGWOOD.—On May 26 the Collingswood Shipbuilding Company launched the steamer *Charles Dick*, which they are building to the order of the National Sand and Material Company, Ltd., of Welland, Ontario. The vessel is of special construction for carrying sand and gravel, and has special loading and unloading pumps and machinery. The christening ceremony was successfully performed by Master Charles Dick, son of Mr. David Dick, junr., president of the National Sand and Material Company. The Collingswood Shipbuilding Company was represented by Mr. H. B. Smith, president; John S. Leitch, managing director; J. M. McPherson, treasurer; Sanford H. Lindsay, secretary; and John Dalrymple, superintendent. The ship is 258 ft. over all, 43 ft. beam, 20 ft. deep, and will have a dead weight carrying capacity of some 3,000 tons.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—On May 24 a large religious and patriotic demonstration was held here to honour the memory of Dollard des Ormeaux, the hero of Long-Sault, who, with 17 intrepid companions, gave his life in 1660 to save Montreal from invasion by the Iroquois.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Governors of Laval University it was stated that the institution still has a capital of \$1,552,087.70 at its disposal.

MONTREAL.—Work has already been started on the renovation of the Windsor Hotel by the P. Lyall Construction Company, Ltd.

In the Nurses' Home in the Montreal General Hospital a memorial tablet in honour of the late Miss Mildred Hope Forbes was unveiled by Miss M. C. Macdonald, R.R.C., Matron-in-Chief of the Canadian Army Medical Corps in France during the war, while the memorial service was conducted by Lieut.-Colonel the Rev. Canon Almond. In memory of Miss Forbes, her life-long friend, Mrs. Norman Wilson, of Ottawa, a daughter of the late Hon. Robert Mackay, has given a scholarship at McGill University for post-graduate courses for nurses of the Montreal General Hospital.

SHERBROOKE.—Mr. S. G. Newton was elected president of the Board of Trade here at the annual meeting. The Hon. Jacob Nicoll, Provincial Treasurer, the chief speaker, stated that work would soon be started on the Sherbrooke-Montreal Highway, \$600,000 having been set aside for it, and the first part to be built would be that between Sherbrooke and Magog.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—On May 24 the Scott conciliation board completed its enquiry into the dispute between the British Empire Steel Corporation and the Nova Scotia coal miners, and its findings will be forwarded to the Minister of Labour at Ottawa.

—Mr. Reginald V. Harris has been appointed by Archbishop Worrell, Chancellor of the Diocese of Nova Scotia, in place of Chief Justice Harris, recently resigned.

—Dr. George B. Cutten, President of Acadia University Wolfville, N.S., has been elected President of Colgate University, U.S.A., by the Board of Trustees of that institution. Dr. Cutten is a graduate of Yale and was a famous football player in his college days.

—Several hundred Halifax Boy Scouts paraded through the streets of the city in celebration of Empire Day. The Scouts were reviewed by Dr. J. W. Robertson, Dominion Chief Commissioner of Scouts for Canada. Lieut.-Governor Grant was present at the inspection and commended the boys for their soldierly bearing.

The following Mayors have been elected in Nova Scotia: Glace Bay, D. W. Morrison, M.L.A.; Halifax, John Murphy; Sydney, William Fitzgerald.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON. On May 18 the University of New Brunswick celebrated its 122nd year as an institution of higher learning. Lieut.-Governor Pugsley presided, and several members of the Provincial Government and of the Provincial Legislature were present.

Five contracts for the construction of Federal aided Provincial highways, amounting approximately to \$122,000, have been awarded. These improved gravel roads will practically complete the linking up of the improved highways from St. John to St. Stephen, Fredericton to St. John, and Andover to Grand Falls, with the exception of ten miles on the St. John and St. Stephen Highway.

ST. JOHN.—Senator Black, owner of the St. John Standard, announces that the paper has been sold by him.

FROM EAST TO WEST

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—A local paper states that Mr. James H. Ashdown, merchant, and a Liberal, has identified himself with the Progressive Party "in the present Provincial election campaign." A similar stand is credited to Mr. R. W. Craig, K.C., who has been "for years connected with the Conservative party." Mr. Albert Prefontaine, at one time Conservative Provincial leader, has accepted the nomination of the United Farmers in Carillon constituency.

—What will probably be one of the finest museums in Canada will be opened shortly by the Hudson's Bay Company here. Relics of the Sir John Franklin party, exquisite samples of furs, white fox, ermine, beaver, and all the furs produced in the Canadian north, work of the Indian tribes, and many other interesting articles have been collected and will be on display.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—Miss Geraldine M. Gallon, Regina; Miss Violet B. Smith, North Battleford; and Rev. Geo. A. Dorey, Methodist minister at Hafford, have been awarded memorial scholarships to French universities by the Provincial Government. Awards are made annually and the scholarships, which amount to \$1,200, entitle the successful candidates to one year's tuition in any French university. They may choose their own subject for study.

—Without question the present year is one of the latest in the history of the Province, and the acreage seeded to wheat will be between 20 and 25 per cent. less than that of 1921, on account of the weather conditions. This is the opinion of Mr. A. E. Wilson, of Indian Head, Dominion Seed Grain Commissioner. In 1900 the average wheat yield of the Province was slightly over 25 bushels to the acre. After that the yield fell off and did not cross the 20 bushel mark until 1905, when it reached 23 bushels. In 1906 the yield was 21 bushels; in 1909, 22 bushels; 1910, 15.5 bushels; 1911, 19.9 bushels; 1912, 19.5 bushels; 1913, 12.4 bushels. In 1915 came the bumper crop of 32 bushels followed by two years in which the average yield was 14.2 bushels; 1918, 10 bushels; 1919, 8.5 bushels; 1920, 11.2 bushels, and 1921, 14.8 bushels.

SASKATOON.—Speaking to the War Veterans' Association here, Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of Saskatchewan, referring to reports that 5,000 acres of the land in western Saskatchewan, abandoned by the Mennonites, had been purchased on behalf of a colony of 1,000 Polish settlers, declared that if the authorities allowed such action, while closing the doors to settlers of British birth, under the British Empire colonisation scheme, they should be "ousted." A mass meeting in protest against the proposal reported to have been made by Sir Clifford Sifton to bring 1,000,000 settlers a year from Central Europe "to make the railways pay" was called here, and the Saskatoon veterans sent wires to Dominion and Provincial commands of the G.W.V.A., the Premier of Saskatchewan, and Mr. John Evans, Progressive member for Saskatoon, asking them to take immediate steps to fight these "crimes." A general call was issued to all veterans throughout Canada to protest against such action.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Building prospects are bright and contracts have been let for many large buildings, including a \$250,000 addition to the Misericordia Hospital, the new Woodward store, and a big office and store building on 101st Street. Many new residences will be built, including ten by the Hudson's Bay Company.

—The estimated value of agricultural and live-stock products produced in Alberta in 1921 was \$137,455,706. Of this sum, grains, fodders, and vegetables accounted for \$82,795,290; animals slaughtered and sold, \$17,390,410; dairy products, \$25,500,000; wool, \$300,000; game, furs, etc.,

\$1,500,000; poultry and poultry products, \$8,170,000, and horticultural products and garden stuff, \$1,000,000.

Since 1905, the Federal Government has sold a total of 954,000 acres of school lands in the Province, realising \$13,204,000.

CALGARY. Exclusive of the 1,000 trees which have been subscribed for the memorial driveway, Calgarians have bought and planted 100 per cent. more trees during the present week than they did in Tree Planting Week last year. It is estimated that, with the trees which are being placed along the memorial driveway, those sold by the committee, and the large private shipments brought into the city, at least 10,000 trees have been added to Calgary property this spring.

Twenty-two thousand dollars have been granted by the Provincial Government to the Calgary branch of the Great War Veterans' Association to aid in the construction of their club building here.

MEDICINE HAT.—The splendid monument in Riverside Park, to the memory of the men and women of this city and district who made the supreme sacrifice in the Great War, was unveiled on Empire Day, before an immense crowd, by Brigadier-General Bell. Brief but fitting addresses were delivered by the General, Colonel Pearkes, Mayor Huckvale, and the Hon. Perren Baker, and the monument was officially turned over to the city by Rev. A. D. Richard, chairman of the War Memorial Committee.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Only work of a preliminary nature will be done this year on the new park set aside in the Fairfield district by the City Council to commemorate the work of the late Mayor R. J. Porter.

—Sir William Beach Thomas, of the *Daily Mail* of London, has arrived here to spy out the land on Vancouver I-land, for the settlement of agriculturists, who, it is proposed, may emigrate from the British Isles.

—Frost has damaged fruit crops on Vancouver I-land and the gulf lands, estimated at 30 to 50 per cent. of the early bloom, according to a Government report. In some cases damage was heavier.

VANCOUVER.—"New settlers are pouring into the agricultural regions of Central British Columbia," stated Mr. J. A. Thomas, Provincial Fire Marshal, on his return from a tour of the Grand Trunk Pacific country. "Every town, particularly Vanderhoof, Telkwa, Smithers, and Terrace, has its quota of newcomers seeking homes or purchasing supplies and equipment for new homes just established. Scores of new buildings are going up in the various towns, and I know no part of the Province where prosperity and development are more conspicuously present."

—Extension of the 6-cent. fare agreement with the B.C. Electric Railway Company until some such time as a Provincial arbitration tribunal could be installed, was decided at a special meeting of the City Council.

Thirty-five years ago, on May 23, 1887, the first trans-continental train to reach Vancouver rolled in over the Canadian Pacific newly-completed line from Port Moody.

Erection of a large plant for the manufacture of wire rope and electrical wire is to be undertaken here shortly by the Canada Wire and Cable Company. The site will occupy about three acres. The Vancouver factory will supply the western demand for the company's goods, covering British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, and possibly parts of Manitoba.

NEW WESTMINSTER.—The Bank of Nova Scotia has purchased the Merchants Bank building, corner of Columbia and Begbie Streets, New Westminster, for \$300,000, from the Bank of Montreal.

—The New Westminster Master Builders' Association has adopted a standard wage of \$9 per day for an eight-hour day for carpenters, following similar action taken by the Vancouver master builders.

PRINCE RUPERT.—Fire recently wiped out the village of Greenville, in Neas Valley, destroying 22 buildings, including the Anglican church. No one was injured.

Delightful
Summer Holidays
in
Canada



EN ROUTE TO THE CAMPING PLACE.



UNDER CANVAS IN ALBERTA.



MAKING "FLAPJACKS."



A CAMP IN THE WOODS.



A SUMMER HOUSE IN CANADA.

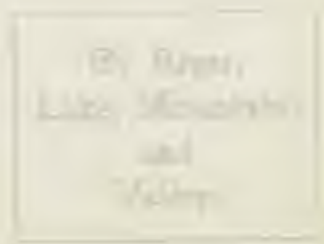


THE CAMP.

A CAMP IN THE WOODS.



A BACKWATER ON THE SEVERN RIVER, ONTARIO



"BURDEN"



LOUIS, NEAR MONTREAL.



IN THE ROCKIES WITH TENT AND PACK PONY.



CAMP COOKING.



ISON PARK, B.C.

[Canadian National Railways.]



A PICNIC PARTY ON THE ARROW LA

EARLY DAYS IN REAL ESTATE.

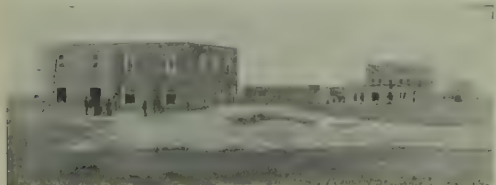
(Continued from page 277.)

matter until the following spring, when another real estate agent came in enquiring for some cheap land, and I quoted this at \$5 per acre. He said, "Will you make it net and let me make what I can over?" "Sure thing!" I replied, "make all you like, only, don't be too greedy and spoil the sale." In less than an hour he was in with an Ontario speculator and wanted to know if I still had that 240 acres for sale at \$6 per acre. When I replied I had, he handed me a hundred-dollar bill and gave the purchaser's name, and said he would be back in a couple of hours for the papers. Thus, you see, my first real estate speculation didn't turn out so badly.

The Boom.

"During the latter part of October and up till Christmas the boom became a reality. Speculators from all parts of Canada rushed in. The hotels were crowded, and many people who had yearly leases for their houses made more by renting one room than they paid for the whole house. We were deluged with properties for sale, and what we had listed one day I inspected the following morning before breakfast, and it did not take much of an improvement, or even a rumour of one, in the vicinity of anything listed to enhance its value.

"For instance, I heard that the C.P.R. had let a contract for building a roundhouse away out on the prairie about the vicinity of the present Arlington Bridge. The same day two men came in and wanted Mr. Wolfe to auction 56 lots for them. He refused, saying they were too far out. Hearing the conversation, I went to them, got the description, and told Mr. Wolfe if he got a three days' exclusive sale, I thought I could sell them privately. This they gladly did, the price being \$75 each. When they had gone, Mr. Wolfe inquired, "Whom do you expect to sell them to?" I said he could sell them to me. "All right," he said, "but you must be an idiot!" I answered, "Wait till to-morrow and you will see what kind of an idiot I am."



THE BEGINNINGS OF A TOWN.

"That night we had a very successful sale of lots for an eastern capitalist, who early next morning came in with a very pleased expression and enquired if I knew of anything good, and when I recommended the 56 lots at \$100 each, and then showed him their locations on the map, he said, "Aren't they a long way out?" I replied, "Man, the C.P.R. is locating its round-house only one block away." That settled it, and he promptly took out his cheque book and gave me a good big deposit. At three the same day the deal was closed, and I had the pleasure of receiving a cheque for \$1,400, my profit, and on the following Saturday night my share of the commission as well.

"Real Estate Mad."

"During the Christmas holidays business slackened up somewhat, but the latter part of January and all of February, people seemed to go real estate mad, and I was getting tainted myself, which ended in my joining with two others in buying a small portion of the corner that I now own.

"Shortly afterwards, the Edmonton boom began, and when, it burst, March, 1882, the flood came and all speculation was washed away. Hard times followed for more than two years, and many people who had considered themselves well off found it difficult to make ends meet.

"In March, 1885, the North-West Rebellion broke out, which brought a great deal of money into the country, and, after it was over, times began to get normal again. During the summer of 1885 there was a large business done in half-breed scrip, which put me on easy street. Then I changed into dealing in half-breed claims, but do not think I ever made a larger profit, for the amount invested in any one claim, than I did on the first one.

"Since that date, as most of you know, I have been jogging along in a quiet way, enjoying life, not making any great strikes, but getting three meals a day, with good health and a fairly contented mind—which beats any other business that I know of, no matter how much one makes without them.

"In looking back to the old days and my associates in the real estate business of the big boom, I find that I am the only one left now in active business of that mighty horde, and the time, at most, will not be long till my name among you will be but a passing memory, as theirs is now to me."

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

"Maria Chapdelaine," written in French by Louis Hémon—a native of Brest and the victim of a fatal railway accident at Chapleau, Ont., in 1913—has been translated into English by W. H. Blake (London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 6s.). This intimate study of the joys and sorrows of a family of French-Canadian settlers, whose lot is bound up so closely with the caprice of the weather and the soil, is in its way a little masterpiece, full of simplicity and understanding. Mr. Blake has carried out his translation with the utmost sympathy and insight.

The Royal North-West (now Royal Canadian) Mounted Police could have no more competent chronicler than the Rev. R. G. Macbeth, now of Vancouver, who has had intimate associations with the force since its early days. In "Policing the Plains" (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 15s.), he has utilised both his memories and the records of the police to weave together a story full of adventure, brave deeds fearlessly done, and unflinching faithfulness to duty. These traits are characteristic not only of the earlier experiences of the Mounted Police, but of those of the present day as well. Mr. Macbeth's pages—to which interest is added by a large number of photographs—fittingly tell one of the chapters of their country's history of which Canadians have every reason to be proud.

Practically everything there is to be said about the fur trade is told by Agnes Laut in "The Fur Trade of America" (New York: the Macmillan Company, \$6.). The first part of the book—which is excellently illustrated—is concerned with the markets, the pelts, and the animals themselves, and regarding all these a wealth of detail is given. The second part is less technical and of a more popular type, consisting of a series of vividly written sketches, mainly illustrating the work of the trapper.

— * —

NOTED LADY GOLFERS FOR CANADA.

Miss Edith Leitch, accompanied by Miss McBride, will be leaving Liverpool on the Canadian Pacific liner *Montrose* on June 30, on a visit to Canada and the United States. During this visit these ladies will enter for the Golf Championship, and Miss Edith Leitch hopes to uphold the family name by obtaining the title. Unfortunately Miss Cecil Leitch, owing to ill health, is unable to play, but she is hoping to accompany her sister on the trip.

When You Feel Depressed

there are many means by which you can drive away gloom and weariness. You can read, you can go to the theatre, you can have a round of golf, a brisk walk, a swim, a gallop across country. But—

SUPPOSING YOU WERE BLIND.

How, then, would you fight against that subtle depression which occasionally steals into the most buoyant mind? Blind!—the very word spells despair to the active and happy. Yet the blind are amongst the most optimistic people in the world, always striving to overcome their terrible handicap, and seizing with avidity every chance offered them of ameliorating their condition.

IT RESTS WITH YOU TO GIVE THEM THIS CHANCE

by sending a donation to the

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

(Registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1910.)

the work of which includes—

Relief of Blind Poor.	Provision of Books and Music.
Care of the Blind Baby.	Homes and Hostels for the Blind.
Education of the Blind.	Teaching and Training the Blind
Employment of Blind Workers.	in their own homes.

Assistance to Local Institutions for the Blind.

Chairman: Sir Washington Ranger, D.C.L.

Vice-Chairman: Capt. E. H. B. Trow, V.C.

Hon. Treasurer: G. F. Stowatt, J.P.

Secretary-General: Henry Stalshy.

224-6-8 GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.1.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

PROHIBITION IN CANADA.

To the Editor of CANADA

DEAR SIR, I take pleasure in giving you some facts respecting the temperance law and its enforcement in the Province of Saskatchewan, and what I say of Saskatchewan may also be said with respect to Manitoba and Alberta.

Many statements have been made by the uninformed and by the prejudiced Press, and by advocates of the liquor interests, that are flagrant misrepresentative of the actual facts and conditions, and which, in our judgment, purposely aim to discredit temperance law and its enforcement in the Prairie Provinces.

These Provinces have choice Prohibition laws, which are being enforced with creditable vigour and success. That liquor is being sold illegally we do not deny, but such handling is by the few bootleggers, and always under the greatest secrecy. Our Provincial and Municipal Police, with Dominion Inland Revenue Officers and Enforcement Officers of the Saskatchewan Liquor Commission, are doing a valuable work in suppressing the illegal manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and in maintaining the character and sobriety of the Province.

The conditions under the present temperance law are vastly superior to the time when we had the open bar. Rarely do we see an intoxicated man. Our morning police courts are not filled with "drunks," as under the old licensed system. The bootlegging class receives but scant protection from our magistrates.

Social and moral conditions in Saskatchewan are quite equal to those found in any of the older Provinces, or even in the Old Land. For a new and rapidly expanding country our economic, educational, social, and moral conditions are second to none. No better place for the raising of a family and for the establishing of ideal home conditions can be found in any of our Overseas Dominions.

In 1913, when the Local Option campaign started, there were 2,070 cases of drunkenness in Saskatchewan. In 1914, with some districts under Local Option, there were 2,142. In 1915, with the Banish-the-Bar campaign under way, there were 1,332. In 1916, with Government liquor stores, there were 1,062. In 1917, with Government stores closed by free importation from other Provinces, there were 770. In 1918, with free importation the first half the year only, there were 334. In 1919, with importation prohibited, there were 618. In 1920, with importation permitted, there were 612; and in 1921, with Provincial temperance law in force, there were about 400. It is difficult, in the face of these figures, to argue that Prohibition is a failure in Saskatchewan. It is worthy of note that bootlegging, according to police records, was vastly more extensive in the open-bar period and the dispensary movement in Saskatchewan than under present temperance legislation.

Under our present Provincial law no liquor can be legally sold in Saskatchewan for beverage purposes. It can be prescribed by qualified physicians for medicinal purposes, and sold in eight-ounce bottles by druggists holding permits under authority of the Act. Druggists holding permits are required to purchase their liquors from wholesale vendors under appointment of the Saskatchewan Liquor Commission. Provision has been made whereby wine may be secured by Church authorities for sacramental purposes. Such liquors as may be required for scientific, manufacturing, mechanical, and educational purposes may be secured on application to the Commission by the proper authorities. Druggists not holding permits may secure bulk alcohol, sherry, and port wine for compounding purposes in stated quantities.

In the six weeks prior to the incoming of our new Act (December 15, 1920), 39,373 medical prescriptions were issued for liquor for medicinal requirements, and in the following six weeks only 13,866. This number gradually declined, and in July, 1921, there were 8,998 issued. With some slight fluctuation this number dropped in January, 1922, to 7,126. It is interesting to note that liquors prescribed monthly for the whole Province, for all purposes for which the sale of liquor or its importation is permissible, total about 11 quarts for every 1,000 people.

In December, 1920, there were 58 liquor export houses in the Province of Saskatchewan with varying quantities of liquor for export purposes only. Large quantities of these liquors have been exported to the United States and in violation of their State and Federal Prohibition laws. This we regret, but Saskatchewan, as a Province, according to the British North America Act, cannot prohibit exportation to another Province or to a foreign country. Where Provinces have, however, by majority vote of the people adopted the amendment to the Canada Temperance Act, they can legislate prohibiting the importation of liquor for beverage purposes. These export houses have been reduced to 14, and on June 1, 1922, when amendments

to our Provincial Act became operative, the remaining exporters were required to move into cities with a population of 10,000 or more and to pay a tax of 8,000 per annum. It will, no doubt, reduce the number to half a dozen or less.

Trusting the foregoing data will aid in answering some of the statements that have been circulated by certain Old Country papers respecting the effects of Prohibition in Saskatchewan. Yours, etc.,

W. J. STEWART,

Secretary, Saskatchewan Liquor Commission,
315-318 McCallum Hill Building, Regina.

RUNNING A BIG CANADIAN HOTEL.

In the C.P.R. Hotel Vancouver, at Vancouver, there are approximately 600 rooms. The all-the-year-round staff numbers about 400 employees. The comparatively small matter of keeping paintwork, etc., in spotless condition calls for the continuous service of five painters and ten helpers; and five engineers with four stokers, four ash-men, two showerers and two tradesmen are required in the engine room. Then there are basement cleaners, store-room men, four kitchen cleaners, two printers (for menus), a yardman, an iceman, five food checkers, and three men on food control. The duty of these last is to see that every ounce of food leaving the store-rooms is tabulated, so that at the end of each day the results of dining-room operations can be checked instantly.

The kitchen is the largest unit of the hotel. There is a chef with 48 assistant cooks, to serve the dining-room and grill. There are three separate cooks for the lunch counter. Two of the cooks attend to the broiling, three do nothing but frying, three cook vegetables exclusively, and there are six pastry cooks. In addition, there are cooks who boil eggs, others who make tea, and others who make coffee. One man spends his working hours making toast; and there is another whose sole duty is to clean and open oysters.

To feed the guests in one day 90 dozen eggs are required. Between 3,000 and 5,000 lunch and dinner rolls are baked daily, and to butter these, and for cooking, 100 lb. of creamery butter are used each day. Carrots are consumed at the rate of 100 lb. a day, and between 800 and 1,000 lb. of potatoes are used every twenty-four hours. Other vegetables are used in quantities of from 50 to 500 lb. according to the number of guests in the hotel. It takes from 18 to 20 gallons of cream, 50 gallons of milk, and 175 to 200 lb. of poultry daily to satisfy the demands of the guests. Winter and summer the hotel ice plant turns out ten tons of ice daily. Even buying at the lowest wholesale prices, food alone costs the hotel from \$1,500 to \$2,000 daily.

—* *—

THE YUKON.

A Territory One-Third Explored.

Describing the Yukon territory before the Empire Club of Toronto, Mr. George Black, M.P., said it covered 196,976 square miles, and for six months it had typically warm weather. From May to November the rivers were open. In June and July there was continuous daylight. Vegetation of all kinds was rapid on the low lands. All kinds of vegetables thrived. They grew splendid potatoes. Wheat, barley, and oats ripened. First-class pork was fattened on local-grown barley; native beef was fattened on native-grown grain. Herds of horses wintered out in the valleys, living on the native grasses without other feeding and came through the season in good shape. From the hunter's standpoint it was a paradise, with moose, bear—large numbers of them grizzlies—mountain sheep and caribou.

Only one-third of the Yukon, said Mr. Black, had been explored, and of this only one-half had been prospected. Out of that one-sixth of the territory had been taken over \$200,000,000 in gold alone, nearly one-half the production of gold in the whole history of Canada. The Yukon was in a state of transition from the placer camps to the lode mines. In 1919 rich silver ores had been uncovered, and in a few years he predicted that the Yukon would be one of the greatest silver camps in the world. The population had doubled since the discoveries of 1919. So far the silver area had been disclosed to be about five miles wide and ten miles long. Some of the ore went 3,000 oz. to the ton. It required to be high grade to repay mining. They could not handle ore of less than \$100 a ton owing to the great transportation costs. Three thousand tons of this high-grade ore were being shipped this winter, and thousands of tons were already blocked out awaiting to be handled in a large way. Water powers were being "hooked up" to provide energy.

Eastern Canada, pointed out Mr. Black, in conclusion, was interested in the Yukon, because the territory provided a splendid market for its products. The territory had already consumed over 300,000 tons of Eastern Canadian manufactures, in addition to what it had taken in from the United States, and the Canadian importation had a market value of over \$100,000,000.

A Comprehensive Banking Service

Our 350 Branches give us direct representation in every Province in the Dominion and place us in a position to offer merchants, manufacturers and individuals every possible banking accommodation. We also have Agents in all the principal Cities in America.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1865.

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.

LONDON OFFICES: 6 PRINCES STREET, E.C.2, 26 HAYMARKET, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November, 1921) \$152,625,386.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 92½.
Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 80½; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 78½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 70½; 4 p.c. Stk., 89½; 3½ p.c., 1938, 83½; 4½ p.c., 1940-25, 99½.
Newfoundland.—3½ p.c. Ins., 1950, 76½; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1952, 76½; 3½ p.c., 1941-78, 77½.
Nova Scotia.—3 p.c., 1949, 56½; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1954, 74½; 4 p.c. Ins., 1934-64, 86.
Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 104½; 4½ p.c., 1945-65, 100½.
Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 76½; 4 p.c., 1928, 95½; 4 p.c., 1934, 91½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 87½; 4½ p.c., 1928-37, 97½; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 95½.
Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 92½; 1930-51, 95½; 1934-52, 92½.
Montreal.—4 p.c. Perm., 50½; 4 p.c., 1932, 82½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 80½; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 88½; Maisonneuve 5 p.c., 1952-3, 99.
Moose Jaw.—4½ p.c., 1950-51, 74.
New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1931-62, 74½.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1958, 100½; 3½ p.c., 72½.
Regina.—5 p.c., 1943-38, 81½.
Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1938, 92½; 4½ p.c., 1940, 76.
Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 90½; 3½ p.c., 1920, 90½; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 83½; 4½ p.c., 1948, 91½.
Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1926-47, 79½; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 81½; 4½ p.c., 1953, 90.
Victoria.—4½ p.c., 1962, 79½.
Winnipeg.—4½ p.c., 1943-63, 91½.

Railways.

Algoma Cent. Terms.—Stamped, 17½.
Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c., 30.
Atlantic and Nth. West.—5 p.c., 98½.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 90.
Buffalo and Lake Huron.—5½ p.c. and Mort. Deb., 104½.
Can. Northern.—4 p.c. Perp., 60½; 3 p.c. Debs., 1953, 61½; 4 p.c. Debs., 1930: 94½; 4 p.c. Alta., 1939, 81½; 4 p.c. Gld. Deb., 1934, 91½; 5 p.c. Inc. (Chrgs., 36½; 5 p.c. Land, 1923, 97; Ont. 3½ p.c., 1930: 80; 4 p.c. Perp., 70½; 3½ p.c. Dom., 77; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 84½.
Can. N. West.—4½ p.c. Alta. (Brazeau Line, 1943), 90½.
Can. Pacific.—1921: 4 p.c. Non Cum. Pref., 77½; 4 p.c. Perp., 79½; Algoma, 98½; Spe. Inv. 6 p.c. Nts., 113½.
Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1939, 74.
Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 1944, 80½.
Grand Trunk.—30½; 4 p.c. Guar., 75½; 1st Pref., 15½; 2nd Pref., 8½; 3rd Pref., 90½; Borrd. Cap. Perp. 5 p.c., 96; Perp. 4 p.c., 76½; Gt. Westn. 5 p.c. Perp., 96½.
Grand Trunk Pac.—3 p.c., 1962, 71; 4 p.c., 1955A, 76; 4 p.c., 1955B, 74; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 75; 4 p.c. Debs., 25.
Manitoba S.W.—5 p.c., 1943.
New Brunswick.—5 p.c., 1934, 99½; Perp. 1943, 90½.
P. & N. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 93.
Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 75½.
Quebec and Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 69½.
Quebec Cent.—Cap. Stk., 98½; 4 p.c., 1st Debs., 78½; 5 p.c. 3rd Bds., 95½.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo Newfoundland.—5 p.c. Debs., 66½; 8 p.c. and Debs., 106.
Brit. Empire Trunk.—1st. Ord., 147½; 5 p.c. Perp. Pref., 147½.
Bk. of Montreal.—48½.
Can. Nthn. Prairie Lands.—35½.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—41½.
Can. Land and Irrigation.—1/4½; 6 p.c. Debs., 15.
Hudson's Bay.—6½½; Pref., 95½.
Invest. Corp. of Can.—45½; 4½ p.c. Pref., 47½.
Trust and Loan of Can.—15½, 187½.
W. Can. Land.—5 p.c. Debs., 23½.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Algoma Iron.—5 p.c. Bds., 60.
Can. Steel.—6 p.c. Bds., 102.
Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 95½.
Dom. Iron and Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 84½.
Lake Superior.—Cap., 114.
Nova Scotia Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 95½.
Steel of Can.—6 p.c. Bds., 107½.
West. Dom. Colls.—6 p.c., 63.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction.—54½; Pref., 92.
B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 74; Pref. Ord., 69; Perp. Pref., 80; 4½ p.c. Debs., 90; Vanc. Debs., 82½; Perp. Debs., 78.
Can. Gen. Elect.—Comm., 91.
Cities Services.—6 p.c. Pref., 70½.
Can. Light and Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 84½.
Toronto Sub.—4½ p.c. Debs., 82½.
Toronto Power.—4 p.c. Debs., 88½.
Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 78½.
Winnipeg Elect.—4½ p.c. Debs., 74½.

Mines.

Mond Nickel.—32/9; 7 p.c. Pref., 21½; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 17/10½; 8 p.c. Debs., 11½.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos of Can.—5 p.c. S.F.G., 98.
Benson and Hedges (Can.).—8½ p.c. Debs., 95½.
Brit. Contr. Oilfields.—107½; Pref., 11/6½.
Can. Cement.—7 p.c. Pref., 100.
Can. Car.—6 p.c. Bds., 105.
Can. Steamships Pref.—55½.
Can. Westn. Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 64½; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 15; Com., 1/-.
Can. Westn. Natural Gas.—5 p.c. Debs., 70; Com., 9½.
Furness Withy.—30/-; 1 Pref., 83½.
Imp. Tob. of Can.—20/14½; 6 p.c. Pref., 20/-.
Marconi of Can.—11/3.

—* *—

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS).

For Seven Days Ending June 7.

Canadian Pacific.—\$3,061,000; increase, \$79,000.
Grand Trunk.—\$411,592; increase, \$35,518.
Canadian Northern.—\$997,700; decrease, \$84,191.
Algoma Cent. and Hudson Bay.—\$105,160; decrease, \$42,712.

—* *—

ALBERTA'S COAL RESOURCES.

Alberta contains enormous deposits of coal, the total estimated reserve being over one million million (1,000,000,000,000) tons. There is more than four-fifths of the total reserve of Canada, and more than three-fifth of that of the whole British Empire. Though this Province has such a large coal reserve, its production is very limited, being about one-fourth of that of the British Empire. The Industrial Research Department of the University of Alberta is making a careful and systematic study of Alberta's coal resource to assist in its economical development.

COMPANY REPORTS, DIVIDENDS, ETC.

Canadian Klondike Mining Company.—Cable: "Hunker pumping plant started June 5."

North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage.—Interim dividend of 7½ per cent. on Ordinary shares, payable June 30.

Imperial Tobacco of Canada.—Dividend of 1½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, payable June 28, at the rate of exchange 4.5½ per £ sterling.

Canadian General Electric.—Quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. (the same) for the three months ending June 30, on the common stock, payable on July 1.

Union Bank of Canada.—The London office announces that a branch of the bank has been opened at Sherbrook Street West and Hampton Avenue, Montreal.

Dominion Textile Company.—Dividends have been declared as follows for the quarter ending June 30, 1922: On the Common stock, 3 per cent., payable July 3 to shareholders of record June 15; on the Preferred stock, 4½ per cent., payable July 15 to shareholders of record June 30.

Barcelona Traction Debutentes.—Baring Brothers and Co. notify that 215 Debutentes, amounting to £20,000, of the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Eight per Cent. Secured Debutentes, have been drawn for payment at 106 per cent. on July 1, when interest thereon will cease.

Ontario Railways.—Agreements, reported as completed, for the purchase of the radial railways and electric power companies by the Province of Ontario and the city of Toronto from Sir William Mackenzie and his associates, will require Toronto to assume obligations amounting to \$30,000,000 and the Provincial Government \$18,000,000.

Temiscouata Railway Bondholders' Committee.—A meeting of the holders of the Provisional Certificates for the 5 per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Income Bonds of the Temiscouata Railway Company was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., on the 14th inst., at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of hearing an account of the working of the railway for 1921.

Kirkland Lake Proprietary (1919).—A cable states: "First clean-up to May 24 approximately \$19,000 from 2,040 tons. Main lode intersected at 5th Level Burnside, vein looking very promising. No. 11 vein out at 4th Level Tough Oakes. Both veins now being driven on." Office Note: The ore treated during this initial period does not represent average grade, and the mill did not run full time. The management state the capacity of the mill is approximately 125 tons daily, and normal results should be secured during June. The assay values of the two veins where intersected will be published as soon as received.

Barcelona Traction.—The revenue of the Barcelona Traction Light and Power Company for 1921 amounted to \$2,065,537 (against \$1,998,878). After deducting administration charges, etc., interest on "A" and "B" bonds, Six per Cent. 6-year Bonds, and service of the Eight per Cent. Debutentes, there is a balance of \$86,755 available for interest on the First Mortgage bonds. The interest paid on these bonds amounts to \$751,627, 2½ per cent. (against \$731,160). No credit has been taken for revenue receivable from the tramways company, but it has been ascertained that the approximate amount will be \$350,000, which will be brought into the 1922 accounts.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON.

Today, Tuesday, June 13. Day Day.

Wednesday, June 14. Thursday, June 15.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has been restricted, and the general tone of markets irregular. The new Irish negotiations and the temporary breakdown of the Bankers' Conference on the Reparations Loan question have chilled sentiment, and prevented markets getting into swing again after the Whitsun recess. During the current week the fortnightly settlement, the attractions of Ascot, and the new India loan are inhibiting against activity. Gilt-edged issues have further receded, but Home Rails, after a moderate setback, have developed fresh rallying power, and specialities are cheerful. Argentine Rails have fluctuated, with a downward tendency predominating, and other South American Rails have moved similarly. French loans have displayed marked depression on the Reparations crisis, but are now rather over lowest. Other Continental issues have been hesitating. Mexicans have been heavy among South Americans, but there has been spotty support for the Far Eastern group. Mines have moved narrowly and with indecision, while a drooping tendency has predominated among Oil shares, which still feel the effects of the reduced Royal Dutch and Shell dividends. Rubbers are neglected, and Industrials irregular.

Among Canadian securities the volume of business has been very moderate and the tone unsteady. Among the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion the $\frac{3}{4}$ per cents. at 76 are lower, but the Fours at 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ and the $\frac{4}{5}$ per cents. at 100 hold their ground. Municipal loans show little change. Canadian Pacific have been weaker in the railroad group, falling $\frac{1}{4}$ to 153 $\frac{1}{2}$ in sympathy with Wall Street.

Grand Trunks continue to sag from neglect, the senior Prefers being $\frac{1}{4}$ down, while the junior stocks have lost $\frac{1}{2}$. Hudson's Bays among land shares are unchanged at 6 11-16, after being higher, and lower-priced issues have been dull. In the Industrial group prices have eased here and there, but there has not been much business to test values. There has been a sharp fall in Canadian General Electrics to 59 on the reduced dividend. Canadian Cars and Dominion Steels have not varied, and Canada Cements hold around 72 $\frac{1}{2}$. Shawinigan Water is steady at 118 $\frac{1}{2}$. Spanish River Pulp Pref. has not moved. There has been support for Brazilian Tractions, which have advanced afresh to 54 on the satisfaction caused by the return of the shares to the list of dividend-payers; but among Mexican Traction issues there have been several falls of a point in sympathy with Mexican securities generally. Mines have been slow.

— * * —

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, June 1.

While the turnover of shares in May did not reach the total recorded in April, there was little or no weakening of the general tone. Losses during the month were slightly more numerous than gains, but the gains were in most cases larger. As many as 15 stocks improved over 5 points during May, the greatest gain being 19 by Montreal Trams. On the other hand, losses were generally one or two points, though as an exception Maple Leaf closed the month 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ points lower than it began it.

Last week the new stamp tax on cheques, announced in the Budget, had a somewhat depressing effect, and strong representations are being made to the Finance Minister, which, it is hoped, may lead to a modification. But no apparent weakness developed. Brazilian Traction, the most active stock during the week, fell off 2 and Quebec Railway 1, and Can. Forgings, which was less active, dropped 5. But Atlantic Sugar was

a strong feature, rising $\frac{1}{2}$ on active trading. Rionden gained 5 and the Pref. $\frac{1}{4}$, and Tuckett Pref. $\frac{1}{4}$. Opening this week, trading was quiet but firm, with some individual displays of strength, as, for instance, the B.E. Steel Stocks, which, on fairly active trading, advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ in the case of the Common Stock, and $\frac{1}{4}$ in the Preferred Dom. Steel improved $\frac{1}{2}$ and Dom. Iron Pref. 1, but Steel of Canada fell off $\frac{1}{4}$. The papers were quiet, with only fractional changes, but Dom. Textile and Lake of the Woods, though only slightly dealt in, both advanced, the former $\frac{1}{2}$ and the latter 2 points, and Cons. Smelting continued its advance by gaining 1 point.

On Tuesday there was quite an outburst of activity led by the steel stocks, of which B.E. Steel Common gained 2, the 1st Pref. and the 2nd Pref. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dom. Steel advanced 7 points and the Pref. 1, and Steel of Canada gained 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cons. Smelting was again active and firm, being favourably influenced by the announcement in regard to the new bond issue. This will consist of \$7,500,000 20-yr. 7 per cent. convertible refunding bonds. Of this amount, \$6,000,000 is to be floated now, \$3,000,000 being for the purpose of retiring the outstanding 10-yr. 7 per cent. bonds, \$1,000,000 to wipe out a special bank loan account, and the balance will be used for the construction of the new concentrator plant at the Sullivan mine. At the special meeting yesterday at which this bond issue was approved the president stated that the new issue would not be handled by any underwriters, but that the shareholders would be given the first opportunity to invest, and he felt that little difficulty would be encountered in disposing of the issue.

The improvement in the steel stocks is due probably to the improving conditions of the industry, while in the case of B.E. Steel it is understood that developments are pending which may eliminate some of the unwieldy features which characterise the big corporation at present. There is talk of some changes in personnel and of plans for new financing. The annual meeting has been adjourned until June 27. Yesterday trading was quieter and the tone somewhat easier. B.E. Steel stocks were again active, and the First Pref. gained 1, but the other issues fell off slightly. Among the other steel stocks Dom. Iron Pref. reached a new high price with a gain of $\frac{1}{4}$, but the others were easier. The paper stocks were quiet and mostly unchanged, though the Spanish River issues fell off slightly. Atlantic Sugar was strong, gaining $\frac{1}{4}$; Dominion Textile made a new high price with a gain of $\frac{1}{4}$; Winnipeg Rly. advanced $\frac{1}{4}$; and Canadian Cottons Pref. registered the biggest advance of the day, and incidentally a new high price for itself, with a gain of $\frac{3}{8}$.

Among prices current at the close of business yesterday Abitibi was 52 $\frac{1}{2}$; Atlantic Sugar, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$; B.E. Steel 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1st Pref. 77 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2nd Pref. 34 $\frac{1}{2}$; Brompton, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$; Can. Car. 27; Pref. 54 $\frac{1}{2}$; Can. Cement 68; Pref. 94; Can. Forgings, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$; Can. Gen. Electric, 88 $\frac{1}{2}$; Can. S.S. Lines 22 $\frac{1}{2}$; Pref. 52; Cons. Smelting, 24; Dom. Bridge, 74 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dom. Glass, 60 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dom. Iron Pref. 70 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dom. Steel 30; Pref. 75 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dom. Textile, 154 $\frac{1}{2}$; Kamistiquia, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$; Laurentide, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$; Lyall, 41; Mont. Power, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mont. Tramways, 163 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ogilvie Pref., 113; Ottawa Power, 57; Quebec Rly., 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; Rionden 12; Pref. 21; Shawinigan, 105 $\frac{1}{2}$; Span River 87 $\frac{1}{2}$; Pref. 95 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Law. Flour, 80; Steel of Can. 75 $\frac{1}{2}$; Pref. 99; Toronto Rly., 66; Wabasso, 72; Wayagamack, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$; Winnipeg Rly. 41 $\frac{1}{2}$; Pref. 80.

Having refused, as I reported last week, the tenders for the Manitoba issue of \$2,034,000 3-year 5 per cent. bonds, the Provincial Treasurer called for tenders privately, and it is now announced that the issue has been secured by the Dominion Securities Corporation at the price of 98.70. The highest bid received under the public call for tenders was 99.41. The Dominion Securities Corporation has also purchased at 98.70 another Manitoba Government issue of \$1,000,000 3-year 5 per cent. bonds.

MINING NOTES.

Development work is proceeding rapidly at the Dome Mine, where 1000-ton and 500-ton machines are at work underground. Big ore bodies have been disclosed and planned for the South level, and further improvements have been placed in sight at 1000 and 1400 feet. In addition to this, further sinking has been carried on and stations have been established at a depth of 1200 feet. In view of this development work it is suggested that an enlargement of the Dome mill may soon be put in hand. The eleventh annual report of this company shows that for the year ending March 31, 1922, net profits were \$1,244,922. A total of 350,000 tons of ore was mined, of which 200,000 were treated by the mill, and 45,000 were waste. The milled ore yielded 82,500,152, the average yield per ton being 23.54. The general manager states that while the production of the last year has been the greatest in the history of the mine by 29 per cent., we are confident that the extensive development policy adopted has been successful in placing an equivalent amount in sight, and we now therefore look forward confidently to similar results from our future operations. He states that ore bodies opened up during the year have proven so irregular in form and mineral content that no satisfactory estimate of ore reserves can be based on the specimens in drifts and crosscuts.

It is reported that, having acquired a working option on the Newray Mines, the Coniagas Company will undertake at once a general examination of the property and the surface commitment, and the formulation of a carefully considered plan of exploration and development work. The possibilities of the Newray property are considered to be good. High-grade ore is said to occur in patches and there is a substantial tonnage which shows a gold content of around five dollars per ton. It is suggested that the Coniagas' existence may be much prolonged by its acquiring the Newray property.

It is announced that the Gold Centre property, which lies between the Dome and Hollinger areas in the Porcupine district, is to be developed on a large scale. An examination of the property has just been completed and a plan for development work is being prepared.

During April the Lake Shore mill treated 2,320 tons of ore, recovering therefrom \$47,112.

The new mill unit at the McIntyre-Porcupine Mine is to be ready for operation by June 20. This will increase the capacity of the mill to between 750 and 800 tons daily; the present capacity is 550 tons. From July 1 onwards it is expected that the McIntyre mine may produce approximately \$10,000 per day. Developments at a depth of 1,875 feet are said to be favourable. A recent discovery of great importance is that one of the main ore bodies of the mine, instead of passing across the boundary of the property, turns on to its west claim, thus giving the company about a quarter of a mile in length more than has hitherto been counted on.

It is reported from Timmins that by the end of May shaft-making operations will be under way on the Goldale property. The work is being undertaken by the Lewisohns of the Kerr Lake Mining Co. The object is to endeavour to locate a continuation of the rich zone of mineralisation on which the Hollinger and McIntyre ore bodies are situated.

Considerable interest has been aroused in consequence of the demonstration by the Argonaut management that the gold deposits on that property can be profitably mined, and considerable activity in prospecting is reported on the Quebec side of the Provincial boundary line in the belief that the gold dyke extends into that Province. Work at the various levels is proceeding, and preparations are being made for storing to feed the mill when it is ready. Work is in progress on the foundation for the mill.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company's ore receipts at its smelter at Trail, B.C., from January 1 to May 21 totalled 100,008 tons, of which 105,477 were from the company's own mines and 4,431 from other mines.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. Cable Address, Canadian.

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne. Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. Cable Address, Canadian.

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. Cable Address, Canadian.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164 Rio de Janeiro; Office, Rua Gonçalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Cable Address, Canadian.

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. Cable Address, Canadian.

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. Cable Address, Cancom.

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Teniente Rey 11, Havana, P.O. Box 1290. Cable Address, Cancom.

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. Cable Address, Cancom.

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. Cable Address, Watmil.

India and Ceylon.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 6 Mission Row (P.O. Box 2003), Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo, 2 Milan. Cable Address, Canadian.

Jamaica.

G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. Cable Address, Cancom.

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109, Office, 61-3 Main Street, Yokohama. Cable Address, Canadian.

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. Cable Address, Canadian.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westgate House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. Cable Address, Cancom.

Straits Settlements.

P. W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. Cable Address, Canadian.

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, E.W. 1. **Thames Valley.** **Harrison Watson,** Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. Cable Address, **Sleighth,** London. **E. E. Ray,** Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. Cable Address, **Cancom.**

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Building, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. Cable Address, **Cancom.**

P. R. Middleman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. Cable Address, **Cancom.**

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. Cable Address, **Cancom.**

United States.

F. Hurd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City. Cable Address, **Cancom.**

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

E. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

T. Gordon Grant, 9-11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbeleg 10, A. Christiansia, Norway. Cable Address, **Sontuma.**

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

A manufacturer's agent, resident in Vancouver, and now in London, seeks the representation for British Columbia and Alberta of United Kingdom manufacturers of ladies' dress goods and silks, umbrellas, and woollen yarns.

A company in Halifax, N.S., possessing dry warehouse space, unheated, on a railway siding, ask to be placed in touch with United Kingdom firms wishing to rent a warehouse for distribution purposes.

A London firm wish to represent Canadian manufacturers and shippers seeking a market in the United Kingdom, and suggest the following goods as lines which they can advantageously handle: Amber, astrachan cloth, bedstead tubing, cigar boxes, buttons (horn, ivory, and pearl), combs, enamelled ware, felt (boot and lining), dyed fur skins, swan skin, goose skins, fibre boards, glue and gelatin, coloured glass, kid, leather goods, artificial silk yarns and stockings, patent leather, velvet leather, leather board, coat leather, coated and coloured papers, kraft and handmade papers, manilla paper, piano hammers, mohair plushes, rubber shoes, woollen underwear, half-silk linings.

A London firm of fish curers are prepared to receive offers from Canadian firms able to supply sides of salmon in brine suitable for the production of smoked salmon boned and headed, weighing 8 to 16 lb. each. They are also interested in frozen salmon.

A company in the Province of Quebec exporting timber, pulpwood, and railway sleepers, ask to be placed in touch with responsible United Kingdom importers.

A Canadian company manufacturing a speciality in egg-case fillers are desirous of arranging for their sale in the United Kingdom.

A firm in Amsterdam, Holland, is open to purchase Canadian sun-dried evaporated apples in quarters in barrels, about 200 lbs. each, and invite offers from producers. Price and quality being satisfactory, 500 to 1,000 barrels could be taken in a season.

A London company who purchase kraft wrapping paper for the Australian and New Zealand markets, are desirous of receiving samples and quotations direct from Canadian mills.

A London company, already representing several Canadian manufacturers, seek the agency for the British Isles of a Canadian manufacturer of ice-cream freezers, and also of a small meat-mincing machine.

An Eastern Canadian manufacturing company are desirous of contracting for the supply of shooks for cheese, butter, and fruit boxes.

A manufacturing firm in South Wales is desirous of hearing from galvanizers in Canada who can supply the by-product hard spelter for export in large and regular quantities.

A London firm of grain importers invite offers of rye flour, with samples and prices c.i.f., from Canadian millers.

An important London company who are importing doors, mouldings, plywood, and other wood goods from the United States, are prepared to consider offers from Canadian manufacturers.

A London firm of buying and selling agents, with representatives in various countries, are ready to interest themselves in Canadian evaporated and canned fruits, and also in leaf tobacco.

—* *—

The Canadian House of Commons has made provision of \$50,000 to cover the cost of sending a Canadian exhibition train through France this year.

Sir Ernest Birch, K.C.M.G., has been elected chairman of the Overseas League (now incorporated by Royal Charter) for the ensuing year, and Mr. F. W. Hayne, O.B.E., founder of the Patriotic League of British Overseas, vice chairman.

The Dominion Government, states the Hon. W. C. Kennedy, Minister of Railways, advanced \$45,102,275 to the Grand Trunk Railway in 1920, \$7,850,879 in 1921, and \$7,449,761 in 1922. Since January 1, 1910, \$3,658,000 was advanced to the Grand Trunk Pacific.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Canadian Pacific.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, June 16.—*Scythian*.

Friday, June 23.—*Montclare*.

Friday, June 30.—*Montrose*.

Wednesday, July 5.—*Empress of Britain*.

Friday, July 7.—*Victorian*.

Southampton to Quebec or Montreal

via Cherbourg.

Thursday, June 22.—*Minnesoda*.

Thursday, June 29.—*Empress of France*.

Thursday, July 6.—*Militia*.

Thursday, July 13.—*Empress of Scotland*.

Glasgow to Quebec or Montreal.

Friday, June 16.—*Metagama* (via Liver

pool).

Friday, June 30.—*Turistan* (via Belfast).

Friday, July 7.—*Corican*.

Vancouver to China and Japan.

* Three-class steamer to Quebec only.

July 13.—*Empress of Russia*.

July 27.—*Empress of Australia*.

July 30.—*Empress of Asia*.

* Three-class steamer. * New steamer.

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: July 21, *Niagara*; August 18, *Makura*; Sept. 22, *Niagara*.

Canadian Government Merchant Marines, Ltd.

Liverpool to Montreal.

Saturday, June 24.—*Canadian Ranger*.

Glasgow to Montreal.

Friday, June 23.—*Canadian Trooper*.

Cardiff to Montreal.

Saturday, June 17.—*Canadian Otter*.

Wednesday, July 12.—*Canadian Runner*.

London to Montreal.

Saturday, June 28.—*Canadian Cruiser*.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, June 29.—*Albania*.

Thursday, July 13.—*Tyrrhenia*.

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, July 6.—*Andania*.

Thursday, July 20.—*Antonia*.

* New steamer.

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, June 17.—*Mauretania*.

Saturday, June 24.—*Aquitania*.

Saturday, July 1.—*Berengaria*.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, June 24.—*Regina*.

Saturday, July 1.—*Megantic*.

Saturday, July 8.—*Canopic*.

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, June 30.—*Vedic*.

* Three-class steamer.

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to Montreal and Quebec.

Thursday, June 29.—*Manchester Division*.

Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due by the direct mail steamers from Canadian ports as follows: *Minnesoda*, June 15; *Regina* and *Albania*, June 18; *Empress of France*, June 20; *Megantic* and *Montrose*, June 24; *Andania*, June 26. Letters only are due via New York by the *Homer*, June 17; *Aquitania*, June 20; *Majestic*, June 24.

The *Tyrrhenia*, the new Cunard liner, sailed from Glasgow on Tuesday last for Montreal with a large complement of passengers, taking a sailing from the Anchor-Donaldson Line. Over 580 ft. in length and 70 ft. in breadth, she has a gross tonnage of 17,000. Like all the new Cunarders she is an oil burner.

The Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, announce that, beginning with their sailing from Montreal on June 22, the *Canadian Fisher* and the *Canadian Forester* will call at Bermuda in their West Indian passenger service, both out and home. This gives passengers from the British Isles an opportunity of travelling via Canada and of sailing direct from Montreal.

In steaming at an average speed of 25.20 knots throughout the passage, the *Mauretania* made last week the fastest crossing of any ship since the war. On her second day out from New York she steamed 603 knots at an average speed of over 20 knots, thereby establishing a second post-war record for a day's run.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL
\$15,000,000

Head Office: TORONTO.

RESERVE FUND
\$15,000,000

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President.
RT. HON. SIR THOMAS WHITE, K.C.M.G., Vice-President. | SIR JOHN AIRD, Vice-President and General Manager.
H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

Over 500 Branches throughout CANADA and NEWFOUNDLAND.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

BARBADOS.....Bridgetown. CUBA.....Havana. JAMAICA.....Kingston.
MEXICO.....Mexico City. ST. PIERRE et MIQUELON.....St. Pierre.
BRAZIL.....Rio de Janeiro. TRINIDAD.....Port of Spain.
UNITED STATES.....New York, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), and Seattle.

Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

LONDON OFFICE - - - 2 LOMBARD STREET, E.C.3.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager.

A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office:
TORONTO.

Capital and Reserves - \$14,000,000

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER,
President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT,
General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73 CORNHILL, E.C.3.

S. L. JONES, Manager.

A Foreign Exchange Department is conducted at which all enquiries as to Canadian, United States, and other Exchanges will be courteously answered. Cable or Mail Transfers effected to, and Accounts Opened at any of the Bank's complete system of Canadian branches. Deposits Received at interest. Travellers' Credits Issued. Orders Executed on the London, Canadian, and New York Stock Exchanges.

New York Agency - 51 Broadway.

OBITUARY.

At Sydney, N.S.—Mr. Robert S. Park (42), acting superintendent, Dominion Steel Corporation blast furnaces. At Windsor.—Mr. W. Duffas Sutherland, K.C. (82), son of Mr. W. Sutherland, Q.C., for many years Recorder of Halifax.

At Newcastle, N.B.—Mr. William Wright, a well-known resident.

At Montreal.—Mr. William Davidson (69), managing director, Marlatt, Armstrong and Co., Ltd. At Notre Dame de Grace.—Colonel D. B. McLennan (81), formerly of Lancaster, Ont., and late 59th Bn., of Glengarry and Stormont, Ont. At Hudson Heights.—Mr. William Valentine McNally (61), for many years general superintendent of the Belding-Corticelli Co., Ltd.

At Ottawa.—Mr. Robert W. Fair (59), superintendent of the Ottawa Post Office; Mr. Ernest Frederick Jarvis, deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, 1908-1920, who entered the Dominion Civil Service in 1880 when 18; Mr. Charles A. Munson (65), formerly M.P. for West Northumberland, Ont.

At Toronto.—Dr. J. S. White (64), principal of the Normal School, Ottawa; Mr. William G. Charleson (55), contractor; Dr. Charles W. Buchanan (84). At Hamilton.—Rev. J. Annesley. At Brockville.—Mr. William Shearer, a native of Glasgow, ex-Secretary, Board of Trade. At Belleville.—Mr. John W. Walker (76), who founded the Walker Hardware Co.

At Winnipeg.—Mr. John Sutherland (84), formerly leader of the opposition in the Provincial Legislature, and one of the

original Lord Selkirk settlers in the Kildonan district, and first entered the Legislative Assembly in 1870. At The Pass, N.B.—Dr. William Sinclair (51), a native of the Orkney Islands.

At Saskatoon.—Mr. Grant Millar, general agent of the National Fire Insurance Company, who committed suicide.

At Edmonton.—Mr. Alexander Stuart (73), barrister, and brother of Mr. Justice C. A. Stuart; Mr. E. Court May, barrister, owing to an accident.

At Vancouver.—Mr. Gordon Charles Davidson (37), Professor of History in the University of British Columbia, who shot himself on May 30.

At Courtenay.—Mr. K. A. S. Scholefield, son of the late Archdeacon Scholefield.

Dr. Ellis T. Powell (53), formerly editor of the *Financial News*, who died near Cirencester on May 31, after addressing a meeting there, was one of the delegates to the Imperial Press Conference held in Canada in 1920.

Mr. James Bain, who died last week at Glasgow, was for over 30 years superintending engineer of the Cunard Steamship Co.

The Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon Ralph Connor, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, speaking at Charlottetown, P.E.I., said: "The Church is the greatest force in the making of a nation, and the world's greatest soldiers and statesmen to-day are appealing to men to get back to

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817

Paid up Capital \$27,250,000. Rest \$27,250,000. Undivided Profits \$879,675. Total Assets (April 29, 1922) \$653,869,071.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART., *President*.
 R. B. ANGUS, Esq.
 H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq.
 L. CO. HILLIER, Esq., C.M.G., M.C.
 G. B. TRAYLOR, Esq.
 J. W. PRATT, Esq., K.C.

SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., *Vice-President*.
 LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
 D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.
 HAROLD KENNEDY, Esq.
 HIS HONOUR HENRY COCKSHUTT.
 SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G.

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, *General Manager*.
 C. R. HOMER, Esq.
 Wm. McMASTERS, Esq.
 H. W. BEAD, Esq.
 J. H. ASHDOWN, Esq.
 GEN. SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.
 9 WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.1.
 GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, *Manager*.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Branches & Agencies throughout Canada & Newfoundland; also at New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Spokane in the United States, and at Mexico City.

LONDON OFFICES - 47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.2

PARIS AGENCY: Bank of Montreal (France), 6 Place Vendôme, Paris.

Paris Comité Consultatif - M. Le Sénateur Gaston Menier.

W. F. Benson, *Manager*.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Bank has reciprocal arrangements with leading banks covering all countries, and is, therefore, in a position to offer favourable competitive rates for business in all parts of the world. With its numerous Branches it offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a General Banking Business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Mexico and France.

Another Record

OF THE

CANADA LIFE Assurance Company

Outstanding Features of Report for 1921.

Business in Force **£65,771,940** Increase **£8,922,511**

Total New Business

Paid for in Year **£12,752,634** Increase **£781,287**

Assets ...

Surplus Earned **£16,458,541** Increase **£1,230,677**

during the Year **£534,305**

This is the largest Surplus in the history of the Company and shows an increase of **£80,000** over any previous year.

The rate of interest earned during the year was 6 per cent.

The Company has not only maintained, but increased, the bonuses to Policyholders since 1914, and at 31st December, 1921, carried forward an undivided Surplus of **£1,500,000**.

Policies issued up to £300 without medical examination.

The Company issues most liberal Policy and Annuity Contracts, and fullest particulars will be furnished on application to the nearest Branch Office, or to the Head Office:-

15 King St., Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

J. R. WANDLESS, F.I.A. - - - MANAGER.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S VISIT TO CANADA.

The President of the United States is contemplating a trip to Alaska to study the problems there at first hand.

If his duties enable him to undertake this journey it is expected he will accept the invitation of the Canadian Government to visit Victoria, British Columbia, and probably other Canadian cities.

It is not customary for Presidents to visit outside the United States during their terms of office, but Mr. Wilson set a precedent in going to Europe, and in recent years several Vice-Presidents have crossed the boundary. Mr. Taft, the former President, has a summer home in Canada at Murray Bay, St. Lawrence River.

* * *

U.S.A. TRADE WITH CANADA.

The trade of the United States with Canada declined slightly less during the past year than United States trade with the rest of the world. This is shown by statistics which have just been made public by the Department of Trade and Commerce. United States exports and imports for the eight months ending February, 1922, were 36 per cent. under 1921 in the case of trade with Canada. The decline in world trade was 48 per cent. Of the decline in trade with the Dominion, \$227,000,000



WHEN IN CANADA

You will find the Managers and Staffs of our Branches willing and ready to help you in your banking transactions. They will be pleased to have you call on them.

We have over 600 Branches covering Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and there is a Savings Department at every Branch.



THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

DEPOSITS: 380 MILLION DOLLARS

London Office: PRINCES STREET, E.C.

PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY, LTD.

Transacting under Dominion of Canada Charter a General Trust

Company business and acting as

Trustee for Bondholders and for Individuals.
 Transfer Agents and Registrars. Investments made.
 Insurance, all lines, lowest rates.
 Financial and Real Estate Agents. Loans effected.
 Properties Bought, Sold, Managed, and Improved.
 Dividends, Rents and Accounts Collected for Clients.

Head Office: MONTREAL. Branches throughout Canada.

B. HAL BROWN, President and General Manager.

LONDON OFFICE: 141 MOORGATE STREET, E.C.

B. C. Alexander, Manager.

was in exports and \$216,000,000 in imports. The total exports of the United States fell 52 per cent., the Canadian part only 39 per cent. The United States import total declined 42 per cent.; imports from Canada declined 52 per cent.

* * *
 THE C.N.R.

Mr. D. B. Hanna, president of the Canadian National Railway, speaking at a luncheon under the joint auspices of the Canadian Club and Board of Trade of North Bay, said: "A fifty-fifty split with the C.P.R. would be a fair division of traffic. If we had that to-day (he added) our operating expenses would be earned and we would only have to meet our fixed charges. The C.N.R. was some way off that desired end as yet. All the C.N.R. needs is traffic, and this, combined with a flood of immigration, which should come from the British Isles, would make the C.N.R. system the greatest asset in the possession of the Dominion."

* * *

The Prime Minister of Canada, says the Exchange Telegraph, has announced that negotiations between Canada and Australia regarding tariff reciprocity are proceeding favourably.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Changing Investment Conditions.

A prominent Canadian financial authority recently alluded to one outcome of the changing investment conditions which has been as pronounced in the Dominion as in the Mother Country. This is the necessity imposed on the larger institutional loaning houses, which, during the war and since, had followed the policy of placing the greater part of their surplus funds in gilt-edged securities, of seeking other forms of investment which offer higher yields than those now obtainable in Government bonds and similar issues. With this object in view these institutions "are taking advantage of the broad demand which now exists for mortgage money to loan at the higher rates thus obtainable." This authority points out that by adopting this course or by careful investment "they may, with proper care, secure investments of unquestioned merit, and at the same time receive a yield a point and a half or so in excess of that returned by Government bonds." The insurance companies, which are especially affected by the declining interest yield on gilt-edged securities, are now regarding mortgage investments with increasing attention. The war caused a partial hiatus in their activities in this direction, owing to the patriotic call and the comparatively high yields on Government securities, with the result that the percentage of mortgage investments showed a decline in its ratio to the totals held. One prominent insurance authority is reported to have given it as his opinion that "life insurance companies can carry safely mortgage investments up to 50 per cent., although this figure must be largely regulated and governed by the condition of the money market." It is stated that the cost of handling mortgages varies from 3 to 1 per cent., and that on this basis it is more profitable for the insurance companies to loan their money on mortgages at 7 per cent. than to invest it in Government bonds at 5½ per cent., quite apart from the fact that in loaning on mortgages the companies "are doing something more directly"—in the words of the insurance authority quoted—"to develop the country, especially when the funds are going into farm mortgages where they get immediate returns from the soil."

Expanding Current Loans.

The outstanding feature in the Canadian Bank statement for April is the very substantial recovery in the aggregate of current loans of \$13,787,463 as compared with the preceding month, this being the largest monthly expansion in this item since September, 1920, the total under this head being \$1,162,975,332, which is \$118,169,715 down on the year, and the smallest decline since last July. Current loans abroad are down about one and a quarter million dollars, the decrease on the year being nearly nine million dollars. Domestic call loans, following their sharp advance of over \$3,000,000 in March, contracted by about half that amount to \$102,005,932, and are \$8,283,654 lower on the year, but foreign call loans increased by \$12,389,600 to \$176,160,482, the expansion on the year being \$21,996,427. Demand deposits increased by \$18,137,725, but are nearly fifty million dollars lower than at the corresponding period of 1921. Deposits at notice contracted by \$12,433,578, and are down \$95,637,252 on the year. Deposits abroad increased \$13,777,229, the expansion as compared with the same month of 1921 being \$11,925,050. Circulation at \$164,724,676 is \$2,073,309 higher on the month, but the change on the year is a decline of \$38,548,872. Total liabilities at \$2,391,556,095 are up \$42,885,511, but show a contraction on the year of \$182,590,138, whilst total assets at \$2,663,824,458 are \$1,067,958 higher, and \$104,700,720 lower on the twelve months.

* * *

Two New York Bids.

According to latest advices from Montreal the Provincial Governments are not disposed to allow their bond issues to pass into American hands except upon terms that approximate to the views prevalent in the Dominion as to the market valuation of such securities. Those responsible for the issue of these loans do not hesitate to reject any offers that do not come up to the standard fixed by the various Provincial Treasurers, and we understand that both Manitoba and British Columbia have recently adopted this course in regard to contemplated issues of 5 per cent. loans. In the former case the amount involved was \$3,000,000 of 30-year bonds, and in the latter \$2,000,000, the period for the British Columbia issue being alternatively five or 23 years. It is stated that the various bids put in in both cases proved unacceptable, and were summarily turned out. In the case of the Manitoba issue it is said that the two highest bids were 96.41 and 96.93, which are both substantially below the figure which Canadian authorities consider such securities should realise under existing financial conditions.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The recent rise in price of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company's ordinary shares has now been justified by the news that the directors have declared a dividend of 1 per cent., payable September 1. This resumption of payment comes after a suspension of more than five years, during which, as has been pointed out in *Canada*, the company's earnings in currency have enormously increased, and the equity behind the capital stock has been importantly built up by the use of yearly profits for capital expenditures. Prior to the suspension it was the custom of the company to declare dividends quarterly, and the present announcement will doubtless be understood as portending that the stock will be replaced on a 4 per cent. per annum dividend basis. In this regard it may be noted that the directors state that, although there has yet been no improvement in the exchange value of the milreis, the resumption of dividend payments is justified by clear indications of improvement in general conditions. A 4 per cent. per annum dividend rate does not by any means exhaust the possibilities. From the formation of the company until 1914 the dividend rate was 6 per cent. per annum, and if or when any strong improvement in the exchange takes place with any probability of permanence, a return to this higher rate may be found quite possible. This would certainly be no more than the shareholders can justifiably look forward to, especially in view of the long suspension of payments which they have had to endure and the great increase meanwhile in the company's earnings in currency.

* * *

For the month of April the company showed remarkable figures. Gross earnings for April give an increase of 1,851,000 milreis as compared with April, 1921, operating expenses a decrease of 960,000 milreis, and net earnings, an increase of 2,817,000 milreis. Thus the steady increase in gross earnings, the decrease in operating expenses, and the correspondingly enhanced increase in net earnings, which have been marked features of the monthly statements for some time past, still steadily continue. Operating expenses for the first four months of the current year represented less than 41 per cent. of gross earnings, in 1921 the percentage was 44.3, and in 1920 48.1. Net earnings for the four months totalled 36,013,000 milreis, or an increase of 10,852,000 milreis over those for the first four months of 1921, representing the remarkable increase of over 43 per cent. Some indication of the increased earning power of the company is provided by the fact that net earnings for these four months actually equal over 77 per cent. of the total net earnings for 1916.

For 1920, after allowing for all expenses and charges in connection with that year, including depreciation, interest, and dividends on the preference shares, the surplus from the year's earnings amounted to \$5,395,123, representing rather over 5 per cent. on the common stock. Of this \$4,900,000 was added to general reserve and the rest to the balance carried forward, and in the balance-sheet for that year the various reserves and the profit and loss balances totalled \$15,018,138, or about 58 per cent. of the funded debt of the companies.

* * *

The accounts for 1921 are not yet available, but as the net earnings, as shown by the monthly statements, exceeded those for 1920 by over 35 per cent., it seems that the percentage earned upon the common shares should have been better than in 1920, even allowing for depreciated exchange, and the current figures suggest that this year will show an even more remarkable advance.

* * *

The issue of \$750,000 mortgage and collateral trust, 20-yr. 7 per cent. bonds of the Wabasso Cotton Co., Ltd., has been recently offered for subscription by the Royal Securities Corporation. The proceeds of the issue are to be used for the erection of the company's new mill. It is stated that of late the company has had difficulty in meeting the demand for its products with the manufacturing facilities now at its disposal. A circular issued in connection with the bond issue shows the company to be in a very strong financial position, current assets exceeding current liabilities by \$970,606 exclusive of the proceeds of this new bond issue. The Wabasso Cotton Company's common stock, which is of the "no par value" variety, now carries dividends at the rate of \$4 per share per annum and the earnings applicable to the common stock are shown to be at the rate of \$7 per share.

* * *

At the Somme Exhibition, opened on Saturday, there are paintings of the Somme battlefields by Mrs. Mary Ritor Hamilton.

The Report of Mr. Wood, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, on his recent official tour of the West Indies, has just been issued. It recommends various constitutional changes.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N. B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

"W. N."—The announcement justifies the opinion which has been consistently expressed in *Canada* for some months past. The matter is further referred to under "Investment Notes" this week.

"X. M."—The Minister of Agriculture in the Dominion Government is the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, appointed in December of last year, when the new Premier, the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, formed his Cabinet.

"S."—Mr. George Walpole, the well-known legal shorthand writer, has devised a system with "joinable" vowels. It is described and illustrated in his "Text-Book of Shorthand." His address is Portugal Street Buildings, London, W.C.2.

"BRITISHER."—The Governor-General is paid \$50,000 a year by the Dominion of Canada. The British Government has nothing to do with the matter. Rideau Hall and grounds are public property, and are maintained by the Dominion of Canada.

"H. B."—The name "Saskatchewan" is derived from the Cree word "Kisiskatiwau," meaning "the swift-flowing river." Manitoba is made up of the words "Manito"—a spirit, and "Waba"—a strait. The Indians gave the name "The Strait of the Spirit" from the mysterious things they claimed to have seen and heard in the strait of Lake Manitoba.

"K. D. C."—Regulations as to open seasons, etc., in regard to hunting and fishing in Nova Scotia, were given in "Canada To-Day, 1921-22," published by the Canada Newspaper Company, 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2, price 3s. post free. As, however, these regulations are liable to alteration at any time, it would be well to communicate with the Chief Game Commissioner, J. A. Knight, K.C., Halifax, Nova Scotia.

"ESSEX FARMER."—Montreal led all ports on the Atlantic seaboard in 1921 in exports of domestic and bonded grain, according to a statement issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The total amount shipped from Montreal in the past year was 138,453,980 bushels, followed by Galveston, 94,173,049; New Orleans, 84,698,681; New Orleans, 73,680,399; Baltimore, 55,314,808; Philadelphia, 46,769,286; Portland, Me., 13,850,040; Boston, 5,078,617; and Newport News, 495,118.

"AUTHOR."—For information as to the length of time a book or a magazine is protected by copyright in Canada, write to the Commissioner of Copyright, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. In answer to your further question: How long does copyright last in the United States? *The World Almanac and Encyclopedia* states: "The original term of copyright runs for 28 years. Within one year prior to the expiration of the original term, the author, if living, or the widow or widower of the author, or the children of the author if he be not living; or if none of these be living, then the author's executors, or in the absence of a will, the author's next of kin, may secure a renewal for a further term of 28 years, making 56 years in all. In case of composite works, if the proprietor secured the original copyright, he may also secure the renewal."

"E. B. S."—The company's position at present is so involved that it is impossible to form an opinion of value as to the outcome. We certainly should not advise a speculation in the preferred shares even at the very low price at which they are currently quoted. The company, though now reported to be doing somewhat better, made heavy losses in 1920 and 1921, and is in default with its bond interest, and a committee, formed from committees represent-

ing the bondholders of the parent and subsidiary companies, is trying to form some comprehensive plan for the protection of the bondholders and the reorganisation of the company. Some such plan will, doubtless, be formulated in course of time, and will show what sacrifices the preferred and ordinary shareholders will have to endure. That these will be severe is entirely probable from the position of the company; possibly the present common stock may be eliminated and a lowering of the status of the present bond issues so as to permit the re-financing of the company by the sale of new bonds forming a prior lien on the company's assets. This, of course, is only a suggestion, but the current quotation for the preferred shares sufficiently indicates that local financial opinion sees little encouragement in the situation.

—*—*—

ALIEN ENEMY PROPERTY.

The Hon. A. B. Copp, Secretary of State, stated at Ottawa that the alien enemy property now in the hands of the Government (including 140,000 shares of C.P.R. stock) was estimated to be worth \$20,000,000. Its exact value was not known. The Government was merely holding the property as a custodian, and its disposal was now under consideration. Mr. Copp stated that reparation claims amounting to some \$22,000,000 had been filed. Some of these claims had already been satisfied.

—*—*—

BRIQUETING OF LIGNITE.

The experimental work in connection with the proposal to briquette the lignite coal of South-Eastern Saskatchewan is making satisfactory progress, according to a statement made by the Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Mines. The work has been successful up to the point of carbonisation. A vote of \$125,000 is being provided for a continuation of the work. The difficulty of carrying on experiments from both the scientific and commercial standpoints has resulted in a decision to postpone the latter experiments for the present.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

A dividend of three per cent (3%) on the Common Stock of the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared for the quarter ending June 30, 1922, payable July 3, to shareholders of record, June 15, 1922.

By order of the Board,

JAS. H. WERN,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, May 29, 1922.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

A dividend of one and three-quarter per cent (1 3/4%) on the Preferred Stock of the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared for the quarter ending June 30, 1922, payable July 15, to shareholders of record June 30, 1922.

By order of the Board,

JAS. H. WERN,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, May 29, 1922.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 858. June 17, 1922.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FRUIT FARMS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Four Farms, beautifully situated in Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, comprising altogether about 1,000 acres, including 200 acres of apple orchards in best apple-growing region in Canada. Excellent shipping facilities by water and rail. Only 70 miles from Halifax. Farms will be sold together or separately. Owner's commodious and modern house in beautiful grounds, with garage and stabling available. Good fishing, hunting, and sea bathing in neighbourhood. Apply, Estate, Sir Frederick Borden, Canning, Nova Scotia.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring these using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of CANADA, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Tomhall."

A. J. Brown, K.C. W. R. L. Shanks.

G. H. Montgomery, K.C. G. P. Vanier.

R. O. McMichael, K.C. G. A. Coughlin.

W. F. Chipman, K.C. F. B. Common.

R. O. McMurtry, K.C. L. H. Ballantyne.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Steel Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Fuel & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

CHAUVIN, BEAUGER, WALKER, STEWART & CREPEAU, 232 St. James Street, Montreal. Que. H. N. Chauvin, K.C. T. S. Stewart. J. Massier, K.C. H. Crepeau. H. E. Walker, K.C.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 48 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

TORONTO—

PAIKER & CRABTREE, Barristers and Solicitors, 100 Bay Street, Toronto. Cable address: Kerpark. Toronto. C. W. W. Parker and Bentley. Maurice Crabtree. James Parker.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA" when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables. "Alenial" Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRIS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes"

The Council of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London has passed a resolution in support of the removal of the cattle embargo.

THE CANADIAN BANK ACT.

Mr. P. Lloyd Graham stated, on behalf of the Department of Overseas Trade, at Westminster recently: "As to the Bank Act of Canada and the alleged inequitable operation of Clauses 88 and 89, whereby preference is said to be granted to Canadian banks and facilities created for fraudulent practices on the part of importers, the President of the Board of Trade does not contemplate taking any action in the matter."

Yorkshire and Canadian Banks.

A deputation, which included representatives of several Chambers of Commerce in Yorkshire, waited upon Mr. P. C. Larkin, the Canadian High Commissioner, to voice complaints that Canadian banks are given unique preference, compared with banks of other countries, in the event of bankruptcy of any of their clients this preference offering facilities for fraudulent practices on the part of importers in Canada.

"I understand," says the London correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post*, "that the matter was discussed at great length, the deputation remaining with Mr. Larkin and with Mr. W. L. Griffith, the permanent Canadian Secretary in London, for over an hour. The High Commissioner was inclined to think that the deputation was seeking for greater safeguards against the fraudulent importer than was provided to creditors under English domestic law, but he expressed himself quite sympathetically on the matter of losses which could be proved to have been sustained in the manner indicated. Mr. Larkin asked that specific instances of losses which were alleged to have been incurred through the alleged faults of the Canadian Bank Act should be placed before him."

—* * *

CANADIAN SHIPPING COMBINE.

The Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company, it is reported in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* of May 23, is to be included in what is believed to be one of the biggest industrial mergers since the formation of the British Empire Steel Corporation. The merger represents a total capital of over \$8,000,000 and takes in three of the largest steamship companies on the Great Lakes, including two shipbuilding plants, an elevator, and a coal dock. The companies interested are the Playfair interests, the Glen Transportation Company, the Great Lakes Steamship Company, the Midland Elevator, the Midland Coal Docks, the Midland Shipbuilding Company, and the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company.

—* * *

EARNINGS OF CANADIAN BANKS.

With the absorption of the Merchants Bank by the Bank of Montreal, the number of Canadian chartered banks is reduced to 17.

Without exception, the earnings reported by all these banks were lower than during the previous year. Without exception, also, the earnings were altogether satisfactory, and the standing of the banks good, in view of the difficulties which had to be surmounted.

The Molsons Bank ends its fiscal year on September 30, while twelve of the other banks end their fiscal periods on February 28.

The following is a statement of the earnings of 11 of the banks; the percentages shown alluding to the ratio of profits to paid-up capital.

Bank.	Earnings.	P.C. on Capital.
Molsons	\$758,390	18.80
Montreal	\$3,949,796	17.95
Royal	\$4,037,859	19.80
Commerce	\$3,116,137	20.77
Union	\$4,342,389	16.78
Toronto	\$926,125	18.52
Hochelaga	\$630,902	15.77
Dominion	\$1,125,181	18.75
Nova Scotia	\$4,111,733	21.77
Standard	\$725,015	18.12
Hamilton	\$850,672	17.01

The totals of the earnings shown above compare as follows: Last fiscal period, \$10,508,176; previous fiscal period, \$11,066,617; reduction in earnings, \$1,528,441.

MINING PRICES.

Toronto, May 31.

Good Mines.—Argonaut, 34; Atlas, 20½; Boston Creek, 24; Dome Lake, 20; Dome Mines, 20 25; Hattie, 11; Hollinger, 6 68; Keota, 10; Kirkland Lake, 41; Lake Shore, 2 20; McIntyre, 18 20; Meneta, 11½; Newstar, 24; Pocompnet River, 26; Pocompnet V. N. F., 27½; Schumacher, 14; St. Keota, 41; Teck Hughes, 54; West Dome, 11; Wright Har- greaves, 2 8.

SILVER MINES.—Beaver, 34; Conages, 1 30; Crown Reserve, 15; Castle Brethway, 21½; La Rose, 31; McKinley Barrage, 28; Mining Corporation, 30; Nipissing, 6 25; Temiskaming, 30.

—* * *

Shawinigan Water and Power.—Dividend, 1½ per cent. for quarter ending June 30, payable July 10 to shareholders of record June 23.

Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada.—Cable: "Transfer bonds for bonds closed June 3; to-day's rate of exchange for interest payment, \$4.54 per pound sterling."

Better Canadian Trade Reports.—The June letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce contains the welcome news that a more hopeful feeling prevails generally in the industrial centres of Eastern Canada. In important centres it is stated by manufacturers that business is improving, and that prospects are better now than at any time during the past year, while the unemployment situation is considerably easier.

Hudson's Bay.—Distribution of 10 per cent., free of tax, in respect of Land Department receipts, against 15 per cent.; and further dividend of 10 per cent., against 5 per cent., and bonus of 15 per cent., against 10 per cent. Total distribution for year ended May 31 last 45 per cent., against 40 per cent. for 1920-1. A general court of the governor and company will be held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street on Friday, June 30, at 11.30.

Confederation Life Association.—During 1921 the Confederation Life Association received applications for new business amounting to £5,770,559, and policies were issued for £5,330,400. The assets at the end of the year were £6,248,546, an increase of £951,209. The rate of interest earned on the total funds was £5 16s. per cent. The net revenue amounted to £1,129,718, and interest and rents yielded £328,225. The surplus on the year's operations amounted to £218,037. Investments have been increased by £368,378.

Canada Land and Irrigation.—The report of the Canada Land and Irrigation Company for 1921 states that 76 dry acres were sold at an average price of \$24.15 per acre, and 523 irrigable acres at an average price of \$73.95 per acre. The balance of land available for sale is 486,509 acres. Profit and loss shows a debit of £34,391 (against £2,195). The collection of instalments on land sold has suffered, and the directors have considered it advisable to carry part of the amount overdue for interest on land sale instalments to a suspense account.

—* * *

At Baseball, at Stamford Bridge last Sunday, a team from the crew of the American battleship *Utah* beat the International League by eight runs to seven in a match of nine innings a-side. Admiral Niblack, commanding the American Fleet in European waters, pitched the first ball, and the game was umpired by Arlie Latham, who formerly played for the New York Giants. A match has been arranged for to-morrow between the London Americans and the U.S. Shipping Board.

Considerable interest has been aroused in consequence of the demonstration by the Argonaut management that the gold deposits on that property can be profitably mined, and considerable activity in prospecting is reported on the Quebec side of the Provincial boundary line in the belief that the gold dyke extends into that Province. Work is progressing at the Argonaut Mines. Work at the various levels is proceeding, and preparations are being made for stopping to feed the mill when it is ready. Work is in progress on the foundation for the mill.

BRITISH AND CANADIAN MAGAZINES.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

A plea for a better understanding, among the British Dominion, of each others' political, social, and educational ideals, is made by Alan F. Hattersley, writing on "Canada and South Africa in the context of Canadian Historical Review. Past history is reviewed in articles on "Imperial Aspects of Britain's Defence Question" between 1870 and 1900, by Paul Knappand, "The Early Days of Representative Government in British Columbia," by W. N. Sages, and "Lord Monck and the Great Coalition of 1841," by R. G. Trotter.

The May issue of the *Canadian National Railway Magazine* contains profusely illustrated articles on "Jasper Park Lodge" (by W. L. Edmonds), which has just been opened for the accommodation of tourists to this beautiful pleasure ground in the foot hills of the Rockies; and on "Fishing—Where to Go" (by S. H. Howard). The editorial notes and review of current events are useful features, and the portrait in "Our National Gallery" is that of Mr. F. P. Braly, assistant to the executive, Toronto.

The leading articles in the June *World's Work* are devoted to labour problems. "The Voice of Labour" records an actual conversation between the writer and an intelligent working man; and Geo. A. Greenwood writes of the revival of the ancient guild and its adaptation to modern needs. "Home Counties," in his series on rural England, describes the extraordinary development and usefulness of Women's Institutes, which had their inception among the farmers' wives of Stony Creek in 1897, and were started in Britain, as a war measure, chiefly by the efforts of a Canadian lady, Mrs. Alfred Watt. Ambassador Page's letters give a vivid picture of conditions in Washington in 1916 and the frigid neutrality of President Wilson and his Cabinet.

The June *Strand* is very strong in fiction, among the contributors being Zane Grey, E. Phillips Oppenheim, and P. G. Wodehouse, while the number opens with a thrilling story by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The celebrated Rochampton coach, A. E. Beamish, gives some valuable hints on lawn tennis, illustrated by photographs: Arnold Bennett, continuing his advice on "How to Make the Best of Life," emphasizes the importance of establishing good humour; and a number of leading novelists contribute to a delightful symposium on "The Book I Shall Never Write."

Empire Forestry, the journal of the Empire Forestry Association, contains a full report of the inaugural meeting in London last November. Among the other contents are "Forestry in the Empire," by R. L. Robinson; "Forest Fires in Canada," by Ellwood Wilson; "The Douglas Fir Flagstaff at Kew," by F. R. S. Balfour. There is a good selection of editorial notes and miscellanea; and a number of illustrations are included.

The *Vancouver World* is to be congratulated on its special British Columbia Development number. It is an important issue from every standpoint. Many well-known British Columbians interested in the advancement of the industry, trade, and commerce of the Province have co-operated in giving variety and vitality to this glowing record. A general industrial survey of the Dominion is also included.

MINIATURE PAINTERS.

The Royal Society of Miniature Painters are holding their annual exhibition at the Gieves Art Gallery, 22 Old Bond Street, and Canadian visitors will find themselves well repaid for devoting an afternoon to viewing this beautiful work. In addition to the miniature paintings (of which not the least charming are the child portraits), there is a display of craft-work, including some exquisitely coloured and illuminated manuscripts. The exhibition closes on June 28.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES
IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner.—Hon. P. C. LORAIN, 19 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 5360.)
 Emigration Officer.—Superintendent of Emigration, Mr. J. ORR SMITH, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. WADE, K.C., British Columbia House, 13 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. JOHN HOWARD, 67 Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Mr. W. C. NOXON, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. PELLETIER, 36 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir EDGAR E. BOWEN, 53 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUND-
LANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

B.
 Barnstead, Winifred G., Toronto.—c/o Royal Bank of Canada.
 Beatty, C. W., G. B., and C. G., Toronto.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Threadneedle Street.
 Boly, Miss M., Vancouver.—9 Endsleigh Terrace, Oreston, Devon.
 Bott, Edward A., Toronto.—32 Bedford Place, W.C.
 Bown, A. H., Mrs. and family, Montreal.—44 Underhill Road, Dulwich.
 Breaker, George, Mrs. and Miss, Quebec.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
 Butler, J. Boyd, Newfoundland.—Gwalia Hotel.
C.
 Cadenhead, Mrs., Toronto.—c/o Montreal Star office.
 Campbell, Norman H. and Mrs., Toronto.—"Clovelly," Merrow, nr. Guildford, Surrey.
 Cartwright, W., Toronto.—14 Marloes Road, Kensington, W.8.
PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS
 Established 1900. First class throughout.
 Gentlemen and Ladies.
 JULY 11—OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY and through the DOLOMITES by AUTO.—4 wks. 79 gns.
 Programmes for these and later tours—
MISS BISHOP, F.R.G.S.,
 159 Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.19.

Coade, Mrs. T. M., North Bay, Ont.—40 Boston Park Road, Brentford.
 Coghlin, G. R., Montreal.—9 Princess Square, Bayswater.
 Craig, Mrs. C. B., Cobourg, Ont.—22 Powis Square, Bayswater, W.11.
 Cromwell, Mrs. and Miss, Vancouver.—8 Langford Place, N.W.8.
 Cross, Bew, Toronto.—Strand Palace Hotel.
D.
 Davis, Harry E., Montreal.—20 Gordon Mansions, W.C.1.
 Dawson, Ernest W., Montreal.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
 Drury, Misses B. M. and H. E., Montreal.—59 Drayton Gardens, S.W.10.
E.
 Ferguson, Miss O. B., Toronto.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
 Ferrie, W. B., Vancouver.—c/o Sir C. Adam, Bart., Blairadown, Kinross.
 Finley, George S., Montreal.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
 Fitzhugh, H., Forest, Ont.—Hotel Cecil.
 Fuller, Capt. F., Vancouver.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.
G.
 Gilmore, W. J., Montreal.—4 Park Place, S.W.
 Gordon, Chas. D., Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.
 Granger, John and Sarah, Toronto.—Addington Hotel.

H.
 Hallam, Mrs. W. T., Toronto.—9 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street.
 Harris, Mrs. and Miss Dale, Ottawa.—c/o Montreal Star office.
 Helm, Florence, Port Hope.—Hotel Metropolitan.
 Humphrey, Mrs. F., London.—45 Roland Gardens, S.W.7.
J.
 Jarman, Frank and Mrs., Ottawa.—59 Farquhar Road, Upper Norwood.
K.
 Kennedy, H. P. and Mrs., Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.
 Ker, Davida, Victoria.—c/o Canadian Bank of Commerce.
 Kirsch, David, Montreal.—c/o Montreal Star office.
 Knowles, James and Mrs., and H. Victor, Montreal.—c/o Montreal Star office.

ROBERTS & SHORT

NAVAL, MILITARY,
SPORTING AND CIVIL
TAILORS,

4 & 6 BURY STREET, ST. JAMES',
LONDON, S.W.1 (Opposite St. James' Theatre)

L.
 Le Touzel, Mr. and Mrs. Gymbon.—14, Granville Place, Portman Square.
 Letson, Mrs. J. M. K., Misses E. C. and E. St. C., H. F. G. and Gordon M., Vancouver.—11, Finchley Road, N.W.8.
 Linton, Miss, Montreal.—28 Bryanston Street.
 Liddy, Mrs. R. G., Montreal.—Hotel Cecil.
 Long, Mrs. Emily, Toronto.—Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.1.
 Lynch, W. J., Ottawa.—Claridge's Hotel.
Mac Mc.
 Maedonnell, Mrs., London.—59 Drayton Gardens, S.W.10.
 McKague, Yvonne, Toronto.—c/o Dominion Bank.
 McClelland, H. R., Montreal.—53 Victoria Street, S.W.1.
 McIntosh, J. T., Mrs. and Miss, Guelph.—Ivanhoe Hotel.
M.
 Medland, W. A., Toronto.—Constitutional Club.
 Miller, Mrs. J. H., Montreal.—c/o Montreal Star Office.
 Miller, C. J. and Mrs., Orillia, Ont.—61 Clapham Road, S.W.9.
 Milson, W. A., Regina.—Hotel Cecil.
 Mortimer, W. C. and Mrs., Winnipeg.—c/o W. Wingate Johnston, 17 Aldersgate.

LADIES' HAND BAGS in Great Variety.
GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.

Fancy Articles of Every Description.

T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and Cutlery Specialists
 76 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

P.
 Pinney, Misses.—14 Manson Place, Queen's Gate, S.W.7.
 Pinkerton, Geo. M. and Mrs., Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.
 Porter, W. H., London, Ont.—c/o Agent-General for Ontario.
R.
 Ruddick, J. A., Ottawa.—Hotel Victoria.
 Ronald, W. Sidney, Winnipeg.—7 Park Place, St. James'.
 Rule, Misses, Toronto.—c/o Raymond and Whitcomb, Cockspur Street.
 Ross, Mrs. D. and Miss O., Edmonton.—4 Cecil Mansions, Marins Road, Balham, S.W.17.
S.
 Savers, Mrs. E. O., London, Ont. 48 Queensborough Terrace, W.
 Segrist, E. A., Calgary. Royal Automobile Club.
 Skinner, Mrs. S. A. M., St. John.—Hotel Metropolitan.
 Stewart, A. Marshall, Saskatoon.—7 Park Place, St. James'.

PORTRAITS.

MACKLEM,

16 Brook St., New Bond St., W.1.

Photographers to
their Excellencies

The Lord and Lady Byng of Vimy.

Tel.: Mayfair 4980.

T.

Tibbs, Mrs. William Evan, Halifax.—Sandybrook Hall, Ashbourne, Derbyshire.
 Tod, G. H. and Mrs., Toronto.—31 Inglewood House, West Hampstead, N.W.6.
 Tonlinson, A. J., Ottawa.—11 Pretoria Road, Leytonstone.
 Treorey, Mrs. G. E., L., and Miss G. S., Vancouver.—8 Langford Place, N.W.8.

Urquhart, Mrs., St. John's, Newfoundland.—48 Queensborough Terrace, W.

V.

Van Buskirk, Miss, Halifax.—6 Grosvenor Place.

TOURS BY PRIVATE MOTOR CAR
IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Private Visits to War Graves.

OVERSEAS BUREAU,
22 Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.2.
(Central 3225.)

W.

Westaway, F. and Mrs., Vancouver.—9 Endsleigh Terrace, Oreston, Devon.
 Willmott, J. S. and Mrs., Brandon.—Regent Palace Hotel.
 Witte, E., Montreal.—c/o Canadian National Railways.
 Wood, Lfife, Toronto.—c/o Royal Bank of Canada.

Y.

Yates, Mrs. H., Montreal.—62 Shaftesbury Avenue.

—* * *—

WOOL PRICES IMPROVING.

A car of wool just sold by the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association through the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Ltd., Toronto, indicates that business conditions are gradually improving. During the months of August, September, and October of last year the Sheep Breeders' Association sent forward for sale over 150,000 lb. of wool, which was sold at an average price of practically 15 cents per lb. A number of growers who did not get their wool in lots for the regular shipments sent in small lots sufficient to make up a car load, which was shipped east in January. This last car has now been sold, and at an average price of 10-18 cents per lb. For the best grade of wool included in the last car sold, a top price of 24 cents was received, as compared with a top price of 19 cents for the same grade in the big shipments.

Norway & Midnight Sun

THE IDEAL HOLIDAY.

By the Palatial Cruising Steamer

R.M.S.P. "AVON"

(11,073 tons)

JUNE JULY & AUGUST

24th, 12th & 27th, 12th.

SAILING FROM IMMINGHAM & LEITH.

Distinctive passenger accommodation. Spacious Decks, Verandah Cafes, Smoke Rooms, Social Halls and Dining Saloons are all specially utilised for cruising purposes. The sleeping accommodation is excellent, and includes Single Berth Cabins, Rooms with bath, and Luxurious Suites. The Cuisine is unsurpassed.

FARES:
 To NORTH CAPE (16 days), from 29 Guineas.
 To FJORDS (14 days) - from 23 Guineas.

Write for Illustrated Booklet No. 88.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

LONDON:

Atlantic House, Moorgate, E.C.2.
 America House, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

CANADA GARAGE, BOULEVARD PORTE DE MENIN, YPRES.

Capt. H. H. CHANTER, M.C.,
13th Batt. Royal Highlanders of Canada
Late O.C. Canadian War Graves Section,
BELGIUM

Telegraphic Address:
Telephone: Ypres 46

Visitors met at any Port, viz., CALAIS, BOULOGNE, OSTEND, etc., by car and conducted to any cemeteries, or battle areas, at lowest possible cost. Photos of graves taken.

Every comfort considered and reliable information given. Best hotel accommodation arranged. Prompt and courteous service guaranteed.

Under entire Canadian Management.

Letters and enquiries can be addressed c/o "CANADA," 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. Telephone: Regent 3450.

New Readers of "Canada."

Those seeing "Canada" for the first time, and wishing to secure future copies regularly, should fill in the form on outside back cover.

If "Canada" is not on the table of your club or reading-room draw the Secretary's attention to the omission.

Bound Volumes of "CANADA."

The quarterly volumes of "CANADA" are handsomely bound in cloth with gilt lettering. Each volume is carefully indexed so that the series of volumes is invaluable for purposes of reference.

PRICE 14/9 Post Free. Vol. LXV., Jan., Feb., March, 1922, now on sale.

ALL ABOUT CANADA

Told by Picture and Pen.

Everyone who desires full and reliable information concerning Canada should read

"CANADA TO-DAY"

1921-22.

Price 2 6; Post free 3/- from "CANADA"
110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

The most comprehensive and most recent publication concerning Canada ever issued. It tells all about the resources and industries of the Dominion, work and wages for men and women workers, cost of living, immigration and homesteading regulations, cost of farm lands, openings in various professions, all about sport and travel in Canada, and how to get there. Special gazetteer of cities and principal towns in the Dominion, with industrial or commercial openings.

SEND P.O. FOR A COPY TO-DAY

Regular Sailings to St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S.; also Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, U.S.

MANCHESTER LINERS, LTD.

Direct ST. LAWRENCE Sailings, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Ss. "MANCHESTER PRODUCER," Thurs., June 15; "MANCHESTER DIVISION," Thurs., June 29.

MANCHESTER to ST. JOHN, N.B.—Steamer early July.

MANCHESTER to PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE and NORFOLK, Va. (via ST. JOHN, N.B.)—"MANCHESTER IMPORTER," June 22.

For further particulars of freights, insurance rates, sailing dates, etc., apply to Owners, 108 Deansgate, Manchester.

CUNARD LINE. CANADA.

Magnificent New Fleet of Oil-burning Liners.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Albania ...	June 29	Ausonia ...	July 27
Tyrrhenia ...	July 13	Albania ...	Aug. 3

Southampton and Cherbourg to Quebec and Montreal.

Andania ...	July 6	Andania ...	Aug. 10
Antonia ...	July 20	Antonia ...	Aug. 24

UNITED STATES.

Fastest Ocean Service in the World.

Southampton and Cherbourg to New York.

Mauretania ...	June 17	Berengaria ...	July 1
Arcturion ...	June 24	Mauretania ...	July 8

Liverpool and Queenstown to New York.

Laconia ...	June 22	Scythia ...	July 6
Carmania ...	June 29	Laconia ...	July 20

For Rates of passage and further particulars apply Cunard Line, Cunard Building, Liverpool; 51 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; 28 & 29 Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1; Canute Road, Southampton.

OFFICES AND AGENCIES EVERYWHERE.

WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE TO CANADA.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

CANADA	Sat., June 17
REINA	Sat., June 24
MEGANTIC	Sat., July 1
CANOPIC	Sat., July 8
CANADA	Sat., July 15
REINA	Sat., July 22

WHITE STAR LINE

Bremen—Southampton—Cherbourg to Quebec and Montreal.

From Bremen			
VEDIC	June 28	Aug. 9	June 30
POLAND	July 19	Aug. 30	July 21

For Rates of Passage, etc.

Apply to WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE, No. 1 Cockspur St., S.W.1, and 38 Lendenhall Street, E.C.3, London; The American Travel Agency, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Visitors from Canada who wish to receive "CANADA" regularly can conveniently do so by means of a short-term subscription order. A postcard addressed to the Publisher is sufficient to notify changes of address. See subscription form on another page.

NEWFOUNDLAND The Norway of The New World.

A LAND OF SURPASSING BEAUTY AND RARE INTEREST FOR THE TRAVELLER.

For the Photographer, the Artist, and the Lover of the Beautiful in Nature, its attractions cannot be exaggerated. Its Dependency, LABRADOR, exceeds in its picturesque natural panoramas the much-praised Fiords of Norway.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Abounding in game of the finest in fin, fur and feather. Lordly Caribou in countless herds. Rivers teeming with salmon. Lakes filled with trout. Forests alive with birds and furry creatures. All sport free except Caribou hunting, which requires a license fee of \$50 (£10), and salmon fishing, which involves a rod tax of \$10 (£2).

FOREST, MINE, AND FARMLAND WEALTH.

Splendid opportunities to acquire lands for Farming, Mining,

Lumbering and Pulp and Paper Making on reasonable terms, with generous concessions from the Government of Newfoundland in the way of free entry for all machinery and equipments requisite in establishing new industries.

Copper and Iron Mines in active operation.

Saw Mills cutting extensively of lumber for export.

Two of the world's largest **Paper Mills** recently established.

For further information apply to the Hon. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, Kt., High Commissioner for Newfoundland, 58 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Reid Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for distribution.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

OFFERS FOR SALE

FARMING AND GRAZING LANDS

IN THE PROVINCES OF

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, AND ALBERTA

ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

Valuable business and residential sites for sale at Fort William, Winnipeg, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria, etc.

Full information at the Company's Offices, Winnipeg, Canada, or 1 Lime Street, London, E.C.3.



CANADA'S OWN EXPORT JOURNAL

The Canadian Export Pioneer goes round the World's Markets Twelve Times a year Spreading Information of Canada's Industrial Progress and the goods she can supply Gleaning knowledge of Market Conditions for the Guidance of Canadian Exporters Gathering Enquiries from buyers for the benefit of its Subscribers in the Dominion. It has brought many thousands of Overseas Importers into touch with Canada, and is constantly recruiting new Subscribers in all the principal markets. It deals with Buyers' Enquiries thoroughly, without any charge. In its knowledge of the World's Buyers who are interested in trade with Canada it has no Rival.

It supports its advertisers generously by notices in its news columns. As a source of information, it commands the attention of all classes of exporters in Canada.

Subscription rate, including postage to any address, 10/- (\$2.50) per annum, payable in advance. Specimen copy 1/-

Advertisement terms on application to the Manager:

CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER,

110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2., England;
or THE WESTMAN PRESS, Ltd., 57 Queen's St. West, Toronto.

The Shaftesbury Foundry LTD.

PROCESS ENGRAVERS,
ELECTROTYPERS, and
STEREOTYPERS

62 Neal Street, Shaftesbury Avenue,
LONDON, W.C.2. Telephone: GERRARD 2457.

"CANADA" SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

INCLUDING POSTAGE AND QUARTERLY INDEXES.

	Per Annum.	6 Months.	3 Months.
The United Kingdom	35.6	20.6	10.3
Canada or Newfoundland	37.6 or 19. 21.6 or 15.20.	10.9 or 12.60	
All Other Countries	39.6	22.6	11.3

Cheques and P.O. Orders payable to THE CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

In the Publishers of "CANADA," 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.
Please send me a copy of "CANADA" weekly, commencing next issue for 52 weeks, for which I remit £

THE ORIENT *via* CANADA.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 859. Vol. LXVI. LONDON and MONTREAL.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1922.

Price 9d.
(20 CENTS.)

COMMERCE
MANUFACTURES
EXPORTS
MINING
FINANCE
EMIGRATION
POST OFFICE
SOCIETY
ARTS
LITERATURE
NAUTIC



Operating over 19,600 miles of railway, the Canadian Pacific has the most complete and far-reaching service, not only in CANADA itself, but also for the UNITED STATES.

Regular services of PASSENGER AND CARGO STEAMERS from Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Bristol, Southampton, Cherbourg, Hamburg, Antwerp, and Havre, to Quebec and Montreal (summer) and St. John, N.B. (winter), connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway to all parts of Canada and the U.S.A. Fast route to Japan and China from Vancouver. *Empress of Asia* and *Empress of Russia*, largest and fastest steamers on the Pacific. ALL-BRITISH SERVICE from Vancouver by Canadian-Australasian steamers to New Zealand and Australia.

(For complete list of Sailings see page 315.)

HOTELS at the chief tourist and business centres in Canada.

LANDS in Western Canada and British Columbia for sale at moderate prices.

MERCHANDISE forwarded and MONEY ORDERS issued by DOMINION EXPRESS CO. (of Canada).

Apply—

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

62-65 Charing Cross, S.W.1 ; 103 Leadenhall St., E.C.3, Londbn.

Royal Liver Building, LIVERPOOL ;	4 Victoria Square, BIRMINGHAM ;
18 St. Augustine's Parade, BRISTOL ;	31 Mosley Street, MANCHESTER ;
25 Bothwell Street, GLASGOW ;	41-3 Victoria Street, BELFAST ;
88 Commercial Street, DUNDEE ;	7 Canute Road, SOUTHAMPTON ;

OR LOCAL AGENTS EVERYWHERE

Canadian Government Merchant Marine Ltd.

"Canada's Commerce Carriers."

IN CONNECTION WITH
CANADIAN NATIONAL - GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS

DIRECT SAILINGS

from (Liverpool Glasgow) to (Montreal & Quebec in Summer,
(London Cardiff) (Halifax, N.S., & St. John, N.B., in Winter.

WORLD-WIDE SERVICES from CANADA

St. John's, Newfoundland.
West Indies and British Guiana.
Havana, Cuba.
Brazil and the Argentine.

TO

Egypt and The Mediterranean.
India and Straits Settlements.
Australia and New Zealand.
China and Japan.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE from CANADA to

BAHAMAS, JAMAICA, AND BRITISH HONDURAS.

Passages booked at Cockspar Street Office, London.
Freight accepted in the U.K. for transhipment.

Rates and Sailings from the following Agents:—

In England and Wales : Cunard Line.
In Scotland : Anchor Donaldson Line.
In India : Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
In the Orient : Butterfield & Swire.

Wm. PHILLIPS, European Manager,
17/19 Cockspar Street, S.W.1.



NEWFOUNDLAND The Norway of The New World.

A LAND OF SURPASSING BEAUTY AND RARE INTEREST FOR THE TRAVELLER.

For the Photographer, the Artist, and the Lover of the Beautiful in Nature, its attractions cannot be exaggerated. Its Dependency, LABRADOR, exceeds in its picturesque natural panoramas the much praised Fiords of Norway.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Abounding in game of the finest in fin, fur and feather. Lordly Caribou in countless herds. Rivers teeming with salmon. Lakes filled with trout. Forests alive with birds and furry creatures. All sport free except Caribou hunting, which requires a licence fee of \$50 (£10), and salmon fishing, which involves a rod tax of \$10 (£2).

FOREST, MINE, AND FARMLAND WEALTH.

Splendid opportunities to acquire lands for Farming, Mining,

Lumbering and Pulp and Paper Making on reasonable terms, with generous concessions from the Government of Newfoundland in the way of free entry for all machinery and equipments requisite in establishing new industries.

Copper and Iron Mines in active operation.

Saw Mills cutting extensively of lumber for export.

Two of the world's largest Paper Mills recently established.

For further information apply to the Hon. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, Kt., High Commissioner for Newfoundland,
58 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for distribution.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

OFFERS FOR SALE

FARMING AND GRAZING LANDS

IN THE PROVINCES OF

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, AND ALBERTA

ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

Valuable business and residential sites for sale at Fort William, Winnipeg, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria, etc.

Full information at the Company's Offices, Winnipeg, Canada, or 1 Lime Street, London, E.C.3.



CANADA

No. 859.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1922.

Vol. LXVI. | 9^D. WEEKLY

WHERE FISHING IS A JOY.

See page 307



FLY FISHING: A SUNNY MORNING IN ALGONQUIN PARK.



SPECKLED TROUT FROM LITTLE LAKE CLAIRE, QUEBEC.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL
FOR ALL INTERESTED IN THE DOMINION.

PRICE 9d OR 20 CENTS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (See page 114)

OFFICES OF "CANADA":

ENGLAND: 110 St. Martin's Lane, LONDON, W.C.2 (close to
Trafalgar Square).

Telephones: London: 3450 River.

Telegrams: "Canada Newspaper, London." Cables: "Chinook, London."

Cheques and P.O.O.s to be made payable to the Canada Newspaper
Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter.

Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

In the absence of an expressed agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all articles published in "Canada" belongs to the Canada Newspaper Company, Ltd.

We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs of interesting Canadian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned.

Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for (not forwarded).

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

PAGE.

WHERE FISHING IS a Joy (Illustrations)	293
EMPIRE PREFERENCE	294
EMPIRE SETTLEMENT	296
THE ORIENT VIA CANADA	297
PURELY PERSONAL.....	299, 300
TOWN PLANNING IN THE WEST	301
FROM EAST TO WEST	302, 303
MOTORING IN CANADA.....	306
WITH GUN AND ROD IN CANADA	307
FINANCE, TRADE, AND BUSINESS	308, 309, 313
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	314
STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.....	315
CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON	316

EMPIRE PREFERENCE.

THE Matter of Parliaments once more demonstrated, on Monday last, that within her august precincts there are still to be found men who have learned nothing as the years have gone by, and who, apparently, pride themselves on their antediluvian attitude. Is it conceivable that, so late in the day, members of the House of Commons will get up, one after another, and say, in effect, "There is no good in Empire Preference"? Yet such is the case. When the House went into Committee on the Finance Bill on Monday, an amendment was put forward "to omit the provision giving a preference to tea grown within the Empire." That set the ball rolling. From the specific to the general was but a step. Soon the entire policy of Empire Preference came to be characterised as "an abominable exploitation of a foolish fiscal notion." What is the proper thing to do with people who deliberately shut their eyes and ears to what is happening around them?

Tolerant Britons have learned by experience that the best thing to do is to let such people alone. They are "cranks"; they carry no weight; they have no influence. It is to be hoped that thoughtful people throughout the Dominions—in Canada, in Australia and New

Zealand, in South Africa, in India, and the Colonies—will see the expediency of treating them in like manner. The House of Commons certainly did not take them seriously. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after explaining the particular aspect of the tea duty, told them bluntly: "Preference has not merely brought about cheapness in certain commodities of vital necessity to this country. It has increased the trade of our Dominions and Crown Colonies with this country." He asked, pertinently, would they rather trade with the outside world than our own Dominions—were they aware that the markets upon which we most relied were those of our Dominions?

The House rejected the amendment by 262 votes to 84. No useful purpose will be served by analysing this vote or trying to fathom the mentality of the minority. It need only be said, for the benefit of Canadian friends far removed from Westminster, that Britain, in spite of the lessons of the war, has a handful of people—some with name and position, but most of them without influence and responsibility—who are friends of every country but their own, who cling to the shibboleths of economic doctrines long since out of date, and who have never troubled to grasp even the elementary principles of commerce. It is of no use to tell them that the more goods or produce Canada sells to us and to others the more she will be able to buy other goods from us and from others; that the same thing applies to the other Dominions; that, therefore, any fiscal adjustment whereby trade between Britain and the Dominions can be increased is mutually beneficial; and that as Empire Preference is such an arrangement it deserves to be supported and maintained, to be increased rather than suppressed. The ears of these people are full of strange noises which preclude clear understanding.

—* *—

THE MIGRATION PROBLEM.

MR. F. C. WADE, the Agent-General in London for British Columbia, in a suggestive article to which we refer on another page in this issue, draws attention to the disparity between the two millions—or is it three?—available for migration under the new Empire Settlement Act, and the hundred millions sterling spent in doles on the unemployed. Mr. Wade would reverse the figures. We agree. An excellent scheme! But no one realises better than Mr. Wade that this is ideal talk. It is not practicable, even if it were desirable, to take the whole of Britain's unemployed—lock, stock, and barrel—and transplant them to the Dominions. And as long as there are unemployed here in such numbers as at present, doles, however expensive, must we fear, continue. It is, therefore, no use wishing for the moon.

The next best thing is to work out a practical and comprehensive migration scheme, and we feel sure that Mr. Wade's long and intimate experience of conditions in this country will afford valuable assistance in this matter. Another most important point for consideration is that mentioned by Commissioner Lamb of the Salvation Army. It is the reminder that the appropriation under the Act applies to the whole Empire, and that, though the sum is small enough, Canada should quickly perfect her scheme so as to be able to claim a fair proportion of the money available. The financial aspect of the Canadian migration plan should be taken in hand at once and developed on lines which will attract the best type of settlers to the country.

In saying this we are not unmindful of the immigration policy outlined by the Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, in the Dominion House of Commons, and reported in last week's *Canada*. That policy will meet with general acceptance. The immigration work should be kept up even while more comprehensive plans are being perfected. Mr. Stewart's further announcement that it is hoped so to organise a plan that the medical inspection and approval of British migrants to Canada may be effected before they cross the Atlantic will be not only a step in the right direction but also act as an encouragement to migration.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our Prince's Home-Coming.

Canadians will rejoice with their British brethren at the safe home-coming of the Prince of Wales after an absence of eight months in India and Japan. His Royal Highness arrived in London on Wednesday and received a great ovation, reflecting in its cordiality and enthusiasm the good will of the entire nation. All classes went forth to cheer him and bid him "welcome home." The anxiety caused by his Indian tour can be generally appreciated without being misunderstood. While Indian loyalty and the personal devotion of all to the King-Emperor are not to be questioned, it is undeniable that a Royal progress through India when the country is in a state of grave political unrest is full of difficulty, and not without danger. Thanks to the common sense of the people and the high courage and diplomatic bearing of the Prince, there is no untoward event to record.

How the Prince enjoyed himself when he visited Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, he has told us himself. In due course we shall learn of the things that gave him most pleasure in his Indian and Far-Eastern tour. Meanwhile, it is interesting to be reminded of our Prince's personal association with Canada. As we go to press a message comes from Reuter's Calgary correspondent to the effect that by the order of the Prince, four thoroughbred stallions and five mares have arrived from England at his Highness's ranch near High River, Alberta, which he purchased when he visited Canada in 1919. One of these stallions, it is said, cost his Royal Highness £10,000. The other animals represent some of the best racing blood in the British Isles. The Prince, as our readers know, sent over to his Alberta farm two years ago, horses, cattle, sheep, and Shorthorn cattle.

* * *

Lord Byng's Tour.

The Governor-General of Canada may not play the part of Haroun al-Raschid, the Caliph of Baghdad, whose nocturnal adventures delight readers of "The Arabian Nights"; but it is right and proper that he should tour the Dominion to find out for himself how everybody's business is progressing. That is the only way to secure first-hand knowledge of the country.

Lord Byng, we understand, left Montreal on June 15 for Sudbury, whence his Excellency will proceed to Fort William, Kenora and Winnipeg. After visiting a number of Prairie towns, some time will be spent towards the middle of July at Rocky Mountain resorts. His Excellency is scheduled to leave Vancouver on July 26 for the Yukon, returning to Victoria on August 20. Some days will be spent in British Columbia. Edmonton and other cities will be visited before the return to Ottawa at about the middle of October.

* * *

The Peace Highway.

Who can look into the future so well as to be able to state the precise effects of the huge international trunk road—2,700 miles long—now contemplated between Canada, the United States and Mexico? We understand it is the first international highway ever projected for linking together the three great countries. It will be the only north-east south-west trunk road on the Continent. Its inspiration comes from an Ohio man, and its president is said to be a Missourian, whose work for reclamation of land and good roads has made him nationally famous.

Practically the whole of the route has been decided upon, and by July the Peace Highway will be marked out by automobile clubs in Canada, United States and Mexico. Starting from Quebec it will pass through Three Rivers, Montreal, St. John's, and some of the greatest industrial cities of the United States, not forgetting Marion, the home of President Harding. Roads, ever the advance agents of peace and well-being, are capable of conferring greater amenities than repositories full of international treaties. It is to be hoped that this new yet age-old form of union will

prove beneficial to such diverse races as the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon.

To the East Via Canada.

The latest developments in the Canadian Pacific transatlantic, transcontinental railway, and transpacific services—details of which are given on another page—mean that it is now possible to reach Japan, China and other eastern ports more speedily, and in far larger and more luxuriously equipped vessels than those which go to the Orient from British ports via the Suez Canal.

Not even the far-seeing founders of the Canadian Pacific rail and steamship system could have anticipated that within a quarter of a century there would be room for such development as has taken place this year. The first C.P.R. vessel to enter a Canadian port from Yokohama in 1886 was only of 800 tons; the *Empress*, which now carry on a fortnightly service between Southampton and Quebec and Vancouver and Hong Kong, range from 18,000 to 22,000 tons each. There has indeed been no such development in the luxury and speed of transatlantic travel as there has been on the transpacific Canadian route during the last ten years.

* * *

The Old Flags of Newfoundland.

The interesting story of two banners which belonged to the Newfoundland Fencibles, an old Regiment which flourished about A.D. 1800, and which were found in the Parish Church of St. Brelade, in the Island of Jersey, was given in the issue of *Canada* dated September 18, 1920. The banners in question were presented to the Rector and Wardens of St. Brelade on September 4, 1882, by the late Major P. G. Pipon, C.B., the nephew of Major Elias Pipon, who formerly commanded the Newfoundland Fencibles, and so came into possession of the flags. The Pipon family are well known in Jersey.

After some correspondence between Sir Edgar Bowring, the High Commissioner for Newfoundland, the Newfoundland Historical Society, and the home authorities, on the one hand, and with the Rector of St. Brelade on the other, the negotiations for the transference of the flags to Newfoundland were completed; and we now learn that on Saturday, June 3, the flags were formally presented to the Government by the Newfoundland Historical Society and placed on exhibition in the museum. A brass plate now marks the place where the flags rested so long in St. Brelade's church.

* * *

Canadian Authors.

The report issued by Mr. John Murray Gibbon, of Montreal, of the work of the Canadian Authors' Association, which recently held a Convention at Ottawa, shows not only the progress of the Association but also how distinctive Canadian authors have become. The World of Letters is thereby so much the richer.

This reminds us of the delightful and discriminating appreciation of the late Wilfred Campbell in the *Ottawa Journal* of June 1. Our contemporary quotes Campbell's "Harvest Slumber Song." It is a lullaby, one of the most difficult things in English literature. Campbell's success may be judged by the following verse:—

Sleep, little baby, sleep, sleep, sleep,
Red is the moon in the night's still deep,
White are the stars with their silver wings
Folded in dreaming of beautiful things,
And over their cradle the night wind sings,
Sleep, little baby, sleep, sleep, sleep.

And here is another little lyric:

Love came at dawn when all the world was fair,
When crimson glories, bloom, and song were rife;
Love came at dawn when hope's wing fanned the air,
And murmured, "I am life!"
Love came at even when the day was done
When heart and brain were tired and slumber pressed;
Love came at eve, shut out the sinking sun,
And whispered, "I am rest."

If Campbell had written nothing but these and a few other equally beautiful poems he would have been entitled to an honoured place among the select circle of British poets.

EMPIRE SETTLEMENT.

Mr. F. C. Wade on Canadian Apathy.

Mr. F. C. Wade, the Agent-General in London for British Columbia, who is now in Canada, severely criticises, according to the Vancouver correspondent of *The Times*, the Dominion Government for apathy with regard to immigration. He says he has found the Prime Minister enthusiastic, but everywhere else he has found apathy and pessimism. If Canada is to remain British, or even retain Canadian nationality, an effort is urgently needed to get British stock. Mr. Wade has found small knowledge of, or interest in, the Empire settlement scheme at Ottawa.

What a Godsend to England!

In a long article contributed to the *Manitoba Free Press*, Mr. Wade points out that in the course of a year £100,000,000 had been expended in doles by Britain. It is now hoped to improve conditions by expending £2,000,000 sterling on migration within the Empire. One hundred millions in unemployment doles and two millions for settlement overseas—for new environment, for comfortable, prosperous, and permanent homes! Surely an unconscionable deal of sack and penn'orth of bread! If only the proportions could be reversed! If the hundred million pounds sterling, or any serious fraction of it, could be spent, not in a form of sustenance the most fleeting, the most destructive to self-respect and character, and the most deadening to effort and ambition which it is possible to devise, but in loans to enable some of the two million unemployed to attack the problem of life once again under new and favourable conditions, what a Godsend it would be to England!

Some Requisites of a Scheme.

Mr. Wade suggests that some means should be devised, not only for selecting settlers, but also for bridging over the chasm between inexperience and trained ability. Some of the requisites of such a scheme are, he says, the following:—

1. That it will not pile unemployment on unemployment by sending to the Dominions men or women who are unwanted under present conditions.
2. That transportation will be provided when necessary.
3. That immediate employment shall be available on arrival.
4. That it will provide or create farmers or farm labourers.
5. That it will provide farms and homes for those who cannot afford to purchase them.
6. That it will create permanent farmers rather than adventurers.
7. That in all likelihood the State will be reimbursed the whole, or at least a great part, of its expenditure.

Commissioner Lamb's Views.

"The average man wants work and not a dole," said Commissioner Lamb, of the Salvation Army International Headquarters in London, who is now in Canada, to a representative of the *Montreal Gazette*, referring to conditions in the Old Country.

"Under the Empire Settlement Bill the British Government will be enabled to assist, to the extent of 50 per cent. of the cost, the emigration and settlement within the Empire of the selected overflow of the Old Country's population, and this without any class distinction.

"I make this proviso, that Canada 'gets busy' before the vote of fifteen million dollars per annum for fifteen years is appropriated for schemes submitted by other parts of the Empire. The Home Government is not only interested in her own unemployed, but, at the same time, is deeply concerned about the future of the Empire, and is anxious to see her overflowing populations happily settled in the vacant spaces of the Empire in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and other part of our great birth."

An extensive immigration plan drawn up by the Salvation Army provides for the settlement in Canada of over seventeen thousand women and children from the British Isles, including 10,000 women for domestic work.

* *

CANADA AND TEA DUTIES.

The Imperial Commercial Association, of which Lord Inchcape is president, has been advised that from May 24 last the Customs duty on tea in Great Britain will not be included in the cost of tea as assessed by the Canadian Customs authorities.

* *

DISPOSAL OF CANADIAN SHIPS.

In the Dominion House of Commons, on June 16, says Reuter, Mr. William Kennedy, Minister of Railways and Canals, announced that 27 of the smaller ships of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine would be laid up this year, and be disposed of as and when possible.

We understand, unofficially, that the above refers to the recommendation to displace the smaller ships ranging in tonnage from three to five. It does not affect the larger vessels, 38 of which are in commission.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO CONFERENCE.

Canadian Interests Join a National Protest.

We understand that the Government has practically decided to fix the debate on the motion to remove the embargo in the week beginning July 10.

Last week's National Conference at the Guildhall, attended by delegates representing the principal municipalities in Great Britain, societies and associations connected with the meat and agricultural interests, and trade unions and co-operative associations, for the purpose of considering the action of the Government in refusing to remove the embargo now existing on the importation of Canadian store cattle, was fully reported in last week's *Canada*.

The representatives of Canadian interests at the Conference were from the Province of Ontario, the Province of Quebec, Canadian National Railways, and the C.P.R.

Mr. W. J. Mirmlees, of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, said that what Canadians felt was the slur that their cattle were unclean.

The *City Press*, an old and highly-esteemed weekly newspaper in the City of London, gave a verbatim report of the Conference, and in a leading article said:—

"Many important conferences, national in character, have taken place at the Guildhall in the course of its long history. We question whether any one has been more influential than that which was convened on Wednesday to consider the all-important question of the removal of the embargo on the importation of cattle from Canada. . . . The Prime Minister is to receive a deputation on behalf of the Conference, and we fail to see how . . . he can possibly maintain the policy of treating as unsaid the very definite pledge of Lord Long, of flouting the Royal Commission subsequently appointed, of endangering the happy relations which now exist between the Mother Country and Canada, and lastly of raising the price of food to the consumers in this country. The Corporation has rendered great national service by its action, and proved once more its full acceptance of the responsibility devolving upon it as the market authority of London."

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London has sent a letter enclosing a resolution asking for the removal of the embargo to members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

Embargo Anomalies.

By special licence from the Minister of Agriculture, 100 head of Friesian cattle from South Africa have been admitted to strengthen the herds which were introduced into this country before the restriction on importation was imposed in 1892.

The sale of these cattle at Slough was regarded as an historic occasion by breeders throughout the country.

"We have in South Africa," said Sir Edgar Walton, the High Commissioner for South Africa, "a surplus of probably 100,000 head of heavy stock which we want to dispose of. I am not sure that we obtain from the English Ministry and farmers the attitude which we think we ought to have regarding importation. This is an Imperial problem. You, in England, want the Dominions to prosper, and you must endeavour to work with the Dominions to find a market for our stock."

A writer in the *Sportsman* says: "There is no embargo on Canadian cattle so far as the Isle of Man is concerned, that island having been blessed with Home Rule—goodness knows how long—and with absolute power to regulate its own affairs. Therefore, if anybody in the Isle of Man has the land for feeding cattle there is nothing to prohibit him from getting such cattle in any numbers from Canada—at lower prices and very much better than from Ireland."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or 8s., for 35 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

AYERILL.—On May 24, the wife of Arthur S. Ayerill, of Cowichan, Vancouver Island, a son (Arthur John Francis).

FARROW.—On May 28, at Regina, Saskatchewan, the wife of Richard C. Farrow, of Vancouver—a daughter (prematurely).

MARRIAGES.

PENNINGTON-HUTCHINGS.—On June 7, 1922, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. R. Dobson, D.D., of St. Giles' Presbyterian Church, Montreal, Mabel Frances, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Hutchings, to Alfred H. Pennington, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. James Pennington, all of Montreal.

DEATHS.

BLAKE.—On May 30, 1922, at Hotel Métropole, Bad Nauheim, James A. Blake, formerly of Regina, Canada, officer in Royal Canadian Mounted Police. R.I.P. Interment took place on June 4, at Catholic Cemetery, Bad Nauheim.

DENISON.—On May 28, 1922, at Shingnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C., John Hargreaves (ex-cpt., P.P.C.L.L.), only son of the late Reverend Joseph Glasgow Denison, and of Mrs. Denison, of 62 Heidman Road, Wandsworth Common, London.

"Yet none too late he died for England."
MILLER.—On June 13, at Howe, Sussex, Mary Catharine, beloved wife of Capt. W. M. Miller, M.C., Royal Corps of Signals, in her thirty-first year. Funeral at Napane, Ontario.

PAYNE.—On June 13, at Winnipeg, Howard Bistley Adair Payne, son of the late Rev. J. Vaughan Payne, of Gloucester, aged 30.

RAWLINGS.—On June 16, 1916, at the residence of her son, Reginald N. Rawlings, Waldron, Saskatchewan, Helen Rawlings (née Redding), the beloved wife of Percival C. Rawlings, of Nakup, British Columbia.

THE ORIENT via CANADA.

The C.P.R. and C.P.S. Fast Fortnightly Service Departure of the *Empress of Australia*

WITH the departure of the new 21,500-ton *Empress of Australia* from the Clyde, direct Vancouver via the Panama Canal, on Friday of last week, the Canadian Pacific Railway and Steamship Companies have completed their programme in conjunction with the new 22,000-ton *Empress of Canada*, which is now on her maiden voyage from Hong Kong to Vancouver and the big sister turbine steamships *Empress of Russia* and *Empress of Japan*, a regular fortnightly service will be maintained between Canada, Japan, and China.

Passengers from Europe for the Orient, leaving Hamburg via Southampton and Cherbourg by the C.P.R. fast transatlantic *Empress* steamships, will be taken from Quebec to Vancouver by special fast C.P.R. trains, and through bookings for all classes at reduced rates have been arranged. The *Empress of Russia*, which at present holds the trans-Pacific record 8 days 7½ hours, Victoria to Yokohama, recently brought a cargo of raw silk to that port, which, via Montreal by the C.P.R. Railway, reached New York in 48 hours less time than a similar cargo, shipped the same day in Yokohama, that went by the U.S. liner *Bay State* and on to New York by the American transcontinental rail route.



Captain Samuel Robinson, R.N.R., who commands the *Empress of Australia*, is a son of Captain Henry Robinson, formerly of the North-Eastern Railway steamship service, and senior dockmaster at Hull. He has been in the Canadian Pacific service since 1895, when he joined the *Empress of Japan*. During the war he did good service in command of the *Empress of Russia*, and he is very popular with the trans-Pacific passengers.

CAPT. S. ROBINSON, R.N.R., of the *Empress of Australia*.

To celebrate this important event in the history of the C.P.R., a large party of C.P.R. officials, journalists, and booking agents visited the *Empress of Australia* when she was lying in the Clyde below Greenock the day before sailing.

Sir George McLaren Brown, European manager of the C.P.R.; Sir Thomas Fisher, general manager of C.P. Steamships; and Mr. H. G. Dring, the general passenger agent of the company, were prevented from attending owing to their presence being necessary at a conference of steamship managers held in London the same day.

Visitors Present at the Launch.

Those present representing the C.P. Railway and Steamships were Messrs. M. L. Duffy (Canadian Pacific Agent for Scotland), W. Stewart (Passenger Dept., C.P.R., Glasgow), J. B. Robertson (Travelling Passenger Agent), H. H. Borthwick (Canadian Pacific Agent, Dundee), J. R. Crawford (Glasgow Manager for the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd.), A. Johnston (C.P.S., London), H. Macdonald (Naval Architect, C.P.S., London), T. J. Smith (European Freight Manager, Canadian Pacific, London), S. L. Furniss (Chief Assist. to Sir Geo. McLaren Brown, European General Manager), W. H. Boswell (representing European Passenger Manager, London), R. H. Woodley, E. S. Spackman, and H. W. Pontifex (Passenger Dept., London), E. C. Gill (Publicity Agent, London), W. L. Payne (Chief Assistant, Publicity, London), W. T. Treadaway (Vancouver, C.P.R., Birmingham), R. J. Owen (Birmingham office), F. Richards (Manchester office), Mr. Selway (Bristol office), Passenger Agents, H. Hickman (Bridgewater), Geo. F. King (Chorley), G. Pegg (Derby), W. Sandwith (Workington), A. Johnson (Southport), W. H. Mills (Liverpool), J. Daven-

port (Wigan), Mr. Raymond (Liverpool), Mr. D. (Liverpool), P. N. Lucas (Dewbury), A. Knuckles (Hull), E. C. Cooper (Stourbridge), F. Farndon (Birmingham), G. H. Longworth (Manchester), Mr. Hart (Glasgow), A. C. (Glasgow), Geo. McKay (Edinburgh), W. Lindsay (Edinburgh), Mr. Hayton (Dundee), A. Fowler (Aberdeen), D. L. Toward (Perth), A. Wilson (Manchester), Mr. Rose (Wolverhampton), C. J. Robertson (Coventry), Mr. Hanton (Bristol), J. L. Kabone (Birmingham), M. R. Cathin (Matheson and Co., London), J. D. Martin (China Inland Mission, London), G. Pearl (Stephenson Harwood and Co., London), Mr. Suter (Probst Hambury and Co., Ltd.), F. Lange (Secretary, British Man, Ltd.), Mr. Dew (Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank), Mr. Fearn (Cox's, Ltd., London), M. A. Harris (Representing General Manager, L. and N.W. Rail-

One unique feature in this latest addition to the C.P.R. fleet which greatly impressed engineering experts present, Curtis-Parsons combination turbines, fitted with the latest development in transformer gear which German science evolved when the war broke out.

Admiral Roome, the chief of the naval engineering staff of the C.P.R., is accompanying the *Empress of Australia* to observe the working of this ingenious transforming device on the voyage to Vancouver via the Panama Canal. The *Empress of Australia*, it may also be remarked, will be the largest vessel other than warships—which has yet passed through the canal; her predecessor, the *Empress of Canada*, which went out direct to Hong Kong via the Suez Canal last month, having been the second largest vessel which had ever traversed that other wonderful waterway.

Another unusual feature in the *Empress of Australia* arrangement by which the three funnels instead of going down through the decks to carry off the vapour, etc., oil-burning engines, are diverted en route, in such a much valuable space is gained in the tween decks which contain the main public rooms—space which has been admirably utilised to provide additional lounges and sitting-out-dation at the entrances to these rooms.

After a couple of hours had been spent in inspecting the fine accommodation provided for all three classes of passengers and for the Asiatics who are crossing the Pacific by the Canadian route in ever-increasing numbers, the visitors were entertained to luncheon in the main saloon, which can comfortably accommodate 330 persons at a time.

The New Route.

Mr. M. L. Duffy, whose headquarters are in Glasgow, and who is the Canadian Pacific agent for all Scotland, presided at the luncheon.

The Chairman said he did not think it was necessary for him to apologise on the part of the company for having brought them there that day to see this ship. There were many of them who might think that nothing good ever came out of Germany, and so far as he was concerned they were welcome to that opinion so long as they were prepared to make one reservation, and that was in regard to the steamer they were on that day. He questioned if on the Pacific, with the possible exception of the *Empress of Canada*, there would be anything afloat to compare with the steamer which they had just looked over.

Mr. W. H. Boswell apologised, as representing the European Passenger Department in London, for the absence of Mr. Dring. They had seen this steamer, the *Empress of Australia*. Some of them had seen the *Empress of Canada* and the *Empress of Russia* before her. For those who had not seen these ships he might say this one was typical of all their fast steamers which now left Southampton fortnightly and connected with their fortnightly sailings from Vancouver, thus making a service from Europe to Japan, China, and Manila, reaching Yokohama in 21 days, and Hong Kong in less than a month. This route to the Orient gave passengers the opportunity of seeing the greatest Dominion which the Empire possessed on their way; and they had Canadian Pacific service throughout. No doubt some travellers still thought that the only way to the Orient was by the old sea routes established long before even the Suez Canal was built. Passengers sometimes transferred from steamer to train at Quebec and train to steamer at Vancouver might mean a lot of trouble or delay. The Canadian Pacific Railway took over all the trouble. As he knew, the Canadian Pacific steamers making the voyage to Quebec sailed for two days in sheltered waters. The company's baggage checkers came on board, and during these two days passengers could do in ease and comfort everything in connection with their baggage. They could book it right through to the steamer at Vancouver, and there was neither trouble nor delay, so that he thought now

that they had entirely seen the type of vessel now employed they would come to the conclusion that the Canadian Pacific Railway was the only route to the Orient.

Round the World on One Ticket.

Mr. W. Lindsay, of Edinburgh, responding to a suggestion that he should say a few words as representing the passenger agents, said it was to their interest that their principals should get the traffic, and that they as agents should search for it in many ways. The problem prior to the war was emigration and travel combined, now it was mainly confined to tourist and business travel. If they fulfilled their duties they would take every means in their power to let the people know how they could comfortably go round the world. The Canadian Pacific had been the first line to give the advantage of traveling round the world on one ticket, and that ticket cost £115. To-day it was much more. That was for first-class travel, but in these days when ships were so well fitted up was there any reason why they should not travel second-class? He really could go a step further and advocate third-class, which was almost equal to the saloon they had when he first crossed the ocean. The more they encouraged travel the better it was for the agents, for the nation, and for those who liked to go. It broadened their views in many ways. They had heard a great deal about the trade not coming back since the war. Was there any reason why the agents in Canada, the United States, and even Australia should not take up the commercial side and send home goods, and tell them about the products of their countries and the openings there might be out there? Agents in this country, on the other hand, could put these facts before manufacturers and others, so that if they wanted to go to the Overseas Dominions or to India they might know where to go to start business on their own account. By encouragement one way and another, and this interchange of information, they would be doing good, not only to themselves, but to the whole world and to their principals in getting them business wherewith to pay for these excellent ships. The magnificent ship they were on told them of the luxury of the present century. The advance since last century had been marvellous. What the next would bring they could not tell. He knew of no hotel that had such excellent appointments as the ship they were now on.

Mr. T. J. Smith briefly proposed the health of the popular commander and his officers, and Captain Robinson suitably responded. Major Ewan Moore, manager of the C.P.R. Colonisation and Development Department, proposed the health of the company's popular Press agent, Mr. E. C. Gill, who in the course of his reply said that the first vessel of the C.P.R. to run between Yokohama and Vancouver was of only 800 tons. One of the biggest exports from Japan now, continued Mr. Gill, was silk. In April two boats started out of Yokohama. One had 3,000 bales of silk, and she was the *Empress of Russia*, built in Scotland—they had spent over twenty millions sterling on Clyde-built boats—and the other was an American rival, which she beat in the run across the Pacific to such an extent that they put their cargo into New York 62 hours ahead of the Americans.

In the evening the large party was entertained at a dinner at the Central Hotel, when several speeches were made by representatives of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Steamships, passenger booking agents, and representatives of the Press, Mr. Ross, of *The Times*, and Mr. A. G. Angier, Editor of the *China Express and Telegraph*, suitably acknowledging the many courtesies extended to the visitors.

A detailed description of the above splendidly equipped vessel will appear in next week's CANADA.

* * *

OBITUARY.

At Moncton.—Mr. J. C. O'Donnell (43), general superintendent, Canadian National Railway (maritime district).

At St. John.—Mrs. Elizabeth McAvity, wife of Mr. Thomas McAvity.

At Quebec.—Mrs. Irvine (84), widow of Commissary-General M. Ball Irvine, C.B.

At Montreal.—Mr. Robert Reid (72), a well-known Scottish-Canadian poet, who wrote under the pen-name of "Rob Wankeluck," a native of Wankeluckhead, Dumfriesshire, who settled in Montreal in 1877; the Hon. Louis T. Marchal, K.C. (58), Judge of the Supreme Court of Quebec Province since 1915; Mr. Stewart Dunlop, who had been with the C.P.R. since 1888, and was the father of the "Safety First" movement, and the organiser of the system of flower gardens at C.P.R. stations; Mr. Thomas Mandeville Fox (84), of T. M. Fox and Sons, glue manufacturers; Mr. Thomas McDougall (81), a director of the Shawinigan Water and Power Co., Asbestos Corporation, St. Maurice Paper Co., and director Public Service Corporation of Quebec. He was president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, 1868-69.

At Neepawa, Man.—Professor Perry C. Bragg (43), a native of Cambridge, England, and a prominent musician in Western Canada.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES.

C.P. Cargo Service.

The *Montezuma*, on her first trip from Montreal to the West Indies, in the first week of June, inaugurated a new Canadian Pacific cargo service between Montreal, Bermuda, Barbados, Trinidad, and Demerara. On her return voyage she brought the largest cargo of sugar to Montreal ever brought to that port. This shipment came from Jamaica. The Canadian Pacific freighter, *Holbrook*, which has been in the trans-Atlantic service, is to be diverted to the West Indies trade. Her first south-bound trip was on June 22, from Montreal to Bermuda. When Montreal is thoroughly linked up with these new ports by the *Montezuma* and *Holbrook*, British Guiana will send to Canada coconuts, rice, rubber, cocoa, and coffee; Barbados will offer sugar, molasses, rum, and cotton. Trinidad's exports show the greatest variety, and include cocoa, sugar, molasses, rum, coconuts, fruit, asphalt, petroleum, and rubber. The cargoes carried to Cuba and the West Indies by the Canadian Pacific ships have consisted principally of Canadian potatoes, codfish, newsprint, beer, flour, and hay. On their return trips, full cargoes of sugar, tobacco, cigars, and grapefruit, oranges, bananas, coconuts, pimento, cocoa, and hides were brought to Canada.

The C.G.M.M. and the Royal Mail Contract.

The reason why the Canadian Government Merchant Marine was not given the contract for a steamship service between Canada, the West Indies, and British Guiana, was given in the Canadian House of Commons on June 1, by the Hon J. A. Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Mr. Robb stated that the C.G.M.M. had replied that it had no steamers which would comply with the requirements as to passenger accommodation or cold storage. The only tender received for the service was from the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, of London, England. The contract previously existing was renewed for two years from April 1, 1922. It provides for a fortnightly mail, passenger, and freight service from Halifax to Bermuda, the British West Indies, and Demerara, returning via the same ports to St. John, N.B. The annual subsidy is the same as before, \$340,666.66.

* * *

CANADA'S FRUIT CROP.

Estimated Supplies of Apples, Peaches, and Strawberries.

The Dominion Fruit Commissioner supplies the following forecast of the 1922 fruit crop compiled from the latest information received:—

British Columbia.—Apples, 15 to 25 per cent. less than 1921; McIntosh, Jonathon, heavy; Wagner (Wealthy), light. Peaches, 110 to 120 per cent. of 1921 crop. Plums and prunes, 105 to 110 per cent. of 1921 crop. Pears and cherries, about 10 per cent. less than last year. Apricots, 110 to 120 per cent. of 1921 crop. Strawberries, 60 per cent. of the crop of last year. Raspberries, 50 per cent. of normal yield. Currants, 100 per cent. of a full crop. Logans, very light crop. Onions, acreage increased 30 to 40 per cent.

Ontario.—Apples, early varieties heavy; late varieties medium; McIntosh, Snow, heavy; Baldwins, Greening, Spy, light. Peaches, 150 per cent. of crop of 1921. Plums, 50 per cent. of a full crop. Pears, 75 per cent. of a full crop. Keefers, full crop. Cherries, sour, 40 per cent.; sweet, 30 per cent. of a full crop. Strawberries, 90 per cent. of a full crop. Raspberries, 40 per cent. of crop of 1921. Currants, 100 per cent. of a full crop. Onions, acreage equal to 1921, but poor seed will result in reduced crop.

Quebec.—Apples, 150 to 100 per cent. of last year; Wealthy and McIntosh, medium.

New Brunswick.—Apples, too early to estimate crop.

Nova Scotia.—Apples, 70 per cent. of the crop of 1921.

The Grape and Wine Industry.

The Niagara peninsula accounts for about 98 per cent. of the total grape production of Canada, the other 2 per cent. being attributable to Quebec and British Columbia. Lincoln, Welland, and Wentworth counties in the fair garden of the Niagara district, are the leading grape centres of the area. At the present time there are estimated to be something over twelve thousand acres producing grapes commercially in the district. Growers in the peninsula have been very active of recent years, and in 1920 organised themselves under the name of Niagara Peninsula Growers Association, Ltd. This year contracts for 3,120 acres of 520 growers, or 70 per cent. of the entire crop have been signed by the association, and it is expected that later 95 per cent. of the crop will be under contract.

* * *

At the dinner of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust at Oxford on Saturday, Viscount Milner presiding, Mr. G. M. Smith, a former Rhodes Scholar from Alberta, supported the toast, "The Memory of the Founder," and Mr. T. W. L. MacDermot, of Quebec, president of the Colonial Club, responded to the toast, "Prosperity to the Rhodes Scholars."

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

On June 3, at Ottawa, the 57th birthday of King George the Fifth, at the invitation of their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Byng of Vimy, nearly one thousand guests attended the garden party held at Rideau Hall.

The Governor-General of Canada and Lady Byng of Vimy have left Ottawa on a tour of the Western Provinces.

The Duke of Devonshire has become president of the T.O.C.H. movement, which has numerous branches in the United Kingdom and in Canada. It had its origin in the recreation and social service centre for soldiers in the Ypres salient during the war, when it was known as Talbot House. The Rev. P. B. Clayton, M.C., is the founder.

Addressing a guest-night meeting of members at the society's Mark I. House, 23 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W., on June 14, the Duke of Devonshire occupied the chair, and in opening the meeting said he would be glad to give all the support he could to the great work the society was undertaking.

Major Fred J. Ney, M.C., general secretary, Canadian Council of Education and the hon. organiser of the Overseas Educational League of Canada, arrived by the *Minnedosa* and is staying at the Pembroke Gardens Hotel, London, W. Major Ney is now completing arrangements for the interchange of a large number of teachers between Canada, Great Britain, and other parts of the Empire, and for the visit of 280 teachers, representing the nine Provinces of Canada, Newfoundland and New Zealand, to Great Britain and the battlefields this summer. Major Ney will attend the International Congress of Education at Geneva in July as the representative of the Canadian Council of Education.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia and Yukon Church Aid Society was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Church House, Westminster. The Lord Bishop of London presided, and addresses were delivered by Mr. William Turnbull, Acting Agent-General for British Columbia, Rev. Canon Scott, D.C.L., C.M.G., D.S.O., formerly senior chaplain in the Canadian Army, and Rev. E. P. Laycock, formerly Rector of Vernon, B.C.

Sir Newton Moore, who is on a visit to Canada, was entertained by the Canadian branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association in the Speaker's quarters at Ottawa on June 15.

After spending a month on the Gold Coast, Major-General I. W. Stewart, C.B., C.M.G., of Vancouver, has arrived in England and will return to Vancouver next month. General Stewart went out to the Gold Coast to see how the work which his firm is supervising for the Government of that Colony is progressing. He was accompanied by Colonel the Hon. Angus Macdonnell, C.B., C.M.G., who is associated with him in this enterprise.

Lady Ellen Jackson, widow of the late Sir John Jackson, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Sinclair and Colonel W. M. Sinclair, C.M.G., D.S.O., is spending the summer in Canada, and will visit Mrs. Ramsay, wife of Colonel G. W. P. Ramsay, C.M.G., Lancaster, Ont., who is a daughter of Lady Jackson.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, is to address a meeting of produce importers and merchants at the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London on the subject



MR. J. A. RUDDICK,
Dominion Dairy Commissioner now in England.

of Canada's dairy industry and its export trade. The meeting is provisionally arranged for Wednesday, July 5. In the meantime Mr. Ruddick, accompanied by his daughter, is paying a visit to the battlefields and will also go to Friesland to observe the conditions under which dairy cattle are raised there.

President Harding has accepted tentatively an invitation given by Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, to visit the cities of Vancouver and Victoria in British Columbia this summer during his proposed Alaskan tour.

At the Dominion Day dinner, to be held in the Connaught Rooms on Friday, June 30, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Winston Churchill are expected to attend. Tickets, price 35s each, can be applied for to the Secretary to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17-19 Victoria Street, S.W.

The Hon. P. C. Larkin, as High Commissioner of Canada, took part in the welcome to the Prince of Wales on his arrival at Paddington on Wednesday.

Canada. Sir Hamar Greenwood, M. Donald Aronson, Mr. G. W. Bond, Mr. Harry Britton, Mr. Percy Lloyd, Col. Percy Lawrie, and Col. Grant M.

Mrs. E. P. Frazier and her daughter, Mrs. E. P. Duff Frazier, of New York, formerly Miss William Taylor, daughter of Sir Frederick and Lady William Taylor, of Montreal, have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Paris.

Miss J. G. Sime, the well-known authoress, has arrived from Canada to spend the summer in England.

Mr. Nahum Sokolow, of the Zionist Organisation, is leaving Canada for England on July 4.

Mr. W. H. Porter, managing editor of the *Farmers' Advocate*, London, Ontario, is visiting England and the Continent to study the products and methods of Canada's competitors in the British markets, paying especial attention to the bacon industry and dairying.

Mr. E. H. Cooper has been elected a member of the Canadian Club of Great Britain.

The Duke of Devonshire and the Council of the British Empire League are giving a dinner and reception at the British Empire Club, St. James's Square, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., to meet the High Commissioners for Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India.

Lady Gordon and her sons are expected from Canada to join Sir Charles in London, and will accompany him later to St. Andrews.

The Rt. Hon. Sir George Foster and Lady Foster are expected to arrive in London from Ottawa early next month en route to the Continent.

At Winnipeg on June 6 the Hon. Robert Jacob, of Winnipeg, and the Hon. John Williams, of Arthur, were sworn in as Attorney-General and Minister of Agriculture respectively in the Manitoba Government. Mr. Jacob, a well-known Winnipeg lawyer and a former member of the Legislature, succeeds Mr. T. H. Johnson, and Mr. Williams, present member for Arthur constituency, takes the place vacated by Mr. George H. Malcolm.

Major-General Sir Edward Morrison, says an Ottawa message, who was Master-General of the Ordnance in 1920, was taken suddenly ill on June 19 when entering his office at Ottawa, and was removed to a hospital, where, according to the latest available report, he is progressing satisfactorily.

Mr. G. Cyril Cassels and Mr. E. C. Macleod were guests at the dinner given by Mr. William Smart, Director of the Standard Bank of South Africa, at the Gresham Club on Tuesday evening to meet Mr. J. P. Gibson, senior general manager of the bank in Capetown. Lord Svidenham, G.C.S.I., was in the chair.

Mr. R. Y. Eaton, president of the T. Eaton Manufacturing Company and a director of the Dominion Bank, has arrived on the Continent from Toronto and is expected to arrive in London today.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

- JUNE 23.—Prince of Wales's birthday.
 JUNE 23.—Pianoforte recital by Joyce Ansell, Wignmore Hall, 8.
 JUNE 24.—Peace Day: Third anniversary, League of Nations Rally, Hyde Park.
 JUNE 24.—Polo: Inter-University match, Old Oxonians v. Old Cantabs, Hurlingham.
 JUNE 24.—Dr. Barnardo's Homes—Founder's Day Celebration at Barking-side, 2 to 7.
 JUNE 24.—Pianoforte recital by Harold Samuel, Eolian Hall, 3.15.
 JUNE 25.—Baseball: International Baseball League, Stamford Bridge.
 JUNE 26.—Lawn Tennis: Championships, Wimbledon.
 JUNE 28.—Royal Colonial Institute annual reception, Natural History Museum.
 JUNE 28.—Pianoforte recital by Lloyd Powell, Eolian Hall, 8.30.
 JUNE 27.—Harrow School Speech Day.
 JUNE 30.—Victoria League (28 Eccleston Square): Public meeting, Guildhall, 3.30.
 JUNE 30.—Polo: Gymkhana, Roehampton.
 JUNE 30.—Dominion Day reception by High Commissioner and Mrs. Larkin, Ritz Hotel, 4 to 6.
 JUNE 30.—Dominion Day dinner at Connaught Rooms; the Hon. P. C. Larkin presides.
 JULY 1.—Polo: Champion Cup Final at Hurlingham.
 JULY 1.—Baseball: Two International League teams play at Reading in aid of local charities.
 JULY 4.—Baseball: International Baseball League, Stamford Bridge (in aid of St. Dunstan's).
 JULY 5.—Royal Agricultural Show, Cambridge (till July 8).
 JULY 5.—Cricket: Gentlemen v. Players, Oval.
 JULY 8.—Polo: Cup Final at Roehampton; Inter-Regimental Tournament Final at Hurlingham.
 JULY 9.—Baseball: International Baseball League, Stamford Bridge.
 JULY 10.—National Rifle Association Bisley Meeting opens (till July 22).
 JULY 10.—Cricket: Oxford v. Cambridge, Lord's.
 JULY 14.—Cricket: Eton v. Harrow, Lord's.

Among those who left for Montreal by the *Metagama* last Saturday were Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Ashworth, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Collishaw, Mr. H. B. V. Laing, Mr. F. W. Lamplough, Mr. and Mrs. R. Law, Mr. and Mrs. R. McKiven, Mr. and Mrs. J. Marr, Mr. J. Martin, Mr. T. Mix, Mr. and Mrs. A. Nightingale, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Parker, Mr. R. Rennie, Mr. K. S. Robertson, Major G. R. Turner, and Mrs. E. T. Verge.

The departures for Quebec from Southampton by the *Empress of Scotland* on June 15 included: Mrs. E. A. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Young Smith, Mr. B. Christensen, Mrs. Geo. Hopkins, Mrs. J. Aitken, Mr. Denton Massey, Mr. G. S. Matthews, Mr. W. A. Wilson, Mrs. E. R. Pencock, Miss Blaikie, Mr. Harry Slater, Mrs. Allen Cassels, and Mr. J. K. M. Ross.

The marriage of Miss Blanche Panneton, daughter of Mr. L. P. Panneton, Montreal, to Captain Lucien Lacroix, of the Paymaster's Staff, Quebec, has taken place at the Church of St. Louis de France. Captain Lacroix and his bride will spend two years in Europe, the former having been appointed to the staff of the Graves Commission in France.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

Captain the Hon. Arthur Jared Palmer Howard, younger son of Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal, and the late Dr. Howard, was married on Tuesday last at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, to Lorna, second daughter of the Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, and Mrs. Baldwin. The bride was given away by her father. The bridesmaids were Miss Betty Baldwin, Lady Patricia Ward, the Hon. Ivy Somerset, Miss Peggy Leigh, Miss Pamela Peel, Miss Elsie Kipling, and Miss Grizel Davies. The children in the procession were Miss Mary Mackail and Miss Margaret Kitson, Master Peter Huntington-Whiteley, Master Colin Munro, Master Robert Kitson, Miss Ruth Kitson, and Miss Valerie, and Miss Pamela Stokes. Among those present in the church and at the reception held afterwards at 93 Eaton Square were the Hon. Mr. Howard, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Kitson, Sir George and Lady Parkin, Lady Nairne, Mr. Bonar Law, the Dowager Lady Congleton, Lady Davis, Lady Norton Griffiths, and Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling. The bride wore a fine string of pearls, the gift of Lady Strathcona.

The engagement has been announced in New York of Miss Agatha Birney Farrington, daughter of Mr. William C. Farrington, to Mr. Harold Mackintosh McGivern, son of Mr. H. B. McGivern, K.C., M.P., of Ottawa. The marriage will take place in New York in the early autumn.

The engagement is announced of Miss Alden Godwin, only daughter of the late F. R. Godwin and Mrs. Godwin, Ottawa, to Dr. Seymour Hadwen, of Duncan, B.C. The marriage will take place next month.

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William McGiffin, Ottawa, their daughter, Dorothy Wright McGiffin, has been married to Mr. Farrell Thompson Whyte, son of the late Rev. C. W. Whyte and Mrs. Whyte, of Peachland, B.C. The Rev. J. R. Watts officiated.

The marriage has taken place in Trinity Church, Ottawa, of Miss Alison Ewart, daughter of the late David Ewart, I.S.O., Dominion architect, and Mrs. Ewart, to Mr. William Elfric Plummer, of St. Catharines, son of the late Thomas Plummer and Mrs. Plummer, of Stratford, Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Plummer will reside in St. Catharines.

Major and Mrs. H. H. Woolson, of Victoria, announce the marriage on June 7 of their eldest son, James Glover, to Minnie, eldest daughter of Mr. Angus Brabant, fur-trade commissioner, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg, and Mrs. Brabant.

The engagement is announced of Captain Cecil Gunston, M.C., late Coldstream Guards, eldest son of the late Major B. H. Gunston, and Lady Doris Blackwood, eldest daughter of the late Marquess of Dufferin and Ava.

The arrivals from Montreal by the *Minnedosa* on June 15 included: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Badgerow, Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Cameron, Mr. G. C. Campbell, Mr. J. Cheetham, Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Fitzgerald, Mr. J. H. Hollinger, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Jamieson, Professor R. S. Knox, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. S. McCullough, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Milward, Rev. G. and Mrs. Playfair, Mr.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

NEW, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.—"Mr. Wu" (Matheson Lang, Lillian Braithwaite).
 ST. JAMES'S, King Street.—"The Bat" (Arthur Wontner, Eva Moore).
 ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—"Loyalties" and "Shall We Join the Ladies?"
 WINTER GARDEN, Drury Lane.—"Sally" (George Grossmith, Dorothy Dickson, Leslie Henson).
 WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road.—"Dear Brutus" (Gerald du Maurier).

Varieties.

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.
 MASKELYNE'S Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.
 PALACE, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Co-optimists." ("Pierotic" entertainment.)

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.
 GIEVES ART GALLERY, 22, Old Bond street.—Annual Exhibition of Royal Society of Miniature Painters.
 MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.
 OLYMPIA, West Kensington.—International Horse Show (till June 24).
 ROYAL ACADEMY, Burlington House, Piccadilly.—Summer Exhibition.

C. V. Nelson (Toronto), Mr. and Mrs. H. Slator, Major F. J. Wey, Mr. J. F. Page, Miss C. Moberley-Bell (Winnipeg), Mr. J. E. P. Aldous (Hamilton), Mr. H. F. Blott, Mr. M. Campbell, Mr. A. M. Wastell (Vancouver), Mr. A. R. Upton (Victoria), Mr. W. Burgharar, Mr. George Falconer, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Haddon, Mr. C. Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Scroggie (Montreal), Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Shuff, Mr. W. J. Watts (Ottawa), Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Palmer (St. Thomas), Mrs. J. G. Moxley (Regina), Mr. and Mrs. R. Hill (London, Ont.).

Among the departures from Southampton by the *Mauretania* last Saturday were Major John Chadwick, Sir R. Burton Chadwick, M.P., Mr. L. M. Beale, Sir Herbert Robson, and Mr. J. Chadwick.

Mr. C. A. Hanson, Mr. W. G. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Pope, and Mr. H. V. Schofield left Southampton by the *Olympic* on June 14.

Among the arrivals from Montreal by the *Homeric* last Monday were Col. W. G. Barker, V.C., D.S.O., Mr. Edgar Horne, M.P., Sir George May, and Mr. R. J. Eaton.

Among the arrivals from New York by the *Regina* on Monday were Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Beatty and Miss D. C. Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Booth, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Cody, Mrs. and the Misses Colebran, Col. and Mrs. J. D. Dennis, Prof. M. H. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dougherty, Mr. J. H. Drucker, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Dunning, Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Emery, Mr. J. A. Ewing, K.C., and Miss Ewing, Mr. A. D. Finnie, Archdeacon Forrester, Mr. Horace Gagne, K.C., Rev. D. W. and Mrs. Hadley, Rev. Dr. Leon Harrison, Prof. L. R. Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Kingsmill, Mr. and Mrs. E. Larmouth, Mr. P. D. L. Lyall, Mr. H. A. Northrup, Mr. A. Portal, Mr. and Mrs. T. Quirke, Mr. D. H. Roberts, Mr. R. P. Rogers, Mr. Bogue Smart, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Smith.

TOWN PLANNING IN THE WEST.

A Saskatchewan Soldier Settlement Centre.

THE first scheme prepared for a new townsite in an unorganised district in Saskatchewan has been approved by the Minister of Municipal Affairs of that Province. It relates to the townsite of Lens, which is situated on the northern line of the Canadian National Railways, and comprises part of the west half of Section 8, Township 15, Range 7, west of the second meridian. The area included in the scheme is approximately 162 acres, and is the property of the Soldier Settlement Board. The scheme and its plans were prepared in the office of the Surveyor-General, Ottawa.

The land was obtained by the Soldier Settlement Board to provide trading and shipping facilities for those who took up and about fifteen miles south, on an area of approximately 200,000 acres withdrawn from the Porcupine Forest Reserve for soldier settlement. This area has been connected with the townsite by a road improved by the Department of Highways. The area sub-divided is on slightly sloping land about 40 feet above the level of the Prairie River, which it adjoins. The drainage will be easily taken care of by the ordinary construction and ditching of the streets.

The main features of the scheme are: (1) The establishment of business, industrial and residential districts with restrictions regarding the use, bulk and height of buildings to be erected in each district; (2) the establishment of building lines on all business streets of less than 60 feet in width and on all residential streets; (3) prescribing the sub-division of the various streets according to the width and fixing the type of construction of each; (4) the setting aside of certain specified areas for public reserves and open spaces; (5) regulating advertising on buildings and billboards and the sanitary conditions generally.



THE BEGINNINGS OF A TOWN.

The first development will take place in the vicinity of the station and on the six blocks in the north-west area, including public reserves No. 1 and 2 adjoining Vimy Street. River Road is the main travelled road from the south. This road is bordered on the west by an area sloping to the Prairie River, which is timbered with spruce and large poplar, and which has been set aside for the purposes of a natural park. The main streets are 66 feet in width, and the minor residential streets are 30 and 40 feet in width. Lanes 20 feet in width are provided in the business and industrial districts, but in the greater portion of the area planned for residential purposes no lanes are shown. However, the building restrictions in the residential district provide that there shall be a space of at least 10 feet in width between the buildings, which will secure access to the rear of each lot.

The business district comprises most of the area which it is now intended to develop. Dwellings will not be excluded from the business district, but no factory building or any building intended to be used for any of the following specified trades or industries shall be erected therein, namely: Blacksmithing or horseshoeing; garage or repair shop for motor vehicles; lively stables or feed barn; lumber yard; saw or planning mill; petroleum refining or storage; iron foundry or machine shop.

The industrial district comprises two small blocks in the north-west corner and an area to the north-east and adjoining the railway. Any trade, industry, or business excluded from a business district is permitted in the industrial district, but dwellings are excluded unless erected on the same lot as an industrial plant or business for the purpose of housing the owner and employees of such business.

Three parcels have been set aside as public reserves for use as sites for public buildings, and four parcels for open spaces or parks, including the large area adjoining the river previously mentioned. Five of these parcels are grouped in such a manner as to provide for a community centre when the growth warrants.



TYPICAL SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.

Until such time as a local authority has been constituted, having jurisdiction over the area to which the scheme shall apply, the responsible authority for the carrying of the scheme into effect and for the due observance of the provisions will be the resident administration of the Soldier Settlement Board.

LAND OWNING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

There are thousands of ex-officers and ex-members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and many others who are pining for a life where their energies can be fully utilised, bringing them real independence and possibly wealth. British Columbia calls emphatically to the new type of man that has sprung up amongst us during the war—the man with small capital, ambition, enterprise, and energy, and with either an inborn or acquired love for sheer hard work.

In the district of Kamloops, beneath the Rocky Mountains and bordering the wonderful Thompson River, the British Columbia Fruit Lands, Ltd., are offering to such men a vast acreage of developed and irrigated land, in lots of anything from five acres upwards. The enterprise is not a mere sale of land. It is a thoroughly planned, sound, and attractive proposition to would-be settlers to become independent owners of fruit and vegetable growing land and a healthy, money-making business. The settlement is a healthy, complete, civilised centre, traversed by the C.N.R., a few hours' train journey from the great Pacific port of Vancouver, and provided with its own schools, sports, clubs, theatre—and even its own telephone system. And its climate is amongst the best in the world.

Full details of the scheme can be obtained from the British Overseas Settlement Agency, Ltd., 4 Moorgate, London, E.C.2—a concern run by ex-officers, the directors including Lieut.-Colonel R. F. Cottrell, D.S.O., and Lieut.-Colonel F. R. Sedgwick, C.M.G., D.S.O.

CANADA AS A HOME-OWNING COUNTRY.

Canadians are reputedly a people who like to own their own homes. Some illuminating evidence on this subject has been supplied to the MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., by the assessment departments of 10 leading Canadian cities:

City.	No. of Residences.	Occupied by By Owners.	Percentage of Home Ownership.
London	14,000	11,200	80
Hamilton	25,000	15,083	60
Calgary	13,500	8,100	60
Toronto	86,503	47,570	55
Halifax	8,225	4,226	51
Vancouver	22,120	10,271	40
Edmonton	12,000	5,400	45
Winnipeg	20,325	12,093	44
Ottawa	10,947	8,050	40
Montreal	134,645	6,744	5

Total

364,364	128,882
---------	---------

Canada.

Under the auspices of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Department of Colonisation and Development, a specially conducted party of Scotch settlers, numbering, with their families, between 70 and 80 people, left the Clyde for Canada on June 2 by the *Turisian*. This is the first party of its kind to leave the Clyde.

Bishop J. P. Wall, head of the Old Colony Mennonite Church at Hague, Sask., denies reports that the first Mennonite settlers in Mexico had found the country and people inhospitable and were eager to return. He said there was nothing but gratitude expressed by the Mennonites who had gone to Mexico for the reception by the Mexican people.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Mr. Charles W. Baxter, Dominion fruit commissioner, on June 1 severed his connection with the Canadian Civil Service and entered upon his new duties as manager of the Niagara Peninsula Fruit Growers, Ltd.

Canada has over 7,700 Civil Servants who are receiving smaller salaries than \$800 per annum, according to a return tabled in the House of Commons. The total of employees given as receiving \$600 per annum and less was 13,500.

—A total of 12,763,040 acres has been sold to settlers in Alberta and Saskatchewan under the Dominion Lands Act, according to a statement by the Hon. C. Stewart, Minister of the Interior. Of this acreage 4,155,738 has been patented and 693,134 acres has not been patented. The amount paid in for lands pre-empted was \$14,800,067, and there was yet approximately \$12,000,000 unpaid. Purchased homesteads totalling 1,322,840 acres had been sold in these two Provinces, on which the revenue was \$3,274,520, and on which approximately \$500,000 was yet unpaid.

Dr. L. P. Normand, of Three Rivers, a representative of the Quebec Medical Board, was elected president for the ensuing year of the Medical Council of Canada, at its annual sessions here. Dr. J. M. MacCallum, Toronto University, was elected vice-president; Dr. R. W. Powell, of Ottawa, registrar; and Mr. F. H. Chrysler, K.C., of Ottawa, general counsel. Dr. Brett, of Edmonton, presided at the sessions.

—On May 31, in charge of a party of British mining experts and backed by British capital, Mr. H. L. F. Blake, mining engineer, left for the wilds of Ungava. His operations will centre on Lake Chibougamau, on the southern border of the territory. Mr. Blake expects to stay in Ungava until November. He is a director of the Quebec and Chibougamau Railway, owned by British interests.

TORONTO.—The Ontario Jockey Club will proceed with its action to test the constitutionality of the new Ontario legislation which imposes a 5 per cent. tax on wagerings at race tracks.

—At the convention of the Canadian Institute of Chemistry here, the election of officers resulted in the selection of Dr. John S. Bates, of Bathurst, N.B., as president; Messrs. F. J. Hambly, Ottawa; Matthew A. Parker, Winnipeg; and E. G. R. Ardagh, Toronto, vice-presidents. The secretary is Mr. P. E. Westman, Toronto; and treasurer, Mr. E. G. R. Ardagh.

At the organisation meeting of the Canadian Horticultural Council, held here, the following officers were elected: President, Col. H. L. Roberts, Grimsby, Ont.; vice-presidents, Messrs. F. W. Bishop, Kentville, N.S., and R. R. Scott, Winnipeg; acting secretary, Mr. L. F. Burrows, assistant Fruit Commissioner, Ottawa.

House building is booming here. Permits issued in May total in value \$4,105,000, which includes 600 brick buildings. The previous top total for a month was \$4,000,000.

On his way to Winnipeg to convey the greetings of the Church of Scotland to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Martin, of Pebles, ex-Moderator of the Church of Scotland, preached in St. Andrew's Church here.

ST. CATHARINES.—On June 4 a record crowd took part in soldiers' decoration day here, the feature of which was the unveiling of the great war memorial in Victoria Lawn Cemetery. The unveiling was performed by Major-General Panet, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

FORT WILLIAM.—Farmers in this district are forming a co-operative sales joint stock company, capitalised at \$100,000, for the purpose of marketing farm and dairy produce. The president of the new company is Mr. J. Edmund, of Dorion, Ont., and the secretary, Mr. E. T. Ross, of McIntyre.

Last year 186 settlers obtained patents for homestead lands aggregating 11,660 acres in the Port Arthur-Fort William district. The Government land agent at Port Arthur expects that at least double that acreage will be taken up this year, owing to the largely increased number of enquiries he is receiving.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—On June 4, at the closing session of the eighteenth annual convention of the Canadian Electric Railway Association here, the election of officers resulted as follows: President, Major F. D. Burpee, of Ottawa; vice-president, H. H. Couzens, of Toronto; treasurer, T. Hart, of Three Rivers.

Mr. Jos. L. Boulanger, former secretary to Hon. J. L. Perron, Minister of Roads, has been appointed Deputy-Minister of that department.

MONTREAL.—Prompt action has been taken by the Provincial Government to deal with the growing danger of forest fires in the settled parts of the Province, where damage estimated at close on \$10,000,000 has already been caused this year in various parts of the Province. The Provincial Government has adopted the drastic measure of closing the forests against all huntsmen, fishermen, prospectors, and settlers, except those holding permits from the Government. It is not expected that this measure will be so severely enforced as to prevent tourists and others from visiting the forest resorts of the Province. It is stated that investigation shows that the majority of these fires are caused by carelessness of tourists, prospectors, or settlers in neglecting to extinguish fires or throwing down lighted cigarettes.

As a memorial to the late Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, the new school to be erected in Notre Dame de Grace will be known as "The Herbert Symonds School." The contract for the new school has been awarded to the Peter Lyall Construction Company, Ltd., for the sum of \$238,435.

The McGill University Biological Building is now completed. The opening is announced as probably taking place in October. The five-storey structure has cost about \$400,000.

—With a shortage of approximately \$68,000 still to make up the campaign for the five Montreal hospitals will be continued until the minimum objective of \$750,000 has been reached.

LACHUTE.—On June 1 an auction sale of pure bred Holstein cattle at the Maple Hill View stock farm realised a total of \$4,580, and the highest price paid for an individual animal was \$330 by J. D. MacMartin, of St. Eustache.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.—In May, 1921, 13 schooners, 13 steamers, and one barque arrived in port, while this year 14 schooners and 21 steamers arrived here in May. The larger proportion of the steamers this year either brought raw sugar for the local refinery or loaded cargoes of refined sugar for European ports. The lumber business is slowly recovering from its prolonged slump.

—That the proposed establishment of one central university in the Maritime Provinces, under the Carnegie Fund, at Halifax, would result in the deplorable effect of leaving no institution of higher learning in New Brunswick, and was, therefore, a plan which could not be viewed with complacency by the people of the Province, was the opinion expressed by Sir Douglas Hazen, Chief Justice of New Brunswick.

MONCTON.—On May 31 representative men interested in the live stock industry assembled in convention here from the three Provinces to discuss ways and means of improving conditions, and to co-ordinate the interests of live stock men in the Maritimes. Among those present were Dr. Grisdale, deputy-Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa; E. S. Archibald, director of experimental farms, Ottawa; Harvey Mitchell, deputy-Minister of Agriculture, Fredericton; and Hon. W. M. Lea, Minister of Agriculture, Prince Edward Island.

ST. ANDREWS.—On May 22 H.M.S. *Constance*, Arthur C. Strutt, commander, carrying 405 officers and men, arrived here from Boston. Mayor J. P. Worell went aboard and extended heartiest greetings and welcome on behalf of the townspeople to the officers and sailors.



NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—This city has been chosen as the site for a national monument to Canadians lost at sea during the war, by the War Graves Commission. The monument will be of the type of the Blomfield Cross of Sacrifice, and will be erected in Point Pleasant Park facing the sea.

—The Canadian National Railways purchased 1,000,000 tons of coal from Nova Scotian collieries between April 1, 1921, and April 1, 1922. Mr. R. C. Vaughan, vice-president of the C.N.R., contended that it was hardly fair to ask the National Railways to purchase coal in Nova Scotia for Ontario lines, when American coal could be delivered at Coburg, Ont., cheaper than Nova Scotian operators were charging at the mine mouth.

YARMOUTH.—On May 30 the *Prince George* sailed for Boston with what was probably the largest shipment of fresh mackerel ever shipped at one time from this port, viz., 2,900 barrels.

WOLFVILLE.—On May 31 Acadia University graduated the largest class in its history, and it is believed the largest number graduating at one time from any Maritime University. Honorary Degrees were conferred as follows: Doctor of Divinity: Rev. C. W. Rose, Amherst; Rev. S. S. Poole, St. John; Rev. E. H. Ramsay, New Glasgow. D.C.L.: Howard S. Ross, K.C., Montreal; Hon. E. N. Rhodes, P.C., K.C., Ottawa; Hon. Justice T. Sherman Rogers, Halifax. Litt.D.: J. D. Logan, Ph.D., M.A.; Mrs. Geo. Churchill, India.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL.—On May 22 the corner-stone of the Annapolis memorial hall, which will be erected in honour of the young men of this ancient town who gave their lives in the Great War, was laid on the site of Fort Anne, which was erected here by the French in 1604.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Loss estimated at \$100,000 was caused on May 23 by a fire which destroyed the greater part of the business section of Arborg, a small town 70 miles north on a branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

—On May 28 the annual decoration day parade was held here with a march of the local militia, members of the various veterans' organisations, Cadet Corps, Boy Scouts, etc., who decorated the graves and memorials of Winnipeg's fallen heroes of all wars.

—Linking country and city in the United Farmer Party's campaign for control in the next Provincial Legislature, the Winnipeg Progressive Association has been formed here. Mr. J. H. Ashdown, for many years a prominent Liberal, and Mr. R. W. Craig, K.C., who in the past has been prominently associated with the Conservative party, both warmly endorsed the Progressive cause. Mr. W. P. Dutton was elected president.

BRANDON.—Mr. J. M. Allan, of Forrest, will oppose Premier T. C. Norris in Lansdowne at the forthcoming Provincial Election.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—By-elections will be held in the Provincial constituencies of Happyland and Cumberland, that of Happyland taking place on June 26. The Hon. J. G. Gardiner is also seeking re-election in North Ou'Appelle as Minister of Highways, and Dr. Urich as provincial secretary in Rosthern.

On May 22 Meota was visited by a small cyclone. The wind created havoc among small houses and summer cottages. Cars were moved in the C.N.R. yards.

SASKATOON.—Despite keen competition, five grand championships at the pure-bred bull show and cattle show here were carried off by Saskatchewan-bred bulls, all of them raised by their present owners.

An average of approximately \$470 per head was reached at the sale held here under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association. Two animals fetched \$900 each, and another \$885. J. E. Mann, of Bangor, with four young Shorthorn bulls, made a record for any individual breeder at any of the sales this year with an average selling price of \$700, while J. R. Waterhouse, of Park Side, established another record on the sale of four young yearling heifers at an average price of \$105.

MOOSE JAW.—This is the first city in the Province to establish an amusement tax, and the move has evoked the wrath of the theatre and moving picture operators. The amusement places will be responsible for the collection of the tax, which runs from 1c. to 30c.

LLOYDMINSTER.—At the third annual bull sale held here 20 Shorthorn and Hereford bulls were sold for \$2,125, or an average of \$116.25. As many more passed unsold, failing to command the upset price of \$75.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The Alberta crop this year will not be affected to any serious extent by the grasshopper, provided that the farmers and municipal authorities throughout the Province keep up their present vigilance and thorough-going methods of attack on the enemy. This is the report brought back by Mr. Z. McIlmoyle, in charge of the anti-grasshopper campaign, who has returned from a trip through the country north-west of Calgary.

Dr. D. A. McGibbon, professor of economics in the University of Alberta, has been commissioned by the Provincial Government to make the investigation into the Canada Banking Act. The purpose of the investigation is to gather information in regard to the workings of the banking system, preparatory to submitting a case to the Parliamentary Committee at Ottawa next year, when the revision of the Act is dealt with.

CALGARY.—May was a record month in the issuing of building permits here, which totalled \$383,400.

LETHBRIDGE.—The construction of the Lethbridge northern irrigation project, the completion of which is called for in the contract by April, 1923, is now half finished and will be operative by the date designated, according to Mr. H. B. Muckleston, chief engineer of the work.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The Naval College at Esquimalt was permanently closed on June 16. The Naval College has been maintained at Esquimalt since the Halifax disaster. Forty-three cadets were being instructed at Esquimalt.

Undivided liquor profits from the sale of beer, wine, and spirits in the Provincial Government stores amount to \$1,372,000. For the six months ending March 31 there was a profit of \$1,232,000. The balance of \$140,000 represents the sum withheld from distribution by the Government, the idea being to set it aside as the nucleus of a reserve fund.

VANCOUVER.—Mrs. I. E. Doolittle, of Toronto, was elected president of the National Chapter and Quebec City was selected as the scene of the 1923 convention at the closing sessions of the annual meeting of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire here. In addition to Mrs. Doolittle, the new president, the following officers were elected: Vice-Presidents: Mrs. W. F. Burkholder, Hamilton; Mrs. Selwyn Holmsted, Toronto; Mrs. A. U. De Pencier, Vancouver; Mrs. Ryrie, Toronto; Mrs. Fitz Randolph, New Brunswick; Mrs. I. D. Hay, Toronto; Secretary, Miss McLellan, Toronto; Treasurer, Mrs. Warren Darling, Toronto; Organising Secretary, Mrs. Malcolmson, St. Catharines. Miss Joan Arnoldi was made Honorary Vice-President.

—That the amount of \$381,502 had been raised by the National Chapter of the Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire during the past year was indicated by the report read by the treasurer, Mrs. Hamilton Burns, of Toronto, at the annual convention.



RUSSELL HILL DRIVE, A FAVOURITE SPOT FOR TORONTO MOTORISTS.



THE INTERNATIONAL MOTOR ROAD NEAR VANCOUVER.



Motorin

How the Automobile



MOTORING BETWEEN BELLEVILLE

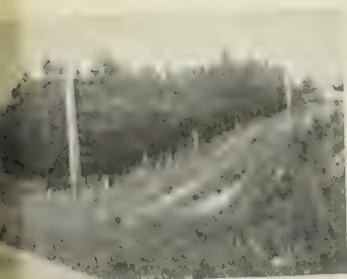


A MOTORING ASSOCIATION



SOME OF THE

Canals:
 mainly used for Barge
 (see page
 306).



ONTARIO; A GREAT DAIRYING COUNTRY



READY FOR A SIGHT-SEEING TRIP.



AT THE RES. AT ...



A PROSPEROUS PRAIRIE FARMER OF T. DAY INSPECTION



VISITORS' AUTOMOBILES AT AN EXHIBITION IN QUEBEC.



TWO MILES NORTH OF THE CANYON HOUSE, I

MOTORING IN CANADA.**Its Increasing Popularity for Business and Pleasure.**

When the war came in 1914 there were 99,598 registered motor vehicles in Canada. In 1920 their numbers had gone up to 407,004. The value placed on these automobiles ran into \$400,000,000.

According to official figures, out of every 1,000 motor-cars imported into Canada the United States furnishes 998. But Canada is now rapidly becoming a manufacturing country herself.

One in every 23 persons in Canada owns a motor-car, compared with 20 in the United States, 268 in Great Britain, and 402 in France.

The popularity of the motor-car in Canada is not surprising. Canada has millions of miles of territory which not even her own people know. To the motorist, therefore, Canada offers special attractions. The country has good roads, hotels, garages, and is, in short, an ideal field in many respects for touring.

"The Garden of Canada."

Some favourite runs for tourists in Ontario are between Niagara Falls and Detroit, Niagara Falls to Hamilton and Toronto, Toronto to Montreal, and Toronto to Lake Simcoe. The Niagara Peninsula, through which the run from the Falls



A MEET OF THE AUTO CLUB AT VERNON, B.C.
(For other Pictures see Central pages).

to Hamilton extends, affords delightful touring. This section is "The Garden of Canada," and one of the oldest settled in the Dominion. With either Hamilton or Toronto as centres, many delightful runs may be made to different parts of the Province.

Western Ontario is a rich dairying district, and the people are progressive and prosperous. Up north are the famous Muskoka Lakes and the Georgian Bay summer outing ground, where the scenery is extremely picturesque.

Touring in Quebec is more strenuous than in Ontario. But the novel character of the country and its inhabitants will make up in interest for the difficulties encountered on the roads. Quebec City is well worth a motor pilgrimage. It is a quaint old city, very different from others in Canada. There are numerous charming runs from Quebec.

The Land of Evangeline.

With regard to touring in the rest of Canada, the Land of Evangeline, Nova Scotia, is probably the favourite resort. The roads in this Province, one of the oldest in the country, are very good, and the scenery is attractive for its historical associations.

Touring in the Golden West, considering the vast developments now going on, has attractions of its own. With an average dry summer, anywhere in Western Canada the roads are splendid, just natural trails glazed hard and level. The prairie land is a land of inspiring distances and the best of air, and thus no land is kinder to the motorist than Western Canada.

—* *—

ALL-RED CABLE ROUTE.

The scheme for the duplication of the Pacific cable—the "all-red" route—advances a step with the arrival in London of Mr. Milward, the Pacific Cable Board's manager in the Pacific. Sir Henry Babington Smith, chairman of the board, said to an interviewer that, although the duplication had been decided on in principle, the details were yet to be worked out. The Pacific cable was completed in 1902 as the outcome of the desire for an all-British telegraphic route between Great Britain and the Dominions. It runs from Vancouver to Fanning Island, a distance of 3,458 miles, and then on to Norfolk Island (6,000 miles from Vancouver) by way of Suva (Fiji). At Norfolk Island it forks and goes south-east to New Zealand and west to Queensland.

Canada's national parks last year brought \$18,000,000 into Canada through tourists, according to the Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior. That amount was twenty times the expenditure on them.



WORTLEY™

**Regent Plate**

THE FINEST SUBSTITUTE
FOR SOLID SILVER

THE Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company's Regent Plate is the finest electroplate procurable, being unrivalled in workmanship, finish and durability.

The Wortley Pattern as illustrated is obtainable in Regent Plate as follows:

12 Table Spoons	£2 12 0
12 Table Forks	£2 12 0
12 Dessert Spoons	£2 0 0
12 Dessert Forks	£2 0 0
12 Tea Spoons	£1 0 0

A Catalogue of Spoons, Forks and Cutlery will be sent free upon request

The
**Goldsmiths & Silversmiths
Company Ltd**

ONLY ONE ADDRESS. NO BRANCHES.

**112 Regent Street,
LONDON, W.1.**

THE SALVATION ARMY WEEKLY CONDUCTED PARTIES TO CANADA

provide exceptional facilities for men, women and children travellers by sea and land. Our Women's Lodges are to be found from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Our organisation is unrivalled. Disinterested up-to-date advice freely given on any point concerning Inter-imperial Migration. Assisted passages in approved cases.

Write for particulars to—THE SECRETARY FOR EMIGRATION,
Migration House, 3 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4.

12 Pembroke Place, Liverpool; 203 Hope Street, Glasgow; 50 High Street Southampton; 63 Main Street, Dundee; and 54 St. Nicholas Street, Aberdeen.

**BIG DEVELOPMENTS
IN CANADA**

Holders of Canadian Town Lots should communicate with me, when particulars of an interesting proposition with excellent prospects of a speedy return will be forwarded

**A BOOM IN OIL
ANTICIPATED SIMILAR TO
THAT OF 1914.**

Shareholders, especially these holding shares in the old Nakamun Asphalt and Oil Co., Ltd., should communicate with me without delay. Big developments in sight. Write:—

**GEO. WESTCOTT,
48 Dover Street, London, W.1.,
ENGLAND.**

In a recent Canadian Red Cross monthly magazine, published by the Society in Toronto, appears an eloquent tribute to the work of Colonel Noel Marshall when he was chairman of the executive during the war. Upon his retirement from that onerous position last March, Colonel Marshall was unanimously elected president of the Canadian Red Cross Society. After paying his first visit to Europe since hostilities ceased, Colonel Marshall returned to Toronto by the new Cunard steamer *Antonia*, which vessel, like her new sister the *Andania*, will make Montreal her terminal port in the summer months.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Entrancing Chapters on Sport in Canada.

We heartily commend to all sportsmen a book just published, entitled, "With Gun and Rod in Canada" (London: Jonathan Cape, 11 Gower Street, 12s. 6d. net). There is not a dull page in the book. The author writes of his personal experiences with so much vivacity and charm that we follow his adventures delighted and spellbound.

Quite an unusual note is struck at the very beginning. Instead of an ordinary dedication we get a sonnet, quaintly and wonderfully constructed, "To Lake Rossignol." Instead of a commonplace Preface or Foreword, we have a little prose cameo, "Autobiography of an Old Winchester."

These are but tokens of the inward grace—the genial spirit and original setting in which Mr. Moore has framed his sporting vignettes.

"Outstalking a Cougar" reads like a short story, a breathless arresting adventure. And so all through the book. Mr.



CATCHING A WAVE AS IT BEGINS TO FLATTEN OUT
AFTER BREAKING.

Moore has literary gifts which enhance the pleasure of the reader, whatever his interest in sport may be.

That we are not unduly praising the author's style may be gathered by haphazardly taking almost any passage for quotation. The opening paragraph of "Trout-fishing East *versus* West," for example, reads thus:—

From north eastern Utah to Lake Rossignol, Nova Scotia, is a long cast, but it did not seem so far in the spring of 1902, when I unpacked my fishing tackle, with its odour of Rocky Mountain trout "hanging round it still," to throw a fly for the first time into a real Acadia trout stream. The fall before I had been fishing, and incidentally copper-mining, in the Rockies. Fishing, and incidentally gold-mining, had brought me to Nova Scotia.

A man who writes in that clear, easy style is certain to be read; and he would be read with unalloyed pleasure if he were less partial to "split-infinities."

The title of his chapters—"Nova Scotia Trout-fishing in September," "Worms," "Winter Fly-fishing in Nova Scotia," "The 'Timidity' of the Nova Scotia Black Bear," "For the



DON'T TURN ROUND AND SIT UP IN THE BOW.

Benefit of City Nimrods," "Memories of Moose Shooting," "U-fish," "Tolling" Wild Animals," "Small Boat Wrinkles," "Shooting a Grizzly with a Coffee-pot," "The Uninvited Guest," "Outguessing a Bull," "The Grizzly Agrees," "The Business of Moose-Hunting," "Sporting Innocents Abroad," "Canoeing in Swift Water," "White Moose," "A Cruise on Lake Rossignol, Nova Scotia," "Wild Editors I Have Known"—give clear indication of the scope of the book.

Some of these chapters have a rich vein of humour running through them, while others display very human traits in moments of triumph as well as in moments of peril. Practical jokes on the greenhorn are, of course, a never-failing source of mirth. The last chapter—"Letter from Jo Kose-Guide; or How a Nova Scotia Woodsman Assisted the Movie Actors"—is distinctly quaint and laughable.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

"Invariably Maritime."

"Gladstone will say of Britain that she was 'invariably maritime.' Thus is the hope of the future based. Britain's fortunes are dominated by ships. Her highways are not rail ways, but the oceans and seas of the world."—*The Gazette*, Montreal.

Britain and France.

"There are too many graves of British Tommy's and French poilus side by side in France for anything but good feeling to exist between those two countries. The price paid for victory should in itself help to consolidate a Franco-British lasting entente."—*Montreal Gazette*.

Dictators Past and Present.

"Castro, former dictator of Venezuela, is living in poverty in Porto Rico. Diaz and Huerta, of Mexico, had their day and passed out of the picture. Kerensky, of Russia, and D'Annunzio, of Italy, are alive physically, but probably dead politically. Dr. Sun Yat Sen lingers in the Chinese Cyclorama, an uncertain figure. Lenin and Trotzky cling like persistent fleas to the back of Russia. And De Valera, much of whose future is behind him, still weaves his name into the fabric of history."—*Ottawa Journal*.

Mr. Lloyd George.

"There are plenty of people, like Mr. Asquith, to say that the Genoa Conference has been a farce and a failure. It was certainly not a farce, though it may yet prove to have failed in its main purpose. But it is better to try and fail with Mr. Lloyd George than to sit back comfortably to criticise and condemn. With many states and statesmen engaged in finding some cause of international dispute we need not be ashamed that the Prime Minister of Britain is using all his influence and ingenuity to promote peace."—*The Daily Province*, Vancouver.

The Embargo and "Secession."

"The wild rumours that the Prairie Provinces are so wrought up over the matter that they are seriously considering secession from the Empire in protest against the continuance of the embargo, is the most airy rubbish imaginable. It cannot be read on this side of the Atlantic without a smile, although it seems to have set some sage heads wagging in Britain. On the other hand, the feeling of the injustice of the continuance of the embargo on the grounds of disease is more and more manifest."—*Montreal Star*.

The French Language.

"The French language continues to triumph as the language of the diplomatists. On the morrow of the Genoa Conference there was profound disappointment in France over the result obtained, but a Paris journal found one consolation: The French language remained the main vehicle for the transmission of European thought. In Canada we have the great advantage of the two languages that are the widest spoken in the world—French and English."—*Le Canada*.

Brief and Breezy.

"Canada wants immigrants who will do something—not start something."—*Ottawa Journal*.

"As to Mr. Bottomley, it appears that Horatio held more than the bridge."—*Ottawa Journal*.

Rideau Hall would be a very lively place if Lady Astor were to take the notion some day of adding Her Excellency to her other titles.—*Toronto Globe*.

"A few Canadian mosquitoes introduced into Ireland might take the attention of the agitators off their woes, and give the country peace for the summer."—*Daily Telegraph*, St. John.

"About 55,000 head of cattle, sheep, and pigs have been destroyed in Great Britain because of foot-and-mouth disease. And there is no way of blaming it on Canada."—*Toronto Globe*.

"The greatest pessimist in the world is the one who wears both suspenders and a belt."—*Morning Chronicle*, Halifax.

"Montreal closes its dance halls at midnight, Mayor Martin contending that from midnight to daylight is just a step."—*Ottawa Journal*.

Those who wish to go forth into the wilds of Canada with rod and gun, but have never done so before and know nothing of sporting expeditions, will find Mr. Phil Moore a trustworthy guide, philosopher, and friend.

"The fascinating alliance of a gun, a novice, and a canoe," he says, "is perhaps the cause of more amusement and, often enough, of more accidents than almost any other combination." The volume, which is admirably illustrated, contains several "Don'ts" in shooting from a canoe. One of these we reproduce here. The other illustrates, how to run the surf. For both illustrations we are indebted to Mr. Jonathan Cape, the publisher.

The business section of Bonne Bay, Newfoundland, was swept by fire which caused a loss of \$250,000, according to a dispatch received in Halifax on June 4.

Banking Service for Importers and Exporters

Our Branches in London, New York City, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver are equipped with Foreign Exchange Departments and are prepared to finance and advise exporters and importers.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1865.

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.

LONDON OFFICES: 6 PRINCES STREET, E.C.2, 26 HAYMARKET, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November, 1921) \$152,625,386.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943-90.
Canada.—¾ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 85½; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 77½; C.T.R. ¾ p.c., 1938, 82½; 4 p.c. Stk., 1940-80, 89½; ¾ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 76½; ¾ p.c., 1909-34, 85½; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 99½.
Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 87.
Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Reg., 1936, 88; ¾ p.c. Ins., 1950, 76½; ¾ p.c. Ins., 1952, 75; ¾ p.c., 1947-8, 76.
Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 102½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1945-05, 100½.
Quebec.—¾ p.c. Ins., 1937, 78; 4 p.c., 1888, 95½; 4 p.c., 1934, 93.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 88.
Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1947-48, 94½; 4½ p.c., 1949-49, 73; 4½ p.c. 1932-52, 91½; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 98; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 98½.
Montreal.—¾ p.c. Perm., 003; 4 p.c., 1932, 88; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 80½; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 84½.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 100; ¾ p.c. Reg., 73; 4½ p.c., 1903, 92½.
St. John.—4 p.c., 1934, 87.
Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 90.
Toronto.—¾ p.c., 1949, 90½; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 82½; 4½ p.c., 1928, 91½.
Vancouver and Dist. Jt. Sewage.—4½ p.c., 89; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 82; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 79½; 4½ p.c., 1953, 89½.
Victoria.—4 p.c., 1962, 66½; 4½ p.c., 1962, 83½.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1926-36, 80; 4 p.c., 1940, 80½; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 83½; 4½ p.c., 1943-03, 92½.

Railways.

Alberta and Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c. Bds., 95½.
Algonia Cent. and Hudson Bay.—Stamped, 8.
Atlantic and Nth. Western.—5 p.c., 1937, 98.
Buffalo and Lake Huron.—5 p.c., 1955.
Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 74½.
Can. Northern.—4 p.c. Perp., 67½; 3 p.c., 1953, 63½; 4 p.c., 1930, 90½; 4 p.c. Alta., 80½; 4 p.c., 1934, 94½; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrgs., 37½; 5 p.c. Land, 96½; Alta. ¾ p.c., 106½; 7½; Ont. ¾ p.c., 1938, 78½; do. 4 p.c. Perp., 60½; do. ¾ p.c. Dom., 1961, 78; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 86; do. 4½ p.c., 1950, 91½; Que. 4 p.c. Perp., 60.
Can. Nth. West.—4½ p.c. Alta., 1942, 91½.
Can. Pacific.—18½; 4 p.c. Nou. Cum. Pref., 78; 4 p.c. Perp., 81½; Algonia 5 p.c., 99½.
Deloth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1930, 75½.
Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 81.
Grand Trunk.—21½; 4 p.c. Guar., 71½; 1st Perp., 14 11/16; 2d Pref., 90½; Borrd. Cap. Pref., 5 p.c. Deb., 93; P.p. 4 p.c., 76½; Gt. Westn. Cap. 5 p.c. Perp., 60½; Nthn. of Can. 4 p.c. Deb., 72½; Western 4 p.c., 1950, 74.
Grand Trunk Pac. ¾ p.c., 68½; 4 p.c., 105½; 7½; 4 p.c., 1956½, 74½; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 76½; 4 p.c. Deb., 25½; Junct. 5 p.c., 1934, 66½; Branch 4 p.c. Sask., 87.
New Brunswick.—4 p.c., 76½.
Ontario and Quebec.—¾ p.c. Perm., 97.
Ou'Appelle.—4 p.c., 1946, 72½.
Quebec Cent. 4 p.c., 70½; ¾ p.c. and Deb., 66½.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—5 p.c. Deb., 66½; 8 p.c. and Deb., 108.
Can. Land and Trg. 1 1/2.
Canada Co. 20½.

Can. Nthn. Prairie Lands.—35/3.
Hudson's Bay.—7½; Pref., 95-3.
Invest Co. of Can.—Ord., 46.
Trust and Loan of Can.—18/10½.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction.—52½; 6 p.c. Pref., 91½.
B.C. Elect.—Def. 71½; Pref. Ord., 69½;
Perp. Pref., 79½; 4½ p.c. Vancouver Deb., 88½; Perp. Deb., 78.
Calgary Power.—5; 5 p.c. Bds., 81.
Cities Services.—6 p.c. Pref., 70½; Com., 243.
Montreal Light, Heat and Power.—99½.
Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Deb., 89.
Toronto Sub. Rly.—4½ p.c. Deb., 80½.
Winnipeg Elect. Rly.—4½ p.c. Deb., 73½.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Brit. Empire Steel.—Com., 15; Cum., 7 p.c. and Pref., 36.
Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Deb., 95½.
Can. Iron Foundries.—Com., 5; Pref., 24.
Dom. Iron and Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 82½.
Dom. Steel.—6 p.c. Pref., 82½.
Lake Superior.—5 p.c. Gld Bds., 74½.

Mines.

Mond Nickel.—32½; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 23½; 7 p.c. Non. Cum. Pref., 18½; 5 p.c. Deb., 94½; 8 p.c. Deb., 111½.

Miscellaneous.

Ames-Holden McCready.—6 p.c. S.F.G., 41.
Asbestos Corp. of Can.—Com., 58; Pref., 81½; 5 p.c. S.F.G., 97½.
Belding Corticelli.—Com., 26½.
Benson and Hedges (Can.).—8½ p.c. Gtd. Bds., 14.
Bt. Cont. Oilfields.—Com., 10/9; Pref., 12/07.
Can. Western Lumber.—5 p.c. Deb., 66; 5 p.c. Income Deb., 14½; Com., 11½.
Columbia Westn. Lumber Yards.—6½ Pref., 13½.
Can. Steamships.—Com., 23½; Deb., 80.
Dom. Glass.—7 p.c. Pref., 99.
Furness Withy.—31/4½; Pref., 8½.
Imp. Tob. of Can.—20/1; Pref., 20/4½; 7½ p.c. Bds., 120.
Marconi of Can.—11/9.
Price Bros.—5 p.c. Bds., 91½.
Simpson (R.).—5 p.c. S.F.G., 93.

* * *

MINING PRICES.

TORONTO, June 8.

GOLD MINES.—Argonaut, .55; Atlas, .20½; Boston Creek, .25; Dome Lake, .10; Dome Mines, .28½; Hattie, .12; Hollinger, .92½; Lake Shore, .205; McIntyre, 17.25; Moneta, .11; Newry, .20½; Porcupine Crown, .23; Porcupine V.N.T., .21; Schuchmacher, .64; So Keora, .43; Teck-Hughes, .49; West Dome, .91; Wright-Hargreaves, .480; Gordon-Murray, .12.
SILVER MINES.—Beaver, .303; Coniagns, 1.20; Crown Reserve, .12; Castle Trethewey, .22; La Rose, .32; McKinley-Darrough, .23; Mining Corporation, 1.00; Nipissing, 6.05; Femis-kaming, .294.

* * *

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS).

For Seven Days Ending June 14.

Grand Trunk. 1922, £426,615; increase, 342,669.
Canadian Pacific. 1922, \$1,034,000; decrease, \$17,000.
Canadian Northern. \$950,700; decrease, \$90,000.

COMPANY REPORTS, DIVIDENDS, ETC.

Canadian Loan.—The Minister of Finance, Mr. Fielding intends, says Reuter, to ask authority for a loan of \$350,000,000 to pay all maturing obligations.

Montreal Light, Heat and Power.—Dividend of ¼ per cent. on the consolidated shares, and 2½ per cent. on the common shares, both payable on August 15.

Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada.—Advice has been received from Montreal that Federal stamp tax on transfers of shares, and also on the bonds has been increased from 2 cents to 5 cents per \$100 par value, effective as from the 1st prox.

Alberta and Great Waterways Railway.—5 per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Debenture Bonds Guaranteed by the Province of Alberta. The coupons due July 1 next will be paid on and after that date at the counting-house of Messrs. Morgan, Grenfell, and Co., 22 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

Scottish and Canadian General Investment.—Profit for year ended March 31, £15,068, plus £4,304 brought in. After paying interest on Debenture debt and loans and dividend of 4½ per cent. on Preference shares, £6,000 is placed in a contingent fund and £4,754 carried forward.

Canadian Government Merchant Marine.—The annual report of the directors shows a deficit for last year, after deduction of all charges, including depreciation and interest, of \$8,047,635. The directors recommend that practically all the small-type vessels be disposed of, thus reducing the Canadian fleet to 37 vessels.

* * *

Canada and the Anglo-American Property Convention.—Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, and Mr. Secretary Hughes have signed an agreement (says Reuter) for the accession of Canada to the Anglo-American Convention providing for the regulation and transfer of real and personal property.

New Passenger Service for Bermuda.—The London office of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., announces that commencing with their sailing from Montreal on June 22, the *Canadian Fisher* and the *Canadian Forester* will call at Bermuda in their West Indian passenger service, both out and home. This gives passengers from the British Isles an opportunity of travelling via Canada and of sailing direct from Montreal.

Canadian Freight Rates.—Representatives of the Canadian Pacific, Canadian National, and Grand Trunk Railways appearing before the special House of Commons Committee on Transportation Costs on June 20, says Reuter, offered to make a reduction of 20 per cent. in freight rates for wheat from the North-West to Fort William, and a reduction of from 16 to 20 per cent. on other basic commodities, provided there were a further suspension of the Crows Nest Pass agreement.

* * *

NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAYS.

The Prime Minister, Sir E. A. Squire, stated in the Legislature on June 15 that the agreement with the Reid Co. would extend to November 15. Mr. Robert Moigan, the Canadian railway expert, who has been borrowed by the Government, will act as general manager of the railway. Under the new arrangement (says Reuter) the financial terms will be the same as those at present existing between the Government and the railway company.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents

THE LONDON MARKET.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

Today's.

Day Day.

West, June 28.

Thurs., June 29.

Business on the Stock Exchange has not been brisk, and prior to the reduction in the Bank rate last Thursday the tone was mostly heavy. After the lowering of the minimum quotations in most directions took a turn for the better, and there was some increase in investment business, owing to further withdrawals of funds from deposit with the banks, where the deposit allowance is down to 14 per cent. The tone has now turned hesitating again, and business has not continued to expand. Underlying sentiment, however, is fairly confident. Gilt-edged issues, after a pronounced improvement, are now under best. Home Rails have fluctuated a good deal, and some closing of weak accounts has encouraged professional short selling, though the supply of stock is not at all liberal. South American Rails have been good in places, and in the foreign market the tendency has gradually improved owing to the improved Anglo-French relations. Mexicans were conspicuously buoyant at one time on the official statement that agreement had been reached at the New York Conference regarding the Mexican external debt, but quotations are now under best on profit taking. Far Eastern issues are rather better, Japanese quotations being assisted by the exchange rally in the dollar. Among mines Kalfirs have benefited from the rise in the gold price, but this department generally remains slow. Oils are steadier after a fresh setback, and Rubbers keep dull with the staple. Industrials show some tendency to cheerfulness, and trade reports are improving.

Among Canadian securities business has been very moderate in volume, and the tone has lacked stability. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have been checked. The 4½ per cents, hold at 100 and the 3½ per cents. at 70½ are ½ better, but the Fours have yielded ½ at 80. Municipal issues have continued to attract considerable investment support. In the railroad group Canadian Pacifics are slightly weaker at 153, despite the sharp appreciation in the dollar. Grand Trunk issues are dull without material change. The Guaranteed Fours are quoted at 73½ ex the dividend. Hudson's Bays among land shares have further risen to 71 on the increased dividend and report, the latter being dealt with at length in another page. Lower-priced shares have been quiet. As regards industrials, there has not been much doing to test values. Dominion Steels have further given way 3 to 38½, and Lake Superiors at 11½ are 1 down, but Canadian Cars have not varied. Canada Cements have fallen 2 to 71½, but the Prefd. at 106½ are 3 up. Canadian General Electrics are 88 ex the dividend—a further decline. Brazil Tractions have reacted to 53 on profit taking, but Mexican traction issues mark many gains, ranging from 1 to 3 points, moving with Mexican securities generally. Canadian mining shares have shown an improving tendency.

—* *—

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, June 9.

Business last week showed some improvement, as compared with the previous week, and was, indeed, very fair in view of rather unsettling factors in the situation. The Bond Dealers' Association of Canada sent a deputation to Mr. Fielding, and, in view of the representations which they and other bodies have made, there seems to be some hope that the new cheque tax proposed under the Budget will be modified. The grain brokers and dealers claim that they, too, will be very hard hit by this tax, and it is suggested that it would impose a burden of several million dollars on the grain produced in the western provinces each year.

Uncertainty as to the dividend position of Can. Gen. Electric was another disturbing factor. The price fell heavily towards the end of last week, but recovered several points this week, directly the dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum was announced. That the cut only represented 2 per cent. per annum after all was regarded as being quite a constructive factor under the circumstances. The steel stocks and the textiles were the most noteworthy groups of stocks last week. Dom. Textile improved 12 points on the week's trading, and B. E. Steel and Pref. was the most active stock, and gained 5½. The increasing number of operatives employed at Sydney is regarded as a favourable sign.

This week commenced with a fair show of activity and strength, the feature on Monday being the flour milling stocks, of which Ogilvie advanced to and St. Lawrence Flour 3. Toronto Railway also gained 4½, the reason for this being apparently the near approach of the clean-up of the situation. It is now announced that as a result of amendments accepted by the Premier of Ontario to his Hydro-Radial Bill, the early consummation of this protracted affair is assured. Canadian Cottons also improved 4, and Woods Mfg. 1; the papers were quiet and somewhat irregular. On Tuesday trading was less active, and losses, though usually small, were numerous. Lake of the Woods, with a gain of 3½, continued the strength of the milling stocks; Cement was the most active stock, but closed the day without change of price.

Interesting features of Wednesday's trading were a rise of 10 pts. in Ogilvie, on small transactions, and activity in Dominion Cannery, which gained 14. Woods Mfg. put on another 4 points, but Toronto Rly. lost 2. Yesterday the flour milling stocks were again the feature of strength, Ogilvie improving 5, St. Lawrence 2, and L. of Woods 1. Dom. Cannery put on another 14. The paper stocks were rather more active, and were generally firm.

Among closing prices yesterday, Abitibi was 51½; Ames-Holden Pref., 8; Asbestos Corp., 56; Atlantic Sugar, 25½; B.E. Steel 13½, 1st Pref. 70, and Pref. 34½; Brompton, 33; Can. Cement 67; Pref. 94; Can. Cottons 97; Pref. 85; Can. Gen. Electric, 80; Can. S.S. Lines 21½; Pref. 51½; Cons. Smelters, 23½; Dom. Bridge, 73½; Dom. Cannery, 37½; Dom. Glass 68; Pref. 95; Dom. Textile, 165; L. of Woods, 168½; Laurentide, 87½; Lyall, 41; Maple Leaf Milling, 125½; Mont. Cottons Pref., 102½; Mont. Power, 91½; Ogilvie, 255; Ottawa Power, 87; Penmans, 114; Price Bros., 40½; Quebec Rly., 28; Riorion, 12; Shawinigan, 105½; Span. River 87; Pref. 94; St. Law. Flour, 88; Steel of Can. 74½; Pref. 93½; Toronto Rly., 74; Wayagamack, 52; Winnipeg Rly. 41½; Pref. 86; Woods Mfg. 70, Pref. 73.

From Edmonton, Alberta, it is announced that \$425,000 of the 30-yr. 5½ per cent. bonds of the United Irrigation District have been purchased by a syndicate of Spokane firms at the price of 102.27. There were nine tenders for the bonds. This is part of a total issue of \$525,000, of which the remainder is to be taken up by residents of the district.

* * *

Mr. D. H. MacDougall, vice-president of the British Empire Steel Corporation, speaking at Glace Bay recently, expressed unbounded confidence in the future of his corporation's steel and coal properties in Cape Breton. The corner had been turned, in his judgment, and business might be expected gradually to improve.

At the annual meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada Mr. J. W. Hobbs was elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. E. Hay. The annual financial report was adopted, and the proposal to change ending of the fiscal year from April 30 to Oct. 31 was approved. The annual meeting will in future be held in November.

MINING NOTES.

According to returns received by the Ontario Department of Mines, the production of gold and silver in the Dominion in the first three months of 1922, showed a great increase over the corresponding period of 1921. Silver production for the first quarter of 1922 was 29,434 oz., a gold production was 246,179 oz. The production of nickel, copper, and lead showed a considerable increase.

It is estimated that the producing gold mines of the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake districts of Ontario produced more than \$17,450,000 during May. The producing mines were Hollinger Consolidated, Dome Mines, McIntyre-Porcupine, Wright-Hamgroves, Lake Shore, Teck-Hughes, Kidd and Lake and Tough-Creek. It is expected that the production in June will be an excess of that for May, as, while the McIntyre Co. will add to its production through the operation of an additional mining plant in the latter part of June, the other seven companies will be able at any rate to maintain their production at the present rate. Meanwhile several other mines are making up as more or less closely approaching the producing share. These include Porcupine V.N.T., Sylvanite, Bodgool, and Argonaut. It is stated that plans for financing Porcupine V.N.T. so as to place it in a position to produce gold on a large scale are under consideration. Meanwhile, the sinking of the shaft to the 600 ft. level is proceeding rapidly, and the big ore body at the 600 ft. level is being developed by lateral work.

The discovery of a second vein at the 700 ft. level on the Teck-Hughes mine is reported. It is stated that the ore in this new vein is similar in character and gold content to that which has already been developed at the 500 and 600 ft. levels.

It is announced that on the Davidson Consolidated Gold Mines property further diamond drilling has disclosed an ore zone 25 ft. in depth at the 1,200 ft. level.

Underground development work is to be put in hand at once at the Herrick Gold Mines, at West Shining Tree, an arrangement having been made with a large mining organisation in the Western United States, under which the development of the property will be financed. From the Atlas property it is reported that diamond drill hole No. 3 has cut a vein 10 ft. wide of highly mineralised quartz. Values up to \$80 per ton are shown. At the Kingston property, which was purchased some little time ago by an English syndicate, a shaft is being sunk which is now down 18 ft. in the vein 5 ft. wide, showing considerable free gold. It is expected that there will be considerable activity in the West Shining Tree district this season, and that work will shortly be in progress on numerous properties. Drifting on the 100 ft. level at the Wasipika Mine is stated to have shown 40 ft. of ore, running \$20 or more to the ton.

From Elbow Lake, Manitoba, it is reported that a big strike has been made north of the Eldorado claim of the Elbow Lake Mines Corporation, upon which an important discovery was made recently. The Hollinger interests have opened an assay office on their Elbow Lake claims, and first tests from the property are said to be most promising. The new workings show visible gold freely distributed. It is reported that on the Murray claims the ore revealed by test pits at a depth of 12 to 15 feet is far richer than that found on the surface. From the Pas a new important discovery at Herb Lake, at the eastern end of the Pas mineral belt, is reported. It is stated that a vein four feet wide and very rich in free gold has been discovered at a point about a mile from the Hudson's Bay Rly. and within a few miles of the Bingo property. The movement of prospectors and mining men into the mining district near the Pas is said to be assuming the character of a "rush."

The output of the silver mines of the Cobalt district during May is estimated at 740,000 ounces of silver. All the regular producers continued in operation, and the McKinley-Darragh mine recommenced operations. This mine is expected to reach its normal output of about 50,000 ounces monthly by the end of June.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

BRITISH TRADE IN CANADA.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—Your leading article on the above subject deserves to be widely read by British manufacturers. You should further emphasise the fact that no amount of British sentiment, and not even preferential tariffs, will build up business.

British manufacturers, who want more trade and are really progressive, should try and realise that Canadian requirements, and, therefore, Canadian markets, differ in many respects from those of the United Kingdom. The first thing to do is to find out what the local conditions are. And this can only be done by frequent visits of principals or by appointing responsible agents, or, best of all, by opening branch establishments out there.

If certain British firms selected certain cities in Canada and opened branch establishments there—each to suit his own particular class of manufacture—and kept on hand large and well-assorted stocks, they would then be in a position successfully to compete with the Americans.

As things are, all the advantages are with the American manufacturers. They can supply the goods on demand. There is no waiting for the going of the order and the coming of the goods. Many Canadians would prefer British made goods to American provided they could get them quickly at prices approximately the same or even a little higher. But they will take what they can get rather than wait for the precise thing.

I know of instances where British firms have circularised possible customers in Canada by sending them long-winded letters written by hand instead of being typed—letters which stressed the hundred years or so the firm had been in existence rather than the quality of the goods. Such old-fashioned advances for business make no impression on Canadians.

"Wake up England!"—Yours, etc.,

"CANUCK."

London, June 15.

PROHIBITION IN CANADA.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—Your splendid illustrated weekly has been generous with space recently for discussion of the intoxicating liquor problem in Canada. I shall be glad if you will permit me to continue the discussion. I was born in Ontario 48 years ago, and the movement to restrict the sale of alcohol for beverage purposes pre-dates that period. The State of Maine went under prohibitory legislation before the Civil War, and, notwithstanding the many plebiscites taken in that State from time to time, Maine still remains under Prohibition. Prince Edward Island went under a prohibitory law many years ago and has remained so. Coming west of the Great Lakes 28 years ago, and spending some time in each of the western Provinces, I feel that I know a little about the conditions that brought about the present prohibitory laws. Recently visiting my old home in Ontario, I was struck with the wonderful change since Prohibition. The rural section of old Ontario had at last got the upper hand of John Barleycorn. But it is of Alberta that I want to write, and what is true of Alberta is also true of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Why is Alberta under Prohibition?

Because the liquor interests so abused the privileges given to them by restricted legislation in the sale of beverage liquors that the only recourse was Prohibition. The commercialised liquor business is an outlaw in Alberta because it never would obey the law, never intended to obey the law, and never will obey the law.

Provincial autonomy came to Alberta in 1905, and, with the taking over of the reins of Government by the newly-elected legislative assembly, the Liquor Licence Ordinance of the Old North-West Territory Government, with slight amendments, became the Liquor Licence Ordinance of Alberta. This Ordinance had many restrictions, and although the very best police force that Canada has ever known—the R.N.W.M.P.—was retained by the Legislature to police the Province and enforce the law, it was a rare session of the Legislature that did not see some amendment to the Liquor Ordinance, attempting to secure better observance.

In 1906 the first temperance society was formed in Alberta, and one of the first requests made to the Government was for legislation forcing the hotels to close their bars at 10 p.m. because they were continually breaking the 11 o'clock closing hour and remaining open and selling to minors.

Remember that Alberta never permitted the saloon business, as licences were granted only to reliable hotels. Our licence law, compared with other countries, might have been called prohibitory. Looking back, we would call it a system of Government control. Such regulations as the following

were in this Ordinance: Not more than one bar shall be kept in any house; must close at 10 p.m. on week nights and 6 p.m. on Saturday nights, and remain closed until 7 o'clock Monday morning; must remain closed on election days; must not sell to boys under 21; must not sell to a drunken man; must not allow gambling on the premises; must not have female bartenders; must not cash cheques, and many other restrictions.

Were these laws obeyed? No, they were not. They were so frequently broken that at last, under the permission given through a "Direct Legislation Act," a referendum was carried in Alberta that stopped the public sale of all liquors for beverage purposes in Alberta; and it was passed by the male vote only, 58,395 voting for the Prohibition, and 37,500 against. This vote took place in July, 1915, and was put into effect on July 1, 1916. A wonderful change took place immediately. Drunkenness, from 5,710 convictions in 1914, dropped to 391 in 1917.

The war was with us, though, and no doubt had some effect on these figures; for 1921 figures show an increase to 1,614 for the whole Province, but this is only 35 per cent. of the 1914 figures, and we must not forget that our population increased about 20 per cent. in that time.

This law simply restricted the sale of intoxicating liquors in Alberta, but the householder could import for his own use one quart bottle per day or two cases of beer or ale.

What was the result of this new law? An organised effort on the part of the liquor dealers to beat the law at every turn. This open abuse throughout Canada, for by this time every Province had some kind of a prohibitory law, either by vote of the people or by special legislation, grew to such an extent that to protect our boys, who were then in training camps, Canada passed a Dominion Prohibitory Law stopping all importation until after the war.

The war closed, the Order-in-Council cancelled, the abuse of the Provincial law again commenced. This continued abuse brought another demand for further Prohibition, and in the fall of 1920 the people of Alberta, this time the women voting, again recorded their verdict against the liquor traffic by a vote of 62,772 for the Prohibition, and 44,176 against.

At the first session of the Provincial Legislature after this vote was recorded, the liquor interests, under the guise of the Moderation League, presented a large petition to have the Prohibition repealed and Government control introduced. This petition was proven to be so largely padded that it never got beyond the table of the House.

A Provincial election during the summer of 1920 swept into power a new administration, and Alberta has now a Farmer Government with Prohibition as one of the main planks in its platform.

In 1915, the last year under the old Licence System, Alberta had 250 licensed hotels, 427 licensed bartenders, 11 licensed clubs, three dining-car licences, and 22 travelling salesmen, all controlled by the Provincial Licence Ordinance. There were seven licensed breweries, manufacturing under a Dominion licence.

The population in 1915 was around 500,000. This gave Alberta a licensed hotel for every 2,000 of its population. In 1922 there is no public sale of intoxicating liquors legally. Beer containing more than 24 per cent. is considered intoxicating.

The Provinces having no power to close the breweries, four of these remain and manufacture for the export trade and supply the Government Vendor Stores with beer for medicinal purposes.

Our having prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, though, does not mean that there is no liquor sold, any more than our laws against stealing prevent all stealing, or because we have Capital punishment we prevent all murders. There are bootleggers selling whisky in 1922, and there were also bootleggers in 1915. In 1915 we convicted 751 for selling liquor without a licence: 37 licensees for selling illegally, and 120 interdicts.

The taxpayers of Alberta know that the more liquor sold for beverage purposes the higher their taxes in building, maintaining and operating gaols, asylums, detention homes, reformatories, etc., all populated directly or indirectly from the excessive use of alcohol for beverage purposes either on the part of the individuals or their forbears.—Yours, etc.,

H. H. HULL,

General Secretary of the Social Service Council of Alberta.
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

May 26, 1922.

—* *—

The following is an extract from one of many letters reaching the Ontario Government office in London from domestic help who have settled in Ontario since last March: "I am writing you a short note to let you know that we are getting along splendidly. We were suited with situations the day we arrived, and are all very well and comfortable. Very good wages. I like Toronto very much, and it has lovely surroundings. . . . There is plenty of work for girls here."

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL
\$15,000,000 (£3,082,192)

Head Office: TORONTO.

RESERVE FUND
\$15,000,000 (£3,082,192)

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President.
RT. HON. SIR THOMAS WHITE, K.C.M.G., | SIR JOHN AIRD,
Vice-President. | Vice-President and General Manager.
H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

Over 500 Branches throughout CANADA and NEWFOUNDLAND.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

BARBADOS.....Bridgetown. CUBA.....Havana. JAMAICA.....Kingston.
MEXICO.....Mexico City. ST. PIERRE et MIQUELON.....St. Pierre.
BRAZIL.....Rio de Janeiro. TRINIDAD.....Port of Spain.
UNITED STATES.... New York, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), and Seattle.

Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

LONDON OFFICE - - - 2 LOMBARD STREET, E.C.3.
CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager. A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office:
TORONTO.

Capital and Reserves - \$14,000,000

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER,
President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT,
General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73 CORNHILL, E.C.3.

S. L. JONES, Manager.

A Foreign Exchange Department is conducted at which all enquiries as to Canadian, United States, and other Exchanges will be courteously answered. Cable or Mail Transfers effected to, and Accounts Opened at any of the Bank's complete system of Canadian branches. Deposits Received at interest. Travellers' Credits Issued. Orders Executed on the London, Canadian, and New York Stock Exchanges.

New York Agency - 51 Broadway.

ONTARIO

is one of the leading gold-producing countries in the world, possesses one of the richest silver-mining fields ever discovered, and is the main source of the British Empire's supply of nickel.

The following figures give the output of some of Ontario's principal minerals in 1921

GOLD	...	...	709,509 ozs.
Silver	...	...	8,412,059 ozs.
Copper	...	...	3,070,719 lbs.
Nickel, Metallic	...	...	5,430,147 lbs.
Nickel, Oxide	...	...	1,402,019 lbs.
Lead, Pig	...	...	3,570,222 lbs.

Four Ontario Gold mines have already paid in dividends and bonuses to their shareholders, \$21,890,110.

Three Ontario Silver mines have similarly paid \$44,708,297 in dividends and bonuses—more than ten times the total of their issued capital stock.

For information and free booklets write:
Agent-General for Ontario, 163 Strand, London, W.C.2.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE SECRETS.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to Mr. Hurd, in the British House of Commons, on June 16, said he did not think the time had come for publishing further reports of the Imperial Conference of 1917 and 1918. The Conferences were in the nature of Cabinet gatherings, and for their full usefulness the ordinary attaching to proceedings of Ministers in Council should be observed. Indeed, he did not think the time would ever come for the publication of further reports. Mr. Hurd's question was inspired by the fact that the decisions of the two Conferences formed the basis of the policy of Great Britain and the Dominions. —*—*

CANADA'S BISLEY TEAM.

The Canadian rifle team which will compete at Bisley, assembled at Montreal yesterday, and sailed to-day on the White Star liner *Campania*. The team represents the whole of Canada, there being in it marksmen from every Province. For the first time for many years Montreal (says the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent) is unrepresented, the three Montrealers who qualified for the team being unable to take part in the trip. Despite the criticisms made by some Militia officials, it is practically certain that Canada will continue to send teams to Bisley the same as in past years, for riflemen throughout Canada regard this event as a final test for the whole team. —*—*

The Hon. R. H. Grant, Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario, in his annual report, says that every school pupil costs Ontario \$30

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817

Paid up Capital \$27,250,000.

Reserve \$27,250,000.

Undivided Profits \$679,675.

Total Assets (April 29, 1922) \$653,869,071.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART., President.
 R. B. ANGUS, Esq.
 H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq.
 LT.-COL. HERBERT MOLSON, C.M.G., M.C.
 G. B. FRASER, Esq.
 E. W. BEATTY, Esq., K.C.

SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., Vice-President.
 LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
 D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.
 HAROLD KENNEDY, Esq.
 HIS HONOUR HENRY COCKSHUTT.
 SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G.

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, General Manager.
 C. R. HOSMER, Esq.
 Wm. MCMASTER, Esq.
 H. W. BEAULIEUX, Esq.
 J. H. ASHDOWN, Esq.
 GEN. SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Branches & Agencies throughout Canada & Newfoundland: also at New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Spokane in the United States, and at Mexico City
LONDON OFFICES - 47 THREADENEE STREET, E.C.2
 London Committee: SIR THOMAS SKINNER, BART., F.R.S. BALFOUR, Esq.
PARIS AGENCY: Bank of Montreal (France), 8 Place Vendôme, Paris.
 Paris Comité Consultatif: M. Le Sénateur Gaston Menier.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Financial arrangements with leading banks covering all countries, and is, therefore, in a position to offer favourable competitive rates for business.
 With its numerous Branches it offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a General Banking Business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Mexico and France.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Established 1832.

GENERAL OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.

CAPITAL	\$9,700,000
RESERVE FUND	\$19,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS over	\$225,000,000

Special facilities are available to the public through the branches of this Bank for the transaction of business with Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and the United States at Boston, Chicago, and New York.

329 BRANCHES IN ALL.

LONDON BRANCH, 55 OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2.E. C. MACLEOD,
Manager.**QUEBEC**

CANADA.

THE PROVINCE OF PROSPERITY.

Vast natural resources and an industrious, thrifty, and enterprising population have brought unexampled prosperity to this Province.

No province of the Dominion offers more startling opportunities for the investor. Immense water powers, now running to waste, will produce electricity for industrial purposes in unlimited volume; vast forests will supply an enormous cut of timber and wood pulp; rich mineral deposits hold out alluring opportunities to the prospector; extensive tracts of fertile land suitable for general farming and dairying await settlement. Next to its lands and forests, the Fish and Game of the Province are among its most valuable assets, providing splendid commercial opportunities and incomparable sport. Quebec is the Sportsman's Paradise, the Holiday-maker's Elysium, and a land of opportunity for all.

For further particulars apply to:—

Lt.-Col. P. PELLETIER,

Agent-General for Quebec,

38 KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.**CANADA AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**

The Hon. W. E. Raney, K.C., the Attorney-General of Ontario, has announced, says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*, that he will withdraw for the present session the Bill for abolishing appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The measure aroused vigorous opposition from the Ontario Law Society and other sources, though approved by some Liberal newspapers in Ontario. The Attorney-General explains the withdrawal on the ground that the session is too near its close. In making a statement he said: "We have been getting along without it for a good many years, and one more year will not hurt."

Mr. Raney's Bill was introduced in the Ontario Legislature in February last. It provided that all appeals from the Ontario Courts should go before the Supreme Court of Canada before litigants could apply for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. At present, appellants in Ontario can pass over the Supreme Court and go direct to the Privy Council.

**WHEN IN CANADA**You will find the
Managers and

Staffs of our Branches willing and ready to help you in your banking transactions. They will be pleased to have you call on them.

We have over 600 Branches covering Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and there is a Savings Department at every Branch.

**THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.**

DEPOSITS: 380 MILLION DOLLARS.

London Office: PRINCES STREET, E.C.

The appeal of the Grand Trunk shareholders to the Privy Council against the award of the Arbitration Board fixing the Canadian Government's liability for the shares will open on July 10, and is expected to last at least a week. Other Canadian appeals consequently will be heard in the latter part of June or in the first week of July.

A British Columbia citizen recently contested unsuccessfully in the Provincial Courts the right of the Provincial Government to assess a Provincial tax on a consignment of liquor imported by a citizen for his private use. A majority decision of the British Columbia Supreme Court upheld the right of the Province to assess this special tax, but Mr. Justice Martin, in a minority judgment, gave reasons why he considered it ultra vires of the Province to legislate for the control of the sale of liquor. It is chiefly on the strength of this minority finding that the appeal to the Privy Council will be made. The status of the Provincial Liquor Act is indirectly involved in the final disposition of the case.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Pleasant
Surprise for
Hudson Bay.

The annual report of the Hudson's Bay Co. and the increased dividend brought a ray of comfort to the Canadian market, and justified the hopeful expectations as to the results to be disclosed for the past year. Whilst Sir Robert Kindersley will, no doubt, as usual, supplement the information contained in the present report at next week's meeting, a study of the document now before us reveals very clearly the causes of the increased profits earned in the period under review, viz., including balance forward £672,000 against £622,201 for the preceding year. That excellent showing made is in the main attributable to the advance in the prices of furs, although it should be noted that there was a reaction in these at the recent sales. Actually, the profits from furs amounted to the substantial total of £237,802—against a loss of over £84,000 last year—out of a total trading profit for the year of £450,467. These results can only be regarded as highly satisfactory, when it is remembered that trading has been adversely affected by the agricultural depression, which the report now shows, "has been almost greater in Canada than in any other part of the world." The effect of deflation has been as general in its incidence in the Dominion as in the Mother Country, for we are told that, "although there has been an increase in the volume of sales, values have diminished with a corresponding decrease in returns."

* * *

Land
Sales.

When we come to the land sales section of the report, we find a very different state of affairs is foreshadowed in the periodical statements. Here farm lands disposed of aggregated only 33,504 acres for £112,111, an average of £3 6s. 9d. per acre, in striking contrast with last year's sales of 178,301 acres for £624,116, or an average of £3 10s. Sales of town lots exceptionally were better than a year ago. In effect the land account has only received about £70,000 net, or less than half the credit balance for 1920-21, and with the 10 per cent now proposed is distributed from this source—against 15 per cent. last year—the balance left to be carried forward is reduced to £3,445, in comparison with the £33,459 brought into the past year's accounts. From the trading 10 per cent. is to be paid now plus a bonus of 15 per cent., making the total distribution for the year from both sources of 45 per cent., against 40 per cent. in 1920-21 and 1919-20, and 45 per cent. in 1918-19. For 1912-13 the combined rate was 50 per cent. It will be of interest to note that the company's unsold lands aggregate 2,810,591 acres, and that at the 31st of March last instalments to be received on sales actually completed amounted to £4,062,551, as compared with £4,254,867 a year ago. From the financial point of view, it is equally interesting to note that the company possesses a capital reserve fund of £339,284 on account of salesshops extensions a credit of £300,000, and for Edmonton improvements £25,000. The balance carried forward at £122,669 is within a few hundreds of that brought into account from 1920-21.

* * *

Canadian Govern-
ment and G.T.P.
Bondholders.

The recent letter of Admiral Sir Francis Harrison Smith to the Canadian Railway Department and the reply to it reopened the much-vexed question as to the status of the unfortunate Grand Trunk Pacific bondholders. This is, of course, a subsidiary problem of the issues which will shortly come before the House of Lords on the appeal from the adverse decision in the arbitration case of the Majority Commissioners, but it is a very urgent one to those who have always believed that when the Canadian Government assumed the control of the Grand Trunk Railway it took over all its liabilities. Whilst the major problem has yet to be solved by the Supreme Appellate Court, it would be improper to comment on the issues involved, but the prominence given to the correspondence between Sir Francis Harrison-Smith and the Canadian Railway Department raises the question as to the advisability of the bondholders of the unfortunate subsidiary company being represented when the case comes before the House of Lords next month. Without doubt, the reply of the Canadian Railways Department will bring dismay to the minds of those who have always maintained that the non-payment of their interest was only temporary, and that the attitude of the Canadian Government, as stated by the Minister of Railways in October, 1919, absolutely defined the responsibility of the Government in regard to the obligations of the Grand Trunk Railway. We do not think, however, that the G.T.P. bondholders should give way to despair or jettison their holdings at the current low levels, but would rather advise a policy of patience until such time as the House of Lords has dealt fully with the very complicated issues which will come before them next month.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

On another page we publish a summary of the fiftieth annual report of the Confederation Life Association. A fine result of its long record of sound management, it commenced business in 1871. It is entrenched in a position of strength and public confidence which must be gratifying to all concerned. This includes a wide public, for all holders of participating policies in the Company for £200 or over are members of the Association. The report shows that despite the difficulties of the past year, the Association continued to make good progress, which is indicated in the figures of new insurance, revenue, etc. One noteworthy feature of the report is that the total death claims which arose during the year were rather less than half of the expected mortality, according to the tables used in the reserve valuation. Another is the high rate of interest earned on the Association's total funds. The advantage which Canadian Life Assurance Companies enjoy of being able to secure comparatively high rates of interest on their funds invested in thoroughly sound securities has often been alluded to in Canada, together with the beneficial results which thus naturally accrue to policyholders. This is without doubt one strong reason why Canadian companies have been able to build up such satisfactory business in Great Britain. In the report under notice the directors state that full advantage was taken of the opportunities for investment in first-class long-dated bonds and debentures, yielding unusually high rates of interest, and the balance sheet shows that nearly £3,000,000 of the Association's funds are invested in securities issued by British, Canadian, and other Governments, and in municipal securities. Throughout the war the Association paid satisfactory bonuses to its policyholders, and it was one of the first British companies to return to its pre-war policy conditions, its policies being free from restriction as to residence, travel, or occupation, and containing schedules of generous guaranteed surrender, loan, and paid-up values.

* * *

The annual report of the P. Lyall and Sons Construction Co. shows that net earnings for the year to March 31 last, amounted to \$240,738, which compares with \$375,295 for the previous year. After payment of bond interest, \$50,318, and preferred dividends, \$91,000, the balance remaining was \$99,420, and as payment of the ordinary dividends up to March last, when they were suspended, took \$122,500, the accumulated surplus had to be drawn upon for \$23,080 for this purpose, and the surplus now carried forward is \$389,219. In the balance sheet the principal features on the assets side are a decrease of \$81,000 in investments, an item of \$248,087 for work in progress, which probably represents the company's Windsor Hotel contract, and a decrease of about \$94,000 in accounts receivable. Among the liabilities, features are a decrease of about \$60,000 in bonds outstanding, a decrease of about \$135,000 in the item "drawbacks," and an increase of about \$333,000 in bank loans. The excess of current assets over current liabilities indicates considerable strength of working capital, and at a special meeting, held following the annual meeting the shareholders authorised the directors to apply to the Secretary of State for supplementary letters patent, the object being to render this working capital available by selling the company's holding of bonds of the Transportation Building in Montreal, which form the main part of the company's investments.

At the annual meeting the President was able to speak encouragingly of prospects. He reported considerable improvement in the construction business, and a better outlook for the company even since the formal report included with the annual statement. In that report the directors expressed the confident expectation that work on the important contract in connection with the Esquimaux dry dock would be recommenced in the near future.

* * *

The feature of the earnings statement of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company for April last, and for the four months ending April 30, is that the considerable decrease in gross earnings was almost offset by the decrease in operating expenses, the net earnings being thus only \$4,613 less than those for April, 1921. For the four months to April 30, while gross earnings decreased by \$64,212, operating expenses decreased by \$63,870, so that the net earnings were \$20,667 better than for the corresponding period of 1921.

* * *

The Southern Power Company's gross earnings for April show an increase of \$4,357, and, as operating expenses decreased by \$607, net earnings were \$5,053 better than for April, 1921. For the seven months ending April 30 last gross earnings, at \$500,366, increased by \$67,610, operating expenses decreased by \$4,056, so that net earnings, at \$280,364, exceeded those for the corresponding seven months of the previous fiscal year by \$71,674.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Inquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

"WORRIED."—Certainly, you can compel her to stop it if it constitutes a nuisance.

"VEKEMAN."—The Crimean War was declared by Great Britain on Russia on March 28, 1854. The treaty of peace was concluded at Paris on March 30, 1856.

"MISS X."—A four-leaf clover is popularly supposed to betoken good luck to the finder; but we have never heard of any superstition or legend in connection with a five-leaf clover.

"CITIZEN."—If one is a naturalised Canadian he remains such until he takes out citizenship papers somewhere else. Residing elsewhere without taking out citizenship papers does not deprive him of his previous citizenship.

"A. J."—The value of mineral production in the Province of British Columbia in 1921 amounted to \$28,066,641. The total tonnage of ore mined in the province during the past year was 1,562,653, having a gross value of \$12,920,398, and with the placer gold a total value of \$13,153,598.

"H. I. G."—Some of the leading printing and art colour firms in Canada occasionally send a representative over here to engage experts, but an appointment is seldom, if ever, made by letter. We can, however, show you a list of firms in Canada, with whom you might get in contact, if you so desire.

"CURIOUS."—Much of Canada's forest area has escaped fires because of its remoteness from the human beings through whose carelessness forest fires usually occur. The United States has 81 million acres of desert, the result of forest fires, which killed both the timber and the soil, and there are in that country 300 million acres of scrub woods, very poor in quality, which are reproducing meagrely and cannot be used for agriculture, as the land is too thin. This is the price of human-set forest fires. But Canada has paid her full share too, for she has about three-quarters of a million square miles on which the timber has been killed by fire. That area is mostly non-agricultural.

"WALKER" (BERNARDSEY).—To give you the information you want means a short article, but the following may serve your purpose: The Ottawa River, first explored in 1613 by Samuel de Champlain, has a length of 685 miles, and is the largest tributary of the St. Lawrence River. It flows in a westerly direction to Lake Temiskaming, and after that towards the south-east and east. Rideau Canal connects it with Lake Ontario. Also the city of Ottawa continuous navigation is prevented by the Chaudiere Falls and by a number of rapids. Cities, towns, and villages on the Ottawa River include, Ottawa, Hull, Mattawa, Pembroke, Fort Coulogne, Arnprior, Rockland, Thurso, Papineauville, Montebello, L'Orignal, Grenville, Hawkesbury, Carleton, Hudson, Oka, and Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

"A. B." (Fullam). When an enterprise which has an issue of bonds outstanding becomes bankrupt the trustee for the bondholders would promptly file a claim for the full amount of the bond issue, and, under the Canadian Bankruptcy Act now in force, notice of the bankruptcy and a proof of debt form has to be sent to every known bondholder and shareholder. Individual bondholders should certainly use this opportunity of filing their claims, as they are enabled to vote at any meetings which may be held. But failure on the part of individual bondholders to file their claims immediately does not prejudice their rights either, as any money which accrues to the bondholders from the liquidation would be paid to the trustee, who would then require deposit of the bonds before making payment to bondholders.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Among trade enquiries received at the Trade Commissioner's Office, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, were the following:—

A Canadian company, manufacturing Christmas cards, whose travellers cover periodically the whole of the Dominion, would be glad to undertake the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of goods salable to the stationery trade, etc., which would work in with their present connection.

A London company wish to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of artificial drinking straws.

ONTARIO LOAN AND TRUST ACT.

After some correspondence between the Deputy Minister of Justice and the Attorney-General of Ontario, repeal of the last clause of the Ontario Loan and Trust Act has been decided on. The clause in question clashes with the Dominion Act regarding to loan and trust companies.

CANADIAN TRADE IN MAY.

The total Canadian trade during May was more than \$146,500,000, being an increase of \$7,400,000 compared with the same month last year. Imports declined \$2,000,000, and exports increased \$9,500,000.

The vice-president of a Canadian boot manufacturing company has informed the Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada (Mr. G. T. Milne) that his firm are desirous of obtaining quotations from British manufacturers of heavy twill linings for boots and shoes. Further particulars, including the name and address of the Canadian enquirers, can be obtained on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1, where samples of the classes of fabrics required by the firm can also be inspected.

The Canadian Railway Association, says Reuter, has issued a notice proposing a ten per cent. reduction in the wages of maintenance of way employees. This affects 30,000 employees, or twenty per cent. of the working force on the lines.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.
A dividend of three per cent. (3%) on the Common Stock of the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared for the quarter ending June 30, 1922, payable July 3, to shareholders of record, June 15, 1922.

By order of the Board,

JAS. H. WEBB,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, May 29, 1922.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.
A dividend of one and three-quarter per cent. (1 3/4%) on the Preferred Stock of the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared for the quarter ending June 30, 1922, payable July 15, to shareholders of record June 30, 1922.

By order of the Board,

JAS. H. WEBB,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, May 29, 1922.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 859. June 24, 1922.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FRUIT FARMS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Four Farms, beautifully situated in Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, comprising altogether about 1,000 acres, including 200 acres of apple orchards in best apple-growing region in Canada. Excellent shipping facilities by water and rail. Only 70 miles from Halifax. Farms will be sold together or separately. Owner's commodious and modern house in beautiful grounds, with garage and stabling available. Good fishing, hunting, and sea bathing in neighbourhood. Apply, Estate, Sir Frederick Borden, Canning, Nova Scotia.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada where they have branches, but also among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial and Insurance generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL.—BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jonhall."

A. J. Brown, K.C. W. R. L. Shanks.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C. G. P. Vailley.
R. C. McMichael, K.C. G. A. Coughlin.
W. F. Chapman, K.C. F. B. Common.
R. O. McMurtry, K.C. L. H. Ballantyne.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurent Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

CHAUVIN, MEAGHER, WALKER, STEWART & CREPEAU, 32 St. James Street, Montreal. Que. H. N. Chauvin, K.C. T. S. Stewart.
J. J. Meagher, K.C. H. Crepeau.
H. E. Walker, K.C.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 48 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

TORONTO—

PARKER & CRABTREE, Barristers and Solicitors, 103 Bay Street, Toronto. Cable address: Kerpark. Toronto. Codes: Western Union and Benteleys. Maurice Crabtree. James Parker.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables. "Allens", Birmingham, England. Weldless Steel Tubes—TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles. Zinc White Manufacturers—ORRIS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire England T.A., "Orr, Widnes"

At the fifty-fifth annual meeting of the Civil Service Athletic Association at Stamford Bridge on Saturday the one-mile championship for the Strathcona Cup resulted in a dead heat.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

Trade Commissioners
& COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista, No. 46, Buenos Aires. Cable Address, Canadian.

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Address for letters: Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; Office, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. Cable Address, Canadian.

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 85 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. Cable Address, Canadian.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164 Rio do Janeiro; Office, Rua Gonçalves Dias 30, Rio do Janeiro, Brazil. Cable Address, Canadian.

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. Cable Address, Canadian.

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanjing Road, Shanghai. Cable Address, Canadian.

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Teniente Rey 11, Havana, P.O. Box 1290. Cable Address, Canadian.

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. Cable Address, Canadian.

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 28, Rotterdam. Cable Address, Watermill.

India and Ceylon.

G. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 Mission Row (P.O. Box 2009), Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2 Milan. Cable Address, Canadian.

Jamaica.

G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. Cable Address, Canadian.

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; Office, 61-B Main Street, Yokohama. Cable Address, Canadian.

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. Cable Address, Canadian.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. Cable Address, Canadian.

Straits Settlements.

F. W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. Cable Address, Canadian.

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. Cable Address, Sleighing, London.

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. Cable Address, Canadian.

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 33 North John Street, Liverpool. Cable Address, Canadian.

A. B. Muddiman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. Cable Address, Canadian.

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. Cable Address, Canadian.

United States.

F. Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City. Cable Address, Canadian.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

T. Geddes Grant, 9-11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbeid, No. 4, Christiansia, Norway. Cable Address, Sontum.

CONFEDERATION LIFE
ASSOCIATION.

Fiftieth Annual Report.

The Report for 1921 shows that the Association enjoyed a year of solid and satisfactory progress and prosperity. Applications were received for a total new insurance of £5,707,550. Of these 190,000 were approved and policies issued for an amount of £5,334,400, while 142 for £195,000 were deferred for further information, and 457 for £123,950 were declined. The total new issues for the year, inclusive of bonus add, 1000s and revivals, amounted to £5,000,000, and the total instalment values at the close of the year amounted to £2,984,487.

The net revenue from premiums and annuities was £1,120,788, being £40,317 more than for the previous year; while the net revenue from interest and rents amounted to £228,225, which was an increase of £42,303 over the year 1920. The surplus earned on the year's operations amounted to £215,937, a large increase on the previous year. The total undivided Surplus as at December 31st last was £505,227. During the whole period of the war the Association paid satisfactory bonuses to its policy holders, and, after the Armistice was signed, it was one of the first British companies to return to pre-war policy conditions, its policies being free from restrictions as to residence, travel, or occupation, and containing Schedules therein of generous guaranteed surrender, loan and paid-up values available to the assured for each policy year after the second.

The Assets of December 31, 1921, were £6,285,430, showing the splendid increase of £651,200 for the year. The rate of interest earned on the Association's total funds was £5 16s. per cent. This exceeds the company's valuation rate—3 per cent.—used in computing the Reserve under participating policies issued since 1900, which now constitute 82 per cent. of the Association's total business, by nearly £3 per cent. The rate earned, computed upon the basis of the net ledger assets—the Dominion Government basis of calculation—was £6 os. 5d. per cent.

The mortality experience of the Company during the year was most favourable, the total death claims which arose during the year, after deducting re-insurances, amounted to £196,424, a decrease of £3786 over the previous year, and slightly less than 50 per cent. of the expected mortality. The decrease in the mortality rate shows that the effects of the extra death strain due to the war and influenza epidemic have been overcome. This, together with the increase shown in the rate of interest earned on the invested assets, gives every reason to expect continued improvement, which will result in increased profits to policy-holders.

It is noteworthy also that, taking into account the entire period of the Association's history, the Income from Interest and Rents has exceeded the Death Claims by £1,032,243.

The matured endowments amounted to £70,317, being a decrease of £26,635 compared with the previous year. The total payments to policy-holders during the year amounted to £492,766, which is £2,821 more than in 1920.

The investments of the Association have, as usual, had the careful attention and consideration of the Directors. Full advantage was taken of the opportunities for investment in first-class long-dated bonds and debentures, yielding unusually high rates of interest. Loans on the Association's policies show a steady increase during the year, and amounted to £266,840, being £153,305 in excess of the amount paid off during the year.

In the course of their Report the Directors state that in the United Kingdom results have been very satisfactory, and reflect much credit upon the Manager for the United Kingdom, Mr. G. T. Varney, and those associated with him.

Diamond Challenge Sculls.—Hilton A. Belyea, of St. John, N.B., has entered for the Diamond Challenge Sculls.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Canadian Pacific.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal
Friday, June 23.—*Albatross*
Friday, June 30.—*Montreal*
Wednesday, July 5.—*Empress of Britain*
Friday, July 14.—*Montreal*
Friday, July 21.—*Montreal*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal
via Cherbourg.
Thursday, June 29.—*Empress of France*
Thursday, July 6.—*Albatross*
Thursday, July 13.—*Empress of Scotland*
Thursday, July 20.—*Montreal*

* Three-class steamer to Quebec via
Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.
Friday, June 30.—*Albatross* (via Belfast)
July 14.—*Montreal*
Friday, July 28.—*Albatross*

* Three-class steamer to Quebec via
Vancouver to China and Japan
July 15.—*Empress of Russia*
July 27.—*Empress of Australia*
Aug. 10.—*Empress of Asia*

* Three-class steamer. New steamer.
Passenger steamships for Australasian ports
leave Vancouver as follows: July 21, *Nan-gara*; August 13, *Makura*; Sept. 22, *Nangara*

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.
Liverpool to Montreal.

Saturday, July 1.—*Canadian Explorer*.
Glasgow to Montreal.
Friday, June 23.—*Canadian Troop*.
Cardiff to Montreal.
Sunday, June 25.—*Canadian Otter*.
Wednesday, July 12.—*Canadian Runner*.
London to Montreal.
Saturday, June 23.—*Canadian Cruiser*.

Cunard Steamship Co.
Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Thursday, July 13.—*Gyrlonia*.
Thursday, August 3.—*Albatross*.
Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.
Thursday, July 6.—*Andania*.
Thursday, July 20.—*Antonia*.

* New steamer.
Southampton to New York.
Saturday, June 24.—*Agatania*.
Saturday, July 1.—*Berengaria*.
Saturday, July 8.—*Mauritania*.

White Star-Dominion Line.
Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, July 1.—*Megantic*.
Saturday, July 8.—*Canopic*.
Saturday, July 15.—*Canada*.
Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.
Friday, June 30.—*Edie*.

* Three-class steamer.
Manchester Liners (Freight).
Manchester to Montreal and Quebec.
Thursday, June 29.—*Manchester Division*.

Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due by the direct mail steamers from Canadian ports as follows: *Megantic* and *Montrose*, June 24; *Andania*, June 26; *Albatross*, June 29; *Empress of Britain*, June 30; *Montreal*, July 1. Letters only are due via New York by the *Majestic*, June 24; *Olympic*, July 1; *Adriatic*, July 3.

THE FAMILY BUDGET.

The average cost of the weekly family budget of 29 staple foods in some 60 Canadian cities was \$10.20 at the beginning of April, as compared with \$10.54 at the beginning of March; \$12.28 in April, 1921; \$15.97 in April, 1920; and \$7.51 in April, 1914 (reports the Department of Labour at Ottawa). In wholesale prices the index number was 225.0 for April, as compared with 225.0 for March; 253.7 for April, 1921; 353.1 for April, 1920; and 136.7 for April, 1914.

— * * —

The *Antonia*, the new second liner, specially designed for the Canadian service, sailed from Southampton on her maiden voyage last week to Quebec and Montreal, via Cherbourg, burning oil fuel.

It is announced that the Government of Alberta will put on the market in July an issue of \$3,500,000 30-yr. 5 per cent. debentures. Of this new issue \$1,000,000 will be used to refund a 1912 10-yr. issue, and the rest for general purposes, including the public works to be carried out this summer.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner.—Hon. P. C. LARKIN, 19 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 8360.)

Emigration Officer.—Superintendent of Emigration, Mr. J. OBAD SMITH, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. WARD, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 296.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. JOHN HOWARD, 67 Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 292.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Mr. W. C. NOXON, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. PELLETIER, 36 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir EDGAR R. BOWRING, 55 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUND- LANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A.

Adams, Thos., Mrs., J. W. R. and Fred J., Ottawa.—Cecil House, Petersham.

Aronson, A. M., Doris and Douglas, Montreal.—7 Knightsbridge Green, Hyde Park.

Austin, Edna, St. John.—5 Granville Place, Portman Square.

B.

Barbour, Mabel, St. John.—5 Granville Place, Portman Square.

Baumgarten, Mrs. M. C., Montreal.—Hans Crescent Hotel.

Belleau, Mr., Quebec.—25 Queen's Gate Terrace.

Bond, Miss M. E., Guelph.—11 Prince's Square, W.2.

Boswell, Miss, Quebec.—11 Chester Place, Hyde Park.

Brown, T. A., Mrs., Jean and J. L., Toronto.—Prince's Hotel, Jermyn Street.

C.

Campbell, Geo. C. and Muriel, Toronto.—Kenilworth Hotel.

Carslake, Misses E. and A., Montreal.—Kingsley Hotel, W.C.

Chamberlain, Mrs. A. Basil, Guelph.—1 Albert Place, Kensington.

Clark, J. H. A. and Mrs., Winnipeg.—Pembroke Lodge, View Road, Highgate, N.6.

Clark, Alice M., Montreal.—62 Queensboro' Terrace, Hyde Park.

Cody, Rev. Canon, Toronto.—Ivanhoe Hotel.

Cross, Mrs. Benjamin, Toronto.—Strand Palace Hotel.

PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS

Established 1900.

Gentlemen and Ladies. First class throughout.

JULY 11—DOLANES and OBHAMMERGAU ... 4 wks. 79 gns.

AUG 9—TYROL and SALZKAMMERGUT ... 3 wks 59 gns

Programmes for these and later tours from—

MISS BISHOP, F.R.G.S.

159 Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.19.

D.

Dale Harris, Mrs., W. C., and Mr. and Mrs. Alan, Ottawa.—15 Norfolk Road, Regent's Park.

Darch, Fannie, Alice M. and W. F., London, Ont.—101 Southampton Row.

Jawes, T. Clifton, Montreal.—Hotel Belgrave.

Deville, E., Ottawa.—Hotel Victoria.

Dixon, R. M., Peterborough.—Central Y.M.C.A.

E.

Elliott, Miss E., Toronto.—33 Wellington Road, Bromley-by-Bow, E.3.

Elliot, Wm. F. and family, Toronto and Montreal.—32 Leinster Square, W.2.

Fwing, J. Armistage, K.C., and Mrs., Montreal. Windsor Hotel.

F.

Fannery, Mr. and Mrs. Porteus, London.—11 Chester Place, Hyde Park.

Forrester, Ven. Archdeacon, Hamilton.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Forster, J. W. L., Toronto.—Alexander Hotel, Hyde Park.

Foulds, Misses, Toronto.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

Fraser, Mrs. W. H. and Miss F. H., Toronto.—Thackeray Hotel.

ROBERTS & SHORT

NAVAL, MILITARY,
SPORTING AND CIVIL
TAILORS.

4 & 6 BURY STREET, ST. JAMES',
LONDON, S.W.1 (Opposite St. James' Theatre)

G.

Gagné, Horace, J., K.C., Montreal.—Hotel Cecil.

Grant, Mrs. W. L., Toronto.—7 Chelsea Court, S.W.3.

Gwynne, W. D. and Mrs., Toronto.—2 Granville Place, Portman Square.

H.

Hallam, Mrs. W. T., Toronto.—Ivanhoe Hotel.

Hewson, Dr. and Mrs. Bruce, Toronto.—"Cessnock Bank," Priory Road, N.8.

Hodgson, W. A., Montreal.—c/o Agent-General for Quebec.

Holder, T. D., Lunenburg.—29 Ella Road, Crouch End.

Hooper, J. and Mrs., Toronto.—35 Gonville Road, Thornton Heath.

Hulm, Mrs. G. H. and Norah, Montreal.—Heathcote, St. James' Road, Sutton, Surrey.

Huston, Fannie, Montreal.—5 Granville Place, Portman Square.

LADIES' HAND BAGS in Great Variety.

GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.

Fancy Articles of Every Description.

T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and Cutlery Specialists.

76 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

J.

Jackman, H. R., Toronto.—c/o Thos. Cook and Son, Ludgate Circus.

Jackson, K. K., Toronto.—First Avenue Hotel.

Jones, Major-General and Mrs. Carleton, Ottawa.—Harborne, Emsworth, Hants.

Jopling, Mrs. J. J., Winnipeg.—37 Gillet Road, Thornton Heath, Croydon.

K.

Kelly, J. Carling, Toronto.—British Empire Club.

L.

Lacroix, Capt. and Mrs. L., Quebec.—Dean Hotel, Oxford Street.

Laidlaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. Shedden and Elizabeth, Toronto.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

Larmonth, E. A., Mrs. Leila, and Wilson, Ottawa.—Basil Street Hotel, Knightsbridge.

Lea, Mrs. Constance G., Guelph.—The Warwick Club, 21 St. George's Square, S.W.1.

Lee, Mrs. F. C., Toronto.—Regent Palace Hotel.

Légard, Mrs. A., Quebec.—25 Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.7.

Le May, Mr., Quebec.—Bonington Hotel.

Longworth, L. Joan, Montreal.—c/o O. P. Swift, Esq., Chicago Tribune, 125 Pall Mall.

Lovell, Mrs. and Miss C., Victoria.—Hotel Metropole.

Mac

Macdougall, Maj.-Gen. J. C. and Mrs.—Hotel Stafford.

McCullough, Dr. J. W. S. and Mrs., Toronto.—4 Turner Studios, Gleebe Place, Chelsea.

McKenzie, Dr. R. Tait and Mrs., Montreal.—2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1.

McLellan, Mrs. E. J. and Margery, Kingston.—Regent Palace Hotel.

PORTRAITS.

MACKLEM,

16 Brook St., New Bond St., W.1.

Photographers to
their Excellencies

The Lord and Lady Byng of Vimy.

Tel.: Mayfair 4980.

McTavish, Lorne A., Toronto.—First Avenue Hotel.

McWhinney, Mrs. J. M. M. and Mary, Toronto.—13 Woburn Place.

M.

Mason, Amy, Toronto.—Orchard Hotel, Portman Street.

Mason, Laura, Toronto.—Pembroke Gardens Hotel, Notting Hill.

Miller, Alexander, Ottawa.—151 Drakefell Road, Brockley, S.E.

Mittenthal, M. Lewis, Montreal.—Hotel Cecil.

Morrice, Mrs. David and W. J., Montreal.—Hyde Park Hotel.

Mowll, Rev. H. W., Toronto.—Chalderscot, Dover.

N.

Ney, Fred J., Winnipeg.—Pembroke Gardens Hotel.

Nugent, Harry F., Mrs., and family, Halifax.—59 Lancaster Gate.

O.

Osborne, Professor W., Winnipeg.—"The Firs," Dean Row, Wilmslow, Cheshire.

P.

Picard, Arthur and Mrs., Quebec.—Regent Palace Hotel.

Polson, Lois, Toronto.—Regent Palace Hotel.

Porter, W. H., London.—c/o Agent-General for Ontario.

R.

Robertson, David, Vancouver.—28 Seymour Gardens, Ilford, Essex.

Rose, Misses, Toronto.—20 Balcombe Street, Dorset Square.

TOURS BY PRIVATE MOTOR CAR

IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Private Visits to War Graves.

OVERSEAS BUREAU.

22 Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.2.

(Central 3225.)

S.

Scroggie, W. G., Montreal.—Waverley Hotel.

Simpson, J. M., Toronto.—National Hotel, Upper Bedford Place.

Slater, Mrs. R. N., Ottawa.—30 Shooters Hill Road.

Smart, G. B., Ottawa.—Imperial Hotel.

Smith, Miss L. Cecil, Ottawa.—Hans Crescent Hotel.

Sperling, John, Mrs., and W., Montreal.—Hotel Cecil.

Stanbury, Mrs. Harvey, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence, Halifax.—48 Belsize Park, Hampstead, N.W.3.

Stephenson, John A. and Mrs., Chatham, Ont.—Hotel Russell.

Sullivan, F. M., Montreal.—Hotel Cecil.

T.

Teetzel, Mr. Justice, Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.

Tomlinson, Miss T. E., Ottawa.—30 Shooters Hill Road.

Turner, Maj. G. R., R.C.E., Kingston.—c/o Bank of Montreal, 9 Waterloo Place.

V.

Van Buskirk, Charlotte, Halifax.—Forum Club.

W.

Watt, R. M., Montreal.—52 Kingsway.

Welch, Robt. L., Montreal.—Hotel Belgrave.

White, J. O., Woodstock.—22 Old Broad Street.

Wilson, Miss M., Ottawa.—30 Shooters Hill Road.

Woodley, W. J. Stuart, Victoria.—The Towers, Twickenham.

Y.

Yarwood, Mrs. Ella, St. Thomas.—Hotel Cecil.

COUNTY LINE

TO CANADA

Fortnightly Freight Steamers

from LONDON, LIVERPOOL and Havre.

INTERCONTINENTAL

TRANSPORT SERVICES, LIMITED.

Lowest Rates

in connection with

CANADA S.S. LINES, C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.R.

Japp, Hatch & Co., Ltd, London & Liverpool.

General European Agents.

Phone LONDON: Avenue 9070.
LIVERPOOL: Bank 315.

Regular Sailings to St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S.; also Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, U.S.

MANCHESTER LINERS, LTD.

Direct ST. LAWRENCE Sailings, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Ss. "MANCHESTER DIVISION," Thurs., June 29; "MANCHESTER BRIGADE," Thurs., July 6.
MANCHESTER to ST. JOHN, N.B. Ss. "MANCHESTER MERCHANT," early July.
MANCHESTER to PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE and NORFOLK, Va. (via ST. JOHN, N.B.)—"MANCHESTER IMPORTER," June 29.

For further particulars of freights, insurance rates, sailing dates, etc., apply to Owners, 108 Deansgate, Manchester.

CUNARD LINE.

CANADA.

Magnificent New Fleet of Oil-burning Liners.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Tyrrhenia ...	July 13	Albania ...	Aug. 3
Tyrrhenia ...	Aug 17	Ausonia ...	Aug. 31

Southampton and Cherbourg to Quebec and Montreal.

Andania ...	July 6	Andania ...	Aug. 10
Antonia ...	July 20	Antonia ...	Aug. 24

UNITED STATES.

Fastest Ocean Service in the World.

Southampton and Cherbourg to New York.

Aquitania ...	June 24	Berengaria ...	July 1
Mauretania ...	July 8	Caonia ...	July 15

Liverpool and Queenstown to New York.

Carmania ...	June 29	Scythia ...	July 6
Laonia ...	July 20	Carmania ...	Aug. 3

For Rates of passage and further particulars apply Cunard Line.
Cunard Building, Liverpool; 51 Bishopsgate, London. E.C.2; 26 & 27
Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1. Canite Road, Southampton.

OFFICES AND AGENCIES EVERYWHERE.

WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE

TO

CANADA.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

REGINA	Sat., June 21
MEGANTIC	Sat., July 1
CANOPIC	Sat., July 1
CANADA	Sat., July 15
ELGINA	Sat., July 22
MEGANTIC	Sat., July 29

WHITE STAR LINE

Bremen-Southampton-Cherbourg to Quebec and Montreal.

From Bremen.		From Southampton and Cherbourg	
VEDIC	June 28 Aug. 9	June 30 Aug. 11	
POLAND	July 19 Aug. 30	July 21 Sept. 1	

For Rates of Passage, etc.

Apply to WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE, No. 1 Cockspur Street, S.W.1, and 38 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3, London; The American Travel and Transport Agency, 9 Rue Scribe, Paris; West India House, Bristol; Union Chambers, 63 Temple Row, Birmingham; 30 James St., Liverpool

Visitors from Canada who wish to receive "CANADA" regularly can conveniently do so by means of a short-term subscription order. A postcard addressed to the Publisher is sufficient to notify changes of address. See subscription form on another page.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

INCLUDING POSTAGE AND QUARTERLY INDEXES.

	Per Annum.	6 Months.	3 Months.
The United Kingdom	35/6	20/6	10/3
Canada or Newfoundland	37/6 or \$9	21/6 or \$5.20	10/9 or \$2.60
All Other Countries	39/6	22/6	11/3

Ch-ques and P.O. Orders payable to THE CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD

To the Publisher of "CANADA," 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. Please send me a copy of "CANADA" weekly, commencing next issue, for 52 weeks, for which I remit £

Name

Address



Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways.

The World's Greatest Transport System.

22,375 MILES OF LINE.

Comprising over 50 per cent. of the railways in Canada, the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways, with the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, form the greatest and most far-reaching transport system in the British Empire, serving all the great ports and principal cities in the Dominion, and connecting the important industrial districts of the East with the ever-expanding agricultural sections of the Western Provinces.

FAST TRANSCONTINENTAL SERVICES

connecting all parts of Canada and the United States.

IDEAL HOLIDAY RESORTS.

FISHING — HUNTING — CAMPING — CLIMBING

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

ALGONQUIN PARK

MUSKOKA LAKES

NIAGARA FALLS



THE NIPIGON

JASPER PARK

THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

B.C. COAST ROUTE

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.

Quickest dispatch for merchandise, valuables, &c., to Canada and U.S.A. Money Orders issued payable in dollars and cents.

RAIL TICKETS AND THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

issued to Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, Chicago, Detroit, St. Paul and all principal points in Canada and United States.

Write for full information and illustrated pamphlets to:—

CANADIAN NATIONAL-GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS:

LONDON, E.C.3 ... 44-46 Leadenhall Street.
LIVERPOOL ... 20 Water Street.

GLASGOW ... 75 Union Street.
MANCHESTER ... 7 Brazennose Street.

Wm. PHILLIPS, European Manager, 17-19 COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1.

OCT 28 1982

OCT 28 1982

[illegible][illegible]

10M39123

II. *Impressos of Victoria*

Library

DATE DUE

[illegible]

